Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JANUARY 2, 1896.

No. 1.

#### The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . 50 cents per annum. Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

#### A PROGRESSIVE FRENCH PROFESSOR.

The friends of equal rights for women in Paris are rejoicing over the acquisition of a valuable new recruit. M. Jacques Flach, professor of the history of comparative legislation at the Collège de France, is devoting his this year's course to the history of the condition of women in France. In his opening lecture, he briefly set forth his own views on the general subject. Says Le Temps:

M. Flach thinks that the code Napoleon brutally arrested the natural course of evolution by which the condition of woman had been constantly improving, ever since the time when she was a mere chattel, and marriage was a capture or a purchase, according to the honesty of the man who took possession of her. He looks upon the provisions of the code in regard to women as unjust, and, moreover, as in direct conflict with the customs of our day, since a gentleman will always he sitate to use the rights which the law gives him over his wife. And, finally, he declares in so many words that he believes in allowing inquiry into the paternity of illegitimate children (such inquiry is now forbidden by French law) as a means of protection to girls, and he demands for women complete equality not only of civil but of political rights.

In commenting upon these utterances, Le Temps remarks that the views of the distinguished professor are perhaps not so subversive as they seem, and that, in M. Flach's opinion, the changes in the law which he desires would tend to promote good morals and the stability of the family.

#### A MOTHER OF THE REVOLUTION.

"Forefathers' Day." Dec. 22, was celebrated by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The 260 members of this Chapter boast of an ancestry that is notably distinguished, and on their festal occasion many facts, histories and traditions were entertainingly told. One of the speakers, Miss Elizabeth Townsend, gave an account of her foremother, Hannah, wife of Peter Townsend, who was the peer of the nineteenth century's newest woman.

Peter Townsend, though a Quaker, rendered the peaceful and patriotic service of forging in his factory the wonderful chain, with links weighing over 300 pounds each, which, kept in place by anchors and rafts, was swung across the colonies, an augury for the augury for the sugar part of the sugar par

Hudson River from West Point to impede the progress of the British in the early days of Arnold's treason. A link of the chain, now in possession of the Townsend family, was exhibited at the meeting.

Hannah Townsend, a hundred years ago, was able, at the death of her husband, while he was in the midst of forging the chain, to take up the work where he left off, keep the forges going, her hundreds of employees at work, and complete the great undertaking. She also organized a cooking-school, a hospital, and a training class for nurses, all of which she turned to the advantage of the American soldiers of the Revolution.

#### WOMEN ATTORNEYS.

Miss Estelle Mae Davisson, who was recently elected County Attorney in Brown County, Neb., is one of the best and brightest lawyers in that State. Miss Davisson is the only woman in Nebraska, perhaps in the country, who has been elected County Attorney.

Miss Daisy D. Barbee, who was recently admitted to the bar in St. Louis, Mo., has applied for membership in the St. Louis Law Library. She handed in her application in person, and her appearance caused quite a flutter among the lawyers present. In the memory of the oldest practitioner it was the first time that feminine foot had ever crossed the threshold. Miss Barbee's application gave her place of birth as Pullman, Wash., mentioned the date of her admission to the St. Louis bar, and named Mr. Charles Nagel, president of the City Council, one of the best-known lawyers in the city, as her reference.

An act was passed in New Zealand, a few months ago, to allow women to practice at the bar.

The profession of law has at last been opened to women in Canada. The benchers of the Ontario Law Society passed resolutions in November allowing women to be called to the bar, under an Act of the Provincial Legislature giving them power to do so. The regulations order that the women must attire themselves in "a black dress under a black gown, with white collar and cuffs, and be bareheaded."

England is less progressive in this respect than her colonies. The Woman's Signal, of London, remarks in this connection:

A lady has in vain applied to be allowed to keep her terms and become a barrister; and a father, who is a solicitor, was refused leave to article to himself his only child, because that child was a daughter. However, the barriers are going down in our colonies, and this may be held a hopeful augury for the future here.

F. M. A.

BARONESS HIRSCH has given \$250,000 to endow a home for Hebrew consumptives in England.

### THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

Twelve more Armenian refugees arrived in Boston this week, in a destitute condition. All are able and willing to work, and it is hoped that those who befriended the first party will continue their kindly interest in these victims of persecution, and will help us to find employment for them.

Most of the ladies who have tried Armenian young men to do housework, find them a great improvement upon the ordinary "hired girl." There are several more candidates for such places. Some of them could assist in tailoring, repairing furniture, etc., in addition to the housework.

There are also a number of bright Armenian boys and young men anxious to do "chores" night and morning for their board, and go to school during the day. Two benevolent families living near a public school have taken one such boy between them, one giving him a room and the other his meals, and he doing "chores" for both. As the country is all dotted over with public schools and with benevolent families, it seems as if many of these young men might make themselves useful in this way.

Good cooks are scarce, and some of our readers may be glad to hear that there is a skilled professional cook from Constantinople among the refugees. He is about forty years of age, and bears an excellent character.

All who read this brief article are earnestly requested to inquire among their friends for any one who is willing to employ an Armenian to do housework.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

A Happy New Year to our readers! Let us all make it one of our New Year good resolutions to work harder for equal suffrage in 1897 than we did in 1896.

A young Englishwoman has just been presented with the freedom of a London guild, the Worshipful Company of Gardeners, an honor rarely conferred on a woman, but earned by her through her "History of Gardening in England." She is a daughter of Lord Amherst.

The flags of three cities have now been at half mast for three women—Mrs. Polk, wife of President Polk, of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Cooper, the founder of free-kindergartens in San Francisco, and Mrs. Youmans, the pioneer of the W. C. T. U. work in Canada.

A fragment of a letter written in Charlotte Bronté's own hand, shows her character as well as anything that she everwrote. It is the ending of a letter to Miss Nussey, and these are the lines: "Submission, courage — exertion when practicable—these seem to be the weapons with which we must fight life's long battle. Yours faithfully, C. Bronté."

#### COLORADO WOMEN.

The Rocky Mountain News, a leading paper of Colorado, in a capital editorial of Dec. 20, bears manly testimony to the worth and stability of woman suffrage after three years' trial in that State:

"A wave of criticism seems to be passing over the country and falling on the devoted heads of Colorado women. Whether this is because Colorado is in disgrace as the leading silver State, or whether equal suffrage has progressed so rapidly in the last four years that its opponents are roused to fear that it is becoming a thing to fight rather than scoff at, it is hard to tell. At any rate, while the women of Wyoming have voted for twenty years and no one has criticised their action or augured any ill from it, the daily press of the country has reeked, since the last election, with misrepresentations of Colorado women. For instance, the Philadelphia Times expresses itself thus:

"If we were starting anew to fix the qualifications of a voter, we might stop short of universal suffrage, even for men. But we are not, and the recent vote of the three States where the suffrage has been extended fully to women, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, quite fairly indicates that the removal of the sex qualification at the present time would simply swell the ignorant and cranky vote at least equally with if not in greater proportion than the intelligent vote. Next to Kansas, Colorado and Utah are two of the States most to be avoided as political examples, and the association of woman suffrage with Bryanism is likely to give level-headed women pause.

"On the contrary, a St. Paul daily finds tears to shed on account of an opposite situation. In a recent issue it said editorially:

"But there is another consequence of woman suffrage which has developed in the present campaign, and which has been foretold as a certain consequence of the innovation, and that is the division of the sexes. It is stated by this correspondent with regard to Colorado, and we have learned from other and reliable sources with regard to Utah, that the women in both States are largely for McKinley. We know beyond a doubt that the men of both States are generally for Bryan. Now, unless there are non-voting men on the one side enough to offset the non-voting wives on the other, it is clear that there must have been lively differences of opinion in the domestic circles of Utah and Colorado within the last three months. Considering the intensity of the feeling every-where, and the especial bitterness that attached to it in the silver States, it is not a stretch of imagination to suppose that these differences must have reached the proportion of at least temporary estrangements in many cases. So far as the result of the election is concerned, we do not see that the feminine vote in the three States mentioned has operated to help the cause of progress.

"The Boston Herald gravely announces that:

"The participation of women in the political affairs of our country does not appear to have been productive of the best results, when judged of by the outcome of the last election. In this late contest, in which, more than in any other we have had for the last quarter of a century, a moral issue was presented, those States in which suffrage was granted to women threw their vote, without an exception, upon what is considered to be the immoral side of the question.

"The inference is that women voted for the immoral side of the question. The Boston Daily Advertiser chivalrously tries to combat this by devoting considerable editorial space to prove that the women of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah voted largely for McKinley, as they were great readers, and thus too well informed to be led away by the free silver craze, and so didn't vote on the immoral side, after all. So behold the women of Colorado trembling between Scylla and Charybdis! Whatever course of action they may take will be construed as a menace to the further extension of equal suffrage. If they cast their ballots for silver, they will be set down as voting for immorality and dishonest money. If they turn for refuge to McKinley, it will prove conclusively that domestic peace has fled the West.

"Then, while the Eastern press finds something to criticise in any action that the women of Colorado may take, ex-Governor Waite proposes to stump Kansas against equal suffrage.

"All these conflicting opinions show how absurd it is to argue from a prejudiced standpoint on the justice of a general principle. When Colorado elected Mr. McIntire, the Eastern press, Republican and Democratic, gave the women praise without stint, because "the women did Clarkson, the great Iowa Republican chief, wrote a most glowing article in the Des Moines Register, to prove that equal suffrage was the finest sort of thing, and that Colorado women were the flower of their sex, because they were supposed to have carried the State for the Republicans. Now they have voted as they believe was for the interest of their State, to say nothing of the interests of the country and humanity, and they are accused of swelling the crank vote, and throwing their influence upon the immoral side. matter of fact, women will never vote unanimously upon one side of any question, any more than men will. They will be divided in opinion, like any other class of citizens. They will be affected by all the causes that affect the opinions of any voter. They must secure their information on economic and political questions through the same sources, the rostrum and the press. The marked benefit of equal suffrage is that women are incited to secure this information. There is no political meeting in Colorado in which at least half the audience, and sometimes more, is not composed of women. Women have discussed the issues of the past campaign with as much intelligence as the older voters. Some great political leaders there are in Colorado who have made the financial question the study of a lifetime, who are better informed upon it than any others. But, considering the average voters, the women will be found as well informed as the men. The same is true of local questions. Women are as much interested in the Denver charter, and in every species of beneficial legislation in the State, as the men-perhaps more so on an average. An increasing influence goes out from the women in their clubs and their homes, calling for good legislation and good government. The increase in the intelligence of the women of the State in regard to all these subjects, since they received the ballot, has been simply astonishing. And

as the education of the young and the molding of their character is, and must always be, chiefly in the hands of women, this change in the women of the State cannot but make its influence felt in a very marked degree on the next generation of voters.

"The women have not effected any radical or sudden changes in local government. They have not tried to do so. They have preferred to pursue a quiet and conservative course until they had attained the experience necessary for such action. Organization, political influence. and political experience are necessary to achieve any marked change. These the women did not possess when they were suddenly and almost unexpectedly enfranchised three years ago. Three years, even, is a very short time in which to learn these things. It is to be doubted if the women ever start on any radical crusade. Their influence will be felt in a quieter way; in the gradual uplifting of the standard of excellence demanded in public service and candidates. Certain it is that any other course would have created antagonism, and done much to nullify all their efforts.

"The St. Paul daily referred to quotes an article in the New York Herald, which declares that the women of Colorado are thoroughly sick of politics, and willing to give up suffrage forever. Any statement of this kind is simply absurd. Suffrage in Colorado has come to stay. The women of the State cast a fuller vote on last election day than on any previous one. There has never been any question in Colorado as to the fact that the women voted in as large proportion as the men, and sometimes larger. There doubtless are some women who do not value the ballot, or use it, just as there are some men. But the great body of women in the State value the right of suffrage, and would resent any attempt to take it away from them sufficiently to warn any unlucky politician from the experiment There is no doubt that some women have become discouraged in their attempts to secure reform, and have said that equal suffrage could achieve nothing. They did not realize what they had attempted when they began. That is a common feeling at times with every one who engages in reform work. There are not wanting those who say that representative government itself is a failure. And there were not wanting threats in New York during the last campaign, that if the election went against the desire of that section of the country, representative government, as typified in that election, would be overthrown. But there are no arguments against equal suffrage which do not obtain with equal force against suffrage at all."

#### MISS WILLARD IS BETTER.

Miss Frances E. Willard, though unable to go to California as she had hoped, is constantly busy. She keeps two stenographers 'at work, yet finds time daily to spend several hours in open-air exercise. Miss Willard is occupying a pleasant cottage near the sanitarium at Castile, N. Y., with Anna and Bessie Gordon, their mother, and Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick,

the pioneer of the higher education for women in Spain. A type-written letter just received from Miss Willard on business, bears at the end these cheering lines, pencilled by her own hand: "I am 'all right.' Pay no attention to the newspapers!"

#### TWO IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS.

The suffragists of the United States are greatly encouraged by having established full woman suffrage in two States during the past year, and by having secured in California a majority of votes outside of San Francisco and Oakland.

With the year 1897 they will redouble their activity, and will hold, during this month of January, two important conventions.

1. In Massachusetts, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, there will be held in Association Hall, Boston, January 11, and in Park Street Chapel, January 12, the annual meeting of the State Association, with a brilliant array of speakers. Mary A. Livermore will preside, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. Howard S. Stansbury, Rev. Drs. Lorimer and Perin, and others, will be among the speakers, and the hall should be crowded with believers and with disbelievers as well. At this meeting will be sounded a bugle-call. The Legislature will be asked for a genuine Referendum in the shape of a Constitutional Amendment. More than two-thirds of the qualified voters of Massachusetts have either voted in its favor, or have signified by their silence that they have no objection to equal suffrage. We shall ask for everything the Legislature can grant.

In Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 27-30, will convene for the 29th time, in annual meeting, the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Having secured four free States for women as a nucleus, plans will be now matured for future victories. The money and talent of the Association will be expended where they will be most effective. The battle-ground of 1897 will be the States of Montana, Nevada, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Dakotas. Nor will the Territories be overlooked. Never before have the signs of the times been so propitious. Let us be up and doing. The field is ripe for the harvest.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The Empress Frederick, of Germany, is visiting her mother, Queen Victoria, and recently celebrated her 56th birthday by an elaborate dinner party. She is considered one of the best scholars among the royal women of Europe.

Mrs. Maria Saxton, an aunt of Mrs. McKinley by marriage, has been invited by Major and Mrs. McKinley to make her home in the White House with them, and has accepted the invitation. She is one of Mrs. McKinley's warmest personal friends

The New York Woman's Press Club held a Christmas celebration at the club-rooms in Carnegie Hall, nearly 400 members and guests being present. There were music, short speeches, a banquet, and an address by Mrs. Westover-Allen, of the New York Tribune, on "Modern Journalism."

## ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE-

## Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

The Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Assotion will be held in  $^*$ 

ASSOCIATION HALL, Corner of Boylston and Berkeley Sts., Boston,

Monday, January 11; 1897, at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE will preside, and among the speakers at the afternoon session will be MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, MRS. HOWARD S. STANSBURY, of Colorado, MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES, and MRS. ELIZA TRASK HILL. At the evening meeting addresses are expected from

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D.,

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, T

Organizer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association,

Rev. George L. Perin,

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

There will be music at both sessions. Mrs. Catt will report on the progress of the cause in the country at large, and tell of the California campaign, the Idaho victory, and the Colorado and Utah elections.

#### THE BUSINESS MEETING

Will be held on Tuesday afternoon, January 12, at 2.30 P. M., in the Chapel of Park Street Church. Officers for the coming year will be elected. Mrs. Stansbury will be present.

Auxiliary Leagues are requested to prepare their annual reports of work and forward the same to Henry B. Blackwell, corresponding secretary, on or before Jan. 10, 1897. They will be printed for distribution at the business meeting.

The Leagues will also please remember that they are to be represented at the annual meeting this year by delegates, whom they are to elect and provide with credentials. Each League is entitled to one delegate at large, and one more for each 25 members. Each League should also nominate one member to represent it on the State Board of Directors for the coming year.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Cor. Sec.

### To the New England Delegates.

Reduced Railroad Rates to National Convention (Jan. 27-30 inclusive), Des Moines Iowa, have been obtained from New York and return.

| Leave New York, foot Liberty Street (via B. | & O. Ry.), 2.00 P. M., | Jan. | 23, | '97 |  | ne-Way<br>Rates<br>\$27.15 |
|---|------------------------|------|-----|-----|--|----------------------------|
| Leave Philadelphia                          | 4.20 P. M.             | "    | * 6 | 4.  |  | \$27.15                    |
| Leave Baltimore (Royal Station)             | 6.42 P. M.             | 66   | 4 4 | "   |  | \$27.15                    |
| Leave Baltimore (Camden Station)            | 7.00 P. M.             | "    | "   | "   |  | \$27.15                    |
| Leave Washington                            | 8.05 P. M.             | "    | "   |     |  | \$27.15                    |
| Leave Columbus, O.,                         | 7.15 A. M.             | "    | 24  | "   |  | \$18.50                    |
| Arrive Chicago .                            | 9.00 P. M.             | "    | "   | "   |  |                            |
| Leave Chicago (via C. & N. W. Ry.)          | 10.30 P. M.            | **   | "   | £ 6 |  | \$10.15                    |
| Arrive Des Moines                           | 10.15 A. M.            | "    | 25  | ",  |  |                            |
| Or, Leave Chicago, C. & N. W. Ry.,          | 11.15 P. M.            | "    | 24  | "   |  |                            |
| And arrive Des Moines                       | 12.15 P. M.            | "    | 25  | "   |  |                            |
| ,     |                        | "    |     | "   |  |                            |

Delegates unable to leave on the above date can take the same train on the following day, as it runs daily.

A rate of one and one-third fare has been granted by all Lines. Delegates will buy regular ticket to Des Moines and request certificates from the Agent, which will enable them to secure a ticket returning at one-third the above rates.

If you wish Sleepers reserved, or desire any further information, write to office Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston, or to

MARY G. HAY, Sec. Ry. Rates, 106 World Bldg., New York.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET has sent a London lady doctor and two trained nurses to Bulgaria to help care for the Armenian refugees, who are in great need. The work is to be done and a refuge to be built under the auspices of the World's W. C. T. U.

MRS. ALICE PARKER LESSER will give a series of talks to women on legal questions at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union in this city. They will begin Jan. 11 at 11 A. M., and will treat particularly of the law as it affects women. Mrs. Lesser is a graduate of the law school of Boston University.

MISS MILDRED HOWELLS, MISS ALLE-GRA EGGLESTON, and MISS CABLE have all an hereditary right to talent, although they display it in different lines from those followed by their fathers. Miss Howells, indeed, writes, but she is an artist with brush as well as with pen, and has studied in London, Rome and Paris. She frequently illustrates her father's works, and Miss Cable does the same for Mr. Cable's stories, while Miss Eggleston is clever at wood-carving, and paints charming portraits of children.

MRS. EMMA SOUTHWICK BRINTON, of Washington, as delegate to the International Peace Congress at Budapest and the Woman's Congress at Berlin, gathered much interesting matter for three lectures she is now prepared to give. In reference to these she may be addressed at 126 West Concord Street, Boston. The lectures will be fully illustrated by fine stereopticon views. Mrs. Brinton is well known as the originator and mistress of the famous "New England Log Cabin," at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 and also at Chicago. She is a woman of large experience and ability.

MRS. S. GUERNEY LAPHAM, of Syracuse, N. Y., has interested herself so largely in life insurance for women that she is being called upon for lectures and informal talks on this subject. Women were formerly considered undesirable as subjects for insurance, but the companies have at last become convinced of their value as policy-holders, and offer so many inducements that the balance of the benefit appears to be on the side of the subscribers. Mrs. Lapham recently addressed the members of Miss Grace Dodge's Club for Working Girls, and, at the request of Mrs. Russell Sage, lectured before the Emma Willard Alumnæ Association in New York.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, of Washington, who was one of the delegates from the United States to the second International Congresses, held at Geneva. Switzerland, in September last, to consider the administration of public charities and the protection of children, has made an instructive report to the Department of State. Ten nationalities were represented by about sixty-five delegates. The Congresses lasted six days, during which time many valuable papers were presented and ably discussed. Among the important topics considered were the education of abandoned children and the children of vicious parents, and the best methods of relieving the poor so as to make the relief permanent and to diminish instead of increasing pauperism and crime.

#### WOMEN'S CLUB HOUSE CORPORATION.

The first shares of stock of the Woman's Club House Corporation were issued at the office of the Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, on Dec. 21, 1896, and were promptly taken. Share No. 1 is held by the Castilian Club, from which came the original call for the organization. The certificates are handsomely engraved.

Stock may be purchased at 3 Park Street, on Jan. 4, 1897, from 2.30 to 5.30 P. M., and, at any other time, from the treasurer, Miss Amanda M. Lougee, at 65 Franklin Street, Boston. Clubs and individual subscribers are urged to call and pay, or send the amount of their subscriptions. The annual meeting will be held Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

The funds of the Corporation are deposited with the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Co., 18 Post-Office Square, Boston.

#### TO NATIONAL AMERICAN DELEGATES.

The delegates from the Eastern States have decided on the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and Northwestern Railways as the "Official Route" to the National Convention at Des Moines, Ia. Special Pullman Palace Vestibuled sleeping-cars will be run from New York to Des Moines. The rate from New York to Des Moines will be \$27.15, and delegates will be furnished certificates which will entitle them to return ticket at one-third fare.

It is expected that the New England lines, at their next meeting, will make corresponding reduction from all points in New England to Des Moines and return. Those wishing to attend the Convention from New England should write to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., B. & O. R. R., 211 Washington St., Boston, for rates and full information. Mr. Simmons will reserve accommodations in the special cars and will also furnish tickets from any point in New England through to Des Moines, so that baggage may be checked through.

Further information as to date of departure of the special train, and rates from various points in New England, will be given in the next issue of the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Dr. Caroline B. Winslow left a will bequeathing her body to Howard University, to be dissected by a woman medical student for the purpose of advancing her knowledge of anatomy.

QUEEN VICTORIA is drawing up the programme for the fêtes to be held in celebration of the 60th anniversary of her accession to the throne. Rents in London are said to have risen in anticipation of the rush.

HARRIET MAXWELL CONVERSE, the Indian chieftain, is soon to start out on a lecturing tour, her subjects being the history and traditions of the red men. She is a fluent speaker, an able writer, and understands her subject perfectly.

#### NATIONAL AMERICAN ANNUAL MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, voting by correspondence, has decided upon Des Moines, Iowa, as the place of holding its annual convention for 1897.

The dates are from Wednesday, Jan. 27, to Saturday, Jan. 30, inclusive.

Des Moines has hospitably arranged to entertain the Business Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., and the President of each State organization in attendance, or her proxy. To all regularly appointed delegates from State organizations, they offer lodging and breakfast without cost, and have arranged to have dinner and tea served at a nominal price in the building in which the Convention will be held.

It is hoped that, taking the Convention thus into the middle West, we shall have a large representation from all our State Associations.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,

Cor. Sec. N. A. W. S. A.

Phila., Pa., Nov. 27, 1896.

## The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS: FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, CATHARINE WILDE.

#### OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claflin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it." —"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Inlia Ward Howe.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass

## The Moman's Column.

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#### COURAGE.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

High hopes that burned like stars sublime Go down i' the heavens of freedom; And true hearts perish in the time We bitterliest need 'em.
But never sit we down and say There's nothing left but sorrow; We walk the wilderness to-day, The promised land to-morrow.

Our birds of song are silent now,
There are no flowers blooming;
Yet life is in the frozen bough,
And freedom's spring is coming!
And freedom's tide comes up alway,
Though we may strand in sorrow:
And our good barque, aground to-day,
Shall float again to-morrow.

#### A SOUTHERN WOMAN DOCTOR.

Miss Belle Kearney of Mississippi writes to the Boston Woman's Journal:

Dr. Rosa Wiss, of Mississippi, is a striking example of what determined young womanhood can achieve. She was born in South Carolina, and brought by her parents at the age of seven to this State, where she was reared on a farm near Meridian. From her earliest years, she was possessed of a great love for natural science, and was filled with an ambition to be a physician. But she was poor, and the future looked shadowy and forbidding. It was not so dark, however, as not to be overcome by a restless energy. At one time her little brother gave her the large sum of five cents. With this a yard of calico was bought, out of which she made a sun-bonnet and sold it for forty cents. That amount was invested in more calico, and a dress was made and sold; then reinvestments followed until \$12 was realized. She persuaded her father to let her have an acre of ground to cultivate for a year; her request was granted, and from her own labor and the help of the \$12 capital a bale of cotton was produced, on the proceeds of which she entered the Industrial Institute and College for Young Women at Columbus, Miss. During the six years spent there she paid her own bills by doing whatever work she could secure, such as washing dishes, and sweeping halls and recitation-rooms. In 1891 she graduated with the degree of B. A. The next year was passed in Meridian studying medicine under one of the

leading physicians. In the fall of '92 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, paying her way through that institution by giving private lessons in physiology and chemistry to the students, for which she received \$2 an hour, and, at odd times, working as a waitress in a restaurant. During the summers she stayed in Philadelphia nursing, thus making her expenses and gaining much practical knowledge. In 1895 she graduated from the Woman's Medical College, and returned at once to Meridian. Very soon she was requested by two mission boards to go to China and take charge of hospital work there, but she said she felt called to practice medicine in the South, in her own State and among her own people. Six months after her graduation as a physician, she took the State medical examination and was granted a license to practice—the first woman in Mississippi who has gained such a distinction. Her reception by the physicians of her State has been cordial and courteous in the extreme. Dr. Wiss has been plying her profession only two years, but she has supported herself from the start, and has established a splendid practice. The following incident is a slight foregleam of the change that is to come in the minds of Southern women of the future;

Dr. Wiss was sitting in her office in Meridian one day, when the door opened suddenly, admitting a little ten-year-old girl. Going up to the doctor with a delightful childlike directness, she said: "Dr. Wiss, mother thinks I should see a physician. I decided that no one should practice on me but you, for I believe in women doctors!"

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Small parties of Armenian refugees keep arriving, and there are still a number of young men who would be glad of places to do housework.

Pleasant testimonies continue to come to us from those who have employed the refugees. Two were sent to North Woodstock, Conn. The wife of the farmer who hired one of them writes:

He seems contented, and is pleasant, and we like him. He studies the Armenian-English primer all his spare time. The other Armenian is liked also.

Several months ago a farmer in North Brookfield, Mass., hired an Armenian, who gave such good satisfaction that a neighboring farmer sent for another. The wife of the second farmer writes:

I find him to be very willing, and honest in every way. He has learned to do the work all right. The only difficulty I find is that he seems to have been in better circumstances, and I am afraid that farm work is not just what he likes best—not that he seems displeased, for he is very prompt to do anything we ask of him, but in the past he must have been in a higher position. He employs all his spare moments in study, and learns fast.

A farmer in East Tilton, N. H., writes of his man: "He seems a willing worker, and we like him."

A lady in Swarthmore, Pa., who employed one for housework, writes: "Thus far we are much pleased with him."

The president of Vassar College is now employing Armenian servants entirely, and is well satisfied with them.

Dr. Cyrus Hamlin writes:

I am intensely interested in the testimonials in favor of the refugees, published in your columns. I have always felt confident that, give them a chance, they will constitute an important and useful element of our population, as the Huguenots of France have done.

Dr. Hamlin spent about thirty-eight years in Turkey, occupied largely in teaching Armenians, and his opinion therefore carries more weight than that of casual tourists in Constantinople.

A. S. B.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

Read the array of eminent speakers who are to be present at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association in Park Street Church, on Jan. 11. Can you afford to stay away?

Who is going to Des Moines? It is years since a National Suffrage Convention has been held so near the centre of the United States, and there ought to be a large and representative attendance.

The coming National Suffrage Convention at Des Moines should be an uncommonly joyful one. Never before since the beginning of the movement have the suffrage hosts had a chance to rejoice over the extension of the full ballot to the women of two States within one year.

MRS. S. T. PICKARD, niece of Whittier, is in Amesbury, Mass., caring for the poet's estate. The Whittier portraits and a portion of the furnishings have been removed to the Pickards' home, where they will be cared for. Before removing anything, the location of portraits, pictures and furniture was carefully indexed, with a view to some future time when the house may become permanently a "Whittier memorial," so that they can be restored as in Mr. Whittier's days. The library has not been disturbed, and will remain in every detail as the poet left it.

#### HOW CAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE BE ADVANCED?

Do you believe in this cause, dear reader? If so, what are you doing to advance it? It is said that "faith without works is dead." Certainly no good cause achieves success without the persistent efforts of its advocates. There is no one but can do something to help this cause along. What shall it be?

Here are a few hints: 1. Many persons know little about the need of woman suffrage. They do not know that the laws discriminate in relation to property and control of their own children,-also in other matters,-in favor of the man and against the woman. Can you not call attention to these points in your frequent intercourse with your friends and neighbors? You can get all the information you need at the office of the Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

2. Have you a woman suffrage league in your neighborhood? You can join that league, since organized effort is so much more effective than individual effort. If there is no league in your town, can you not be instrumental in forming one? Six persons,—or even three, who might be president, secretary and treasurer, the three forming the executive committee for the time being-could constitute the nucleus of a good working league.

3. Also, you can either interview or write to the representative of your town and the senator of your district, asking them to work and vote for woman suffrage in the Legislature. One member of the Legislature in a certain State said to a friend: "I have always voted against woman suffrage, because one woman has written to me each year asking me to do so." Another said: "I have received twenty or more letters from women asking me to vote against woman suffrage, but I have never yet received a single letter asking me to vote for this measure." Thus, you see, you can help the cause by writing such letters.

4. Is there a petition to the Legislature in circulation, in your town or city, asking it to grant suffrage to women? You can not only sign this, but you can ask other persons to sign it, for this is an excellent method of stimulating inquiry on the subiect.

5. The distribution of literature is an effective means of interesting people in the cause. Suffrage literature, covering every phase of the subject, can be found at 3 Park Street, Boston.

6. Perhaps, however, you may be an invalid, or a person crowded with duties, so that you may have no time or strength to do active work. Even then you can help to advance the cause. It may be that you are blessed with a goodly portion of this world's goods-possessing more than enough for your personal needs. You may desire to advance the cause of woman sufrage, but, knowing your inability to do active work, you may have an idea you can do nothing for it. One great need in this work is money to carry out the plans already formed for its advancement. Can you not spare, from your abundance, something for this purpose?

7. If, however, you have only sufficient

you not set apart a portion of your estate to be applied to this purpose when, through the transition to a higher life, you have ceased to need it?

As time goes on, and people grow older, they live more in the past than they do in the present. What greater satisfaction could they feel than to remember that, in the past as well as the present, they had done all they could, either by work or gift, or both, to promote such a cause as woman suffrage, which they believed would "make the world better"? And when they shall have passed on to the higher life, their influence will still continue to be

"So from the grave they still may speak, Still help the sorrowing world to bless, Still live, though dead, and swell the tide Of human hope and happiness."

O. AUGUSTA CHENEY.

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, of Kalamazoo, Mich., invited her friends and parishioners to a reception in the church on New Year's eve, and when they arrived they found that they were to witness a wedding, the contracting parties to which were their pastor and Dr. A. W. Crane, city pathologist of Kalamazoo. Jenkins Lloyd Jones performed the ceremony. Miss Bartlett was a Wisconsin girl, and at the age of sixteen determined to enter the liberal ministry. At twenty she graduated with honors from Carthage College, Illinois. After two years passed in teaching, she took up newspaper work, and spent three years on the staff of the Minneapolis Tribune and as city editor of an Oshkosh paper. Her first charge was at Sioux Falls, S. D., where three years' work resulted in a handsome brick church for a congregation which had previously worshipped in a law office. From Sioux Falls she went to Kalamazoo to take charge of the First Unitarian church, which had been in existence thirty years. She was so successful that the society adopted her suggestion that it should build a seven-day institution church. It is absolutely free, and is known as the People's church. The congregation is The congregation is large and prosperous, and the average attendance at service is about 500. It is announced that Mrs. Crane will remain pastor of the People's church. Dr. Crane is a prominent physician of Kalamazoo, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, the W. C. T. U. round-the-world missionary, has settled in Chicago, and will share the pastoral duties of Rev. J. K. Wheeler of the Fourth Baptist church. Miss Ackerman is to be the superintendent of the gospel and mission work of the church, a charge which is meant to include nearly all Dr. Wheeler's active pastoral duties, leaving him free to devote his time and study to pulpit discourses.

Rev. Frances E. Townsley, an ordained Baptist pastor and evangelist, is holding a series of meetings with the Covenant Baptist church of Chicago, Dr. G. Frederick, pastor. Miss Townsley has been holding meetings of late in Michigan. She was ten years in Nebraska, and for income to meet your present needs, could I eight years labored in New England.

An article in the Constitution of the "American Volunteers," of which Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth are the leaders, recognizes woman as man's equal, and insists that she shall be given every right and privilege enjoyed by him in the organization. The Volunteers, the Salvation Army and the Christian Endeavorers are doing much toward developing public sentiment in favor of the equality of men and women in home, church and State.

#### CO-EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

A Southern correspondent writes to the Woman's Journal:

A great impetus has been given to coeducation in the South during the present month by the gift of \$100,000 by Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, N. C., to Trinity College, on condition that women be admitted on the same basis as men. The munificent donation was made through President Kilgo, who at the time was attending the Methodist Conference at Kingston. He immediately telegraphed the glad message to the students, who were wild with delight. Going at once to the chapel, they sang: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Then speeches of the most glowing character were made by their best orators, expressive of their gratification, after which a committee of three was appointed to call on Mr. Duke and present the thanks of the student body for his generosity.

When the young men had performed their act of courtesy, Mr. Duke was told that the other students stood in front of his residence wishing to see him. On his appearance he was greeted by enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Duke said:

I have been striving all my life to do something that would make the world better for my having lived in it. I have now accomplished about all I can do for it, and it now devolves on you to do what remains to be done. I leave you young men to do the rest.

Of course, he meant to add, "assisted by the young women of North Carolina," in whose ability he had just given evidence of the strongest faith.

#### WOMEN IN ART.

The French women artists and sculptors are petitioning the School of Fine Arts for admission on the same terms as men.

Mrs. J. Hunter Orr, Chairman on Decorative and Applied Arts for the Tennessee Centennial, is one of the best-known ceramic painters in the South. She has studied in New York, Chicago and Boston. From New York she has made a fine collection of portraits of women, paintings done by women, busts of women, and photographs taken by women. In her part of the exhibit will be one of the finest collections of fans, rare laces and miniatures ever shown. There will also be work done by American women sculptors.

Mrs. May Sparling, the daughter of the late William Morris, has inherited her father's artistic tastes, and was in close sympathy with him in his theories of advanced socialism. Mrs. Sparling is engaged in the manufacture of tapestry, which she carries on profitably and suc-

cessfully near London. She makes her own beautiful designs, and, surrounded by her skilled young workwomen, has revived the custom of a former age, when handicrafts were carried on in the home, and under the immediate supervision of the master or mistress of the house. There is a constant demand for Mrs. Sparling's tapestries, and many magnificent specimens are to be seen in various historic English houses.

Miss Beatrice Tonneson, of Chicago, owns an extensive photographic studio in that city. She excels in placing her subjects in artistic poses.

Miss Charlotte B. Long, of Minneapolis, Minn., has executed some novel work that is calling forth favorable comment in her city, and in Sioux Falls, S. D., where she teaches drawing and painting in All Saints' School. Recently, while crossing a muddy street in that Dakota city, she found progress difficult because of the stickiness of the mud, and, knowing it was hard enough when dry, she gathered up a double handful, took it to the institution, and from it made a bust. Encouraged by the result of her first effort, Miss Long produced a number of other works from the plastic native soil, which are pronounced highly meritorious.

#### IDAHO NOTES.

"The Woman's Year of Jubilee" is the title of the leading editorial in the Boise Idaho Democrat of Dec. 16. The Democrat sums up the suffrage situation in that State as follows:

The recent decision of our Supreme Court that the women have equal suffrage rights with men is given degrees of ratification in proportion to the enthusiasm or indifference felt by our citizens in the question since it first began to be agitated That thousands of men were in Idaho. indifferent is evidenced by their failure to express any opinion at the polls; that thousands of men were and are opposed to women voting is likewise shown by their ballots. But the great majority of the men have decided that the woman may vote, that she is entitled, in equal measure with man, to elect our rulers, to frame our laws, to sway the action of the State, county and municipality. To a large class of women in Idaho, this is cause for abundant rejoicing. Hearts will grow lighter that have been heavy with the sense of woman's impotence to carry out, with the weapon of the ballot, reforms in our social conditions. Earnest faces will take on a new light in woman's home life, now that the law can be made to help in making those homes what they should be.

This change in the old order of things

will mean different kinds of campaigns hereafter, different political methods, new influences brought into the political arenas, other gladiators in the fights, better prizes for the victors. The home, the school, taxation, license and a host of minor things that are yet of importance in the political structure, will all feel the

effects of this revolution.

No doubt, in this as yet untried and unfamiliar road that leads to the land of better things, the women, through excess of zeal and lack of experience, will make The way will not all be paved mistakes. with gold, nor will it be always the sum-mer-time of success with them; but this vote of the people and the decision of our Supreme Court have opened the way toward the success the women have sought and so gallantly fought for.

The main battle is won. Hope and

almost heartbreak marched together to the conquest, and hope in victory achieved is now jubilant. It would require volumes to tell fitly the story of the conquest; all along its history there have been countless tears and trials; here and there have been treachery and betrayal at the hands of those from whom loyalty was justly due. Out of the clouds at last has come the sunshine.

The Democrat congratulates the ranks of the new voters, and takes off its hat to the leaders in all honor. All worked nobly, but few know what was done by the earnest and enthusiastic little woman who did the hard work in the secretary's office at headquarters when there wasn't a cent to buy postage stamps or pay for printer's ink. Pluck, patience, unending hope and enthusiasm are to be credited to Mrs. Secretary Athey, and the *Democrat* believes it only just that she should receive full honor for the brave struggle when the days were dark and her cause seemed hopeless.

MRS. JULIA B. NELSON, of Minnesota, edits an excellent equal suffrage column each week in the Red Wing Journal.

Miss Hocart, daughter of a Weslevan minister in France, has been awarded, in recognition of her mission work in the Paris slums, the second of the prizes (of the value of 1,500 francs) annually awarded for virtue by the French Academy.

According to law, no woman can publish a newspaper in Japan, but a tiny rift was recently made in this prohibition. The young women connected with the Methodist Girls' School in Nagasaki, Japan, started a little quarterly, and then learned of the law, to their dismay. A concession was made, however, in their favor, the government taking the ground that a school paper purely religious and educational was different, and that a woman might edit it.

MISS HATTIE K. MILLER, of Santa Barbara, Cal., is probably the only woman in the world earning her living as motorman on an electric car. When electric street cars were first introduced in Santa Barbara a few months ago, she made a thorough study of the principles on which they were operated. When she applied for the situation, she answered all the requirements so well that she was appointed without hesitation. She likes the work. "It is like sitting in the saddle and guiding a gay horse in a sharp race over a wild road," she said recently to a reporter. "When I grasped the motor brake I felt I had a force under my control that could outrun a horse or any moving thing. I knew I had human lives in my charge, but I felt that it required skill, not muscle, to estimate the speed of the car, to round the curves properly, and to start and stop as required." Miss Miller is said to be as good-looking as she is intelligent.

The death of Gen. Francis A. Walker president of the Institute of Technology, a man deservedly held in the highest public regard, will be felt as a loss by every friend of enlightened progress. As a boy he was a pupil of Lucy Stone, who for two years was governess in the home of his father, Hon. Amasa Walker, of

North Brookfield, a connection which resulted in a life-long friendship between herself and her pupils. She used to say she remembered Gen. Walker as "a little boy with big black eyes." He was not active in suffrage work, but at the time when the equal suffragists and the "Man Suffrage Association" were collecting lists of prominent citizens in favor of their respective views, President Walker gave permission to have his name quoted on the equal suffrage side. He had previously signed a petition for woman suffrage.

#### A PRESENT TO WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., offers to make a free gift of the Woman's Journal for a year to any Woman's Club that has club-rooms where the paper can be kept on file. A number of Women's Clubs have already taken advantage of this generous offer. Let other clubs do the same.

## The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman - to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON. CATHARINE WILDE.

#### OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claflin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barion.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are bat-tling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."
—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass

## ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Assotion will be held in

#### PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON,

Monday, January 11, 1897, at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE will preside, and among the speakers at the afternoon session will be MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, MRS. HOWARD S. STANSBURY, of Colorado, MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES, MRS. SUSAN S. FESSENDEN, and MRS. ELIZA TRASK HILL. At the evening meeting addresses are expected from

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,

Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D.,

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,

Chairman Organization Committee of N. A. W. S. A.,

Rev. George L. Perin,

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

There will be music at both sessions. Mrs. Catt will report on the progress of the cause in the country at large, and tell of the California campaign, the Idaho victory, and the Colorado and Utah elections.

#### THE BUSINESS MEETING

Will be held on Tuesday afternoon, January 12, at 2.30 P. M., in the Chapel of Park Street Church. Officers for the coming year will be elected. Mrs. Stansbury will be present.

Auxiliary Leagues are requested to prepare their annual reports of work and forward the same to Henry B. Blackwell, corresponding secretary, on or before Jan. 10, 1897. They will be printed for distribution at the business meeting.

The Leagues will also please remember that they are to be represented at the annual meeting this year by delegates, whom they are to elect and provide with credentials. Each League is entitled to one delegate at large, and one more for each 25 members. Each League should also nominate one member to represent it on the State Board of Directors for the coming year.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Cor. Sec.

## To the New England Delegates.

Reduced Railroad Rates to National Convention (Jan. 27-30 inclusive), Des Moines, Iowa, have been obtained from New York and return.

|  | _             |      |     |     |   |   | ne-Way<br>Rate. |
|--|---------------|------|-----|-----|---|---|-----------------|
| Leave New York, foot Liberty Street (via B. & O. Ry.), | , 2.00 P. M., | Jan. | 23, | '97 |   |   | \$27.15         |
| Leave Philadelphia                                     | 4.20 P. M.    |      |     | "   |   |   | \$27.15         |
| Leave Baltimore (Royal Station)                        | 6.42 P. M.    | 44   | "   | "   |   |   | \$27.15         |
| Leave Baltimore (Camden Station)                       | 7.00 P. M.    | "    | "   | "   |   |   | \$27.15         |
| Leave Washington                                       | 8.05 P. M.    | "    | "   | "   | • |   |                 |
| Leave Columbus, O.,                                    | 7.15 A. M.    | "    | 94  | "   | • | • |                 |
| Arrive Chicago   | 9.00 P. M.    | "    |     | "   | • | • | \$18.50         |
| Leave Chicago (via C. & N. W. Ry.)                     | 10.30 P. M.   | "    | "   | 44  |   |   | \$10.15         |
|  | 10.15 A. M.   | "    | 25  | "   |   | • | Ψ10.10          |
|  | 11.15 P. M.   | "    | 24  | "   |   |   | :               |
| And arrive Des Moines                                  | 12.15 P. M.   | "    | 25  | "   |   |   |                 |

Delegates unable to leave on the above date can take the same train on the following day, as it runs daily.

A rate of one and one-third fare has been granted by all Lines. Delegates will buy regular ticket to Des Moines and request certificates from the Agent, which will enable them to secure a ticket returning at one-third the above rates.

If you wish Sleepers reserved, or desire any further information, write to office Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston, or to

MARY G. HAY, Sec. Ry. Rates, 106 World Bldg., New York.

#### NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The 29th Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 26 to 30 inclusive.

Our Railroad Chairman, Miss Mary G. Hay, 106 World Building, New York, has been very successful in securing the usual rate of a fare and third for the round trip, and this year from all the roads.

Des Moines woman suffragists are enthusiastic over the coming of the National Convention to their city, and we are promised a warm welcome from the citizens as a whole, while the Governor, the Mayor, the President of Iowa College and several leading clergymen, as well as the President of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association, and also a leading club-woman of Des Moines, will all give the Convention a hearty welcome to the State and city.

Among the speakers of whose presence we are assured are Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Harriet Taylor Upton, Henry B. Blackwell, Mary C. C. Bradford, of Colorado, Laura Clay, of Kentucky, Alice Stone Blackwell, Eleanor Holbrook Blinn, of California, George A. Gates, President of Iowa College, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, of Illinois, and Laura M. Johns, of Kansas.

One of the most interesting of the three evening sessions will be that of Friday, Jan. 29, when the victory of Idaho will be celebrated.

Every effort is being made on the part of the Programme Committee to secure for that celebration women members of the Colorado Legislature and Utah Senate. There are able women in both these bodies, and we hope for at least one of them at the Convention.

It is hoped also that Idaho will be there represented, though, of course, the expense of the trip from Idaho to Des Moines is very great, and women's associations have not the financial backing generally enjoyed by organizations of men, who, as a rule, have very little difficulty in paying delegates' expenses to national meetings, be they held at Dan or Beersheba. In any case, we shall have a most interesting and encouraging programme. Is it not delightful to realize that within the limits of 1896 two States entered the kingdom of political equality for us women, Utah coming in through the President's proclamation of its Statehood a few days after New Year's, 1896, and Idaho through the decision of its Supreme Court just a few days before New Year's, 1897? Surely, even those of us who live in such slow-moving commonwealths as New York and Pennsylvania may hope to live to see the day of our own enfranchisement without living to the age of Methuselah.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Sec.

An interesting development of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union is the plan of some English college women to form a Missionary Settlement of University Women at Bombay. It is to be something like a deaconess institution for evangelistic, educational and medical work. Those who have projected the scheme are going themselves, mostly at their own charges. Two are already in Bombay, and four are ready to sail soon.

DR. GRACE N. KIMBALL gave a noteworthy address on the Armenian question in Boston last Tuesday. A full report will appear in next week's Woman's Journal

# The Moman's Column.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JANUARY 16, 1896.

No. 3.

#### The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt said, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, on Jan. 11:

Some of you may have thought that the carrying of Idaho for equal suffrage was not a great victory. But the West grows rapidly. In Los Angeles, that great and wonderful city, full of all modern improvements, a man told me that he remembered standing on the green in a little Connecticut village, with all the other inhabitants, to see a little colony start for the Western Reserve. Mothers put their arms around their sons' necks and wept in bidding them good-by, feeling that they should never meet again. It was understood by all to be a parting for life. He had since met the leader of that little colony in Los Angeles. Men can now travel from Connecticut not only to the Western Reserve, but to California and back, within a few weeks.

Idaho is nearly as large as New York and Pennsylvania put together. With the progress of fifty years, what will it become? Its plains are dotted with thousands of little orchards. Ten years ago that land was pronounced worthless. It is now known to hold richer possibilities of fruit-growing than California itself. You will hear marvellous news of progress there during the next ten years; and the women of all that vast region are guaranteed equal political rights forever.

#### COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTERS.

Mrs. Howard S. Stansbury, at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, described the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado. She said:

Three women were elected to the Legislature, one from Pueblo and two from Arapahoe County. One had been a remonstrant, but she made a pretty good member, and introduced three good bills, among them the bill for a State Home for Dependent Children. Another woman legislator, the Hon. Mrs. Cressingham, had four bills, one of them providing that all the public schools should be taught in English. Some were still taught in Spanish. The third woman, the Hon. Mrs. Holly, introduced and carried through a bill raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen. Not one of the three women introduced a single bill that could be called sumptuary. They laid party aside in legislation, and worked for what seemed to them the best measures. One of the most popular was the initiative and referendum. Another that received the general support of Colorado women was a bill in the interests of prison reform, provid-

ing for indeterminate sentences. Several of the women's clubs make a specialty of civil service reform. A bill for the reform of the primaries is generally approved by the women, and will in all probability be passed by the next Legislature.

passed by the next Legislature.

When suffrage was first granted, we were told we should never go to the primary meetings. We asked our husbands, "Is it our duty?" They answered, "It most certainly is. Everybody ought to go, but nobody does." We inquired, and found that nobody ever had. But when we said we were going, they put on their overcoats and went with us. One of the marked results of woman suffrage has been to bring out a much larger attend-

ance of men at the primaries.

Among the bills that were passed as a direct consequence of woman suffrage were the bill giving mothers an equal right to their children with the fathers, the bill raising the age of protection for girls, and the bill establishing a State Home for Dependent Children. We have found that it is necessary to provide against incorrigible parents rather than against incorrigible children. We think it may be safer to stop raising criminals than to devote time and strength to reforming them after they are raised. A State Home for criminal girls is one of the things that the women want, and that will undoubtedly be established by the next Legislature.

We have discovered that municipal government should be business, not politics. Women can see no earthly sense in voting for some man who has failed in conducting his own business, and setting him to conduct the business of the city.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE ABROAD.

Rev. Augusta Chapin said, at a recent meeting:

Not long ago, while abroad, I attended a meeting of the Scottish Women's Suffrage Association. They were evidently far ahead of us. They are used to voting for everything except members of Parliament. I was struck by the fact that there were as many men on the platform as women, and prominent men, too—University professors, and other persons of note; and the very generous and brotherly way in which they treated the women was pleasant to see—all simple and matter-offact, without any patronizing manner.

One lovely young woman, a daughter of the Duke of Argyle, with hair such as Titian loved to paint, spoke for suffrage most clearly and vigorously, and in a very pleasant and modest way. We have reason to rejoice in the great progress of our cause on the other side of the ocean.

"Women should not vote because they cannot fight," sounds somewhat familiar. Last week, four prisoners were attempting to escape from the Van Wert County Jail. They had attacked the deputy sheriff, who was in charge, and were about to leave, when the sheriff's wife ran into the corridor with two revolvers. One of these she gave to the deputy, and, keeping the other herself, she pointed it at the prisoners and compelled them to return to their cells. She is too weak and nervous to fight, consequently should not be allowed to vote.—Lima (O.) Clipper.

MRS. JENNIE CRAYS, member of the Minneapolis School Board, has just been elected president of the Board of Educiation.

The National Suffrage Convention will be held at Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25 to 30. Notice that this is a slight change from the date as first announced.

Miss Clara Barton's report of her relief work in Armenia has been issued from the press of the Journal Publishing Company of Meriden, Conn., in a thick pamphlet, handsomely illustrated. It will be sent post-paid, for thirty cents, by addressing the American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C., the proceeds to go to Armenian relief.

The Secretary of State for Wyoming has made a compilation showing the number of votes cast at the recent election, the number of women voting, and the percentage of women voters in the State. Women cast 32 per cent. of the entire vote. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the women in the State participated in the election.

MAYOR QUINCY of Boston, in his recent message to the City Government, referring to the value of women in the management of public institutions, says:

I am thoroughly convinced also that distinct advantages are gained by giving representation to women in connection with public work of this character, and in accordance with this view I have increased the number of women upon the Board of Overseers of the Poor from two to three.

Lady Harberton, who is at the head of the Rational Dress League of England, has a fine house in the West End of London. When you ring at her door, it is opened by a neat maid-servant, wearing loose knickerbockers and light gaiters beneath them. The rest of her dress is that of the conventional English maid-servant, including a white lace cap. The guests at dinner are waited upon by maids wearing similar knickerbockers. In the kitchen, too, the portly cook wears knickerbockers.

MISS CAROLINE VAN PATTON writes from Japan: "Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop passed through here (Fukuoka) on her way to England via Corea. The day was her fifty-fifth birthday. She is not at all well, having suffered severely in her recent journeys through Corea and China, but hopes, after publishing her book on Corea, to return again to the Orient. She is an excellent photographer, and takes photographs everywhere, which she purposes to sell in aid of medical missions. Mrs. Bishop travelled in Armenia three or four years ago, and reported in England what she had seen. Thereupon she was officially notified that she could never again set foot in Turkish domains."

#### A MISERABLE WIFE.

"Yes, professor, I am afraid I shall have to rent or sell my farm, my wife is so miserable. I cannot carry it on without hiring, and hiring eats up all the profits."

I looked at the speaker admiringly. He was about fifty years old, and as robust as a man of thirty. His whiskers were neatly trimmed, showing a full red cheek. He wore a jaunty hat and natty cutaway coat, and below his vest hung a single fob and heavy gold seal. I was proud of him. He was such a perfect specimen of a New York gentleman from the rural districts that I wanted to imprint his picture on my memory.

"So your wife is miserable?"

"Yes, kinder droopin', with a dry cough and no ambition. She just kinder drags around the house, and looks so peaked and scrawny it gives me the blues. It does, I swan."

"Naturally weakly, wasn't she?"

"She! Oh, no. When I married her she was the smartest girl on the creek. She used to work for my father, and the way she made the work stand around took my eye. She was a poor girl, and her industry got her a rich husband."

Here he took out a gold watch, looked at the time, put it back and adjusted the silk fob on the front of his nicely fitting trousers

"So she did well, getting married on account of her industry?"

"Why, of course; she was getting only two dollars and fifty cents a week, and she became mistress of a farm."

"Excuse me, but how much are you worth now? Confidentially, you know; I am a scientific man, and will never use such facts to your injury with the assessor."

"Well, professor, I could crowd fifty thousand dollars pretty hard."

"That is good. How long have you been married?"

"Thirty years next Fourth of July. We went down to Albany on a little teeter, and I proposed the match, and Jane was willin'."

"How much do you suppose you have made in these thirty years?"

"Hum—um—lemme see. I got the Davis farm the first ten years, then I run in debt for the Simmons place, got war prices for my cheese, and squared up both places. Well, I think I have cleared up thirty thousand dollars since we spliced."

"Very good, indeed. And your wife has been a great help all this time?"

"Oh, you bet! She was a rattler! She took care of her baby and the milk from twenty cows. I tell you she made the tinware flop! Why, we have had four children, and she never had a hired girl over six months in that time."

"Splendid; and you have cleared thirty thousand dollars in that time?"

"Yes, easy."

"Now, how much has your wife made?" "She? Why, durn it, professor, she is

my wife."
"I know it. But what has she made!

"I know it. But what has she made? You say she was poor when you married her. Now, what has she made?"

"Why, you beat all! Why, she is my wife, and we own it all together."

"Do you? Then she can draw on your bank account? Then she has a horse and carriage when she wants them? Then she has a servant girl when she wants one? Then she rides out for her health, and has a watch and gold chain as you do? Is that so?"

"Professor, you must be crazy. Nobody's wife is boss in that shape. Who ever heard of such a thing?"

"Now, look here. You say she did well in marrying rich, and I cannot see it. If she was getting two dollars and a half per week when you married her, and had saved her wages, she would have had now thirty-six hundred dollars. If she had invested it, she would have had five thousand dollars. Now you tell me she is broken down, used up and miserable, and looks so badly she makes you sick, and she has no money, no help, and will probably get nothing but a Scotch granite tombstone when she dies."

"Professor, if you was a younger man, I would lick you quicker'n a spring lamb can jump a thistle."

"What for? I am stating this case fairly, am I not? Your wife is no longer young. She is no longer handsome. Her hands are as hard as a local editor's cheek, and she has stooped over a milk-can until she has a hump on her back like a peddler."

"Shut up, will you?"

"She has raised four children. One of them is at college. One is taking music lessons in Boston. The other two are teaching school. She is at home alone, going around in a treadmill life which will end in a rosewood coffin and a firstclass country funeral."

"Stop that, professor, will you?"

"While you are still a handsome man, with just enough gray in your whiskers to make you look interesting. No doubt you have been thinking of some nice young girl of eighteen who would jump at the chance to marry your thirty cows and twenty acres of hops."

"Professor, I won't stay here if you don't let up on that."

"And your wife does not look well in that new Watertown wagon, so you take your hired man and neighbors' girls to meeting. Your wife never goes anywhere, so you do not get her a watch like your own, nor a new silk dress, nor a pony that she could drive, nor a basket phaeton that she could climb into without a ladder. She never says anything, so you have not got her a set of teeth like your own, gold and rubber, and her nose is pushed up into her forehead, and her face wrinkles. She never goes out. She has to work in the kitchen, so she gets no nice shoes like yours."

"Darn my skin if I don't-"

"No, you won't; you will just let her work right along, and then you will marry some high-flyer who will pull every hair out of your head, and serve you right, too."

"Professor, for mercy's sake, stop!"

"When you know, and I know, that if your wife had a chance to rest, and had nice clothes, like other women, she would be one of the best looking women of her age in the town."

"I swan I believe it."

"And, old as she is, if you were to get out the carriage next Sunday and drive around with the colts, and tell her you wanted her to go to meeting with you, she would actually blush with pleasure."

"Darned if I don't do it."

"Then, Monday, if you were to tell her you were going to hire a girl, and that she must sit in the sitting-room by the new nickel-plated coal stove and work on that new silk dress you are going to buy her—"

"Professor, that's me."

"And then hand her a nice wallet with steel clasps and with five nice new twentydollar notes in it, and tell her to do her own trading after this, because you have got tired looking after so much money."

"I will, as sure as you live."

"And then, when the tear starts in her eye, and the same old blush comes out that you thought was so nice when you went on that teeter to Albany, if you would kiss her—"

"It's all right, professor."

"Then, my friend, I should begin to think she had made something by marrying a rich man."

"You're right, old man."

"Then I think you wouldn't have a miserable wife any longer. Then you would no longer want to sell or rent the farm, but would be showing the mother of your children how much you respected her for her life of devotion. Then she would know she was a partner in that \$30,000. Then, if you made your will all right, and she had a good rest, I think she would some time be an eligible widow."

"Think so, professor?"

"I know it. Woman is a plant that wants sunshine. You have been leaving you wife in the shade too much. She has lost her color. You have made her think she is an old woman. She has given up all hope of admiration and love, and is only waiting to die and get out of the way. Suppose you were treated so?"

"What, me? I am all right."

"Yes, I know. Women pity you because you are tied to such a sorry-looking wife. Foolish old maids and silly girls whisper behind your back what a nicelooking man you are, and what a stick of a wife you have, and you are just soft enough to wear tight boots and oil what little hair you have left on the top of your head, and go around figuring up how long before your wife will die."

"Say now, see here, professor, there is a limit to endurance. I am going."

"I am coming down to see you next week; will it be all right?"

"Yes, if you drop this kind of talk and won't tell of my complaints about my wife. I'll try your medicine. Would you stick for that prescription about the pocketbook and twenty-dollar notes?"

"How much did you say you had made together?"

"I cave. The dress will be all right, and the pony and phaeton will be handy for the gals. Come down and see us, old man, but not a word about this talk. If you wasn't an old man, I'd—"

Tipping his derby back on his head and shaking the wrinkles out of his tight trousers, he put his hands into his pockets and sauntered away.

"There," said I, "is one man who has taken the only legal and God-given way of getting rid of a miserable wife."—Albany Journal.

#### WOMEN AND THE STATE.

A woman physician in Baltimore writes the following pungent letter to the N. Y. Evening Post:

All through the recent campaign I was wishing that some one would point out the anomalous condition of the large body of intelligent women in the United States. But nobody did.

And now that the question of woman's proper sphere of action in a political crisis has been raised in your columns, I cannot say that the various solutions proposed seem any more satisfactory to me than the comfortable old theory that a woman's proper sphere was home, whether she had a home or not. One correspondent would put women to committing the constitution to memory, and upon their having done that, would set up a system of districtvisiting and reciting of that instrument to the women of the slums. It is held that, if women knew the school laws, the police laws, the municipal and State laws of all kinds, that knowledge would in some way be "a great factor in the future peace of our nation." I am reminded of the of our nation." I am reminded of the words of the seer in Herodotus, "The sharpest pang in the lot of humanity is to have many thoughts, and to control nothing." I may know by heart the constituing." I may know by heart the constitu-tion, all the constitutions of all the States, but if I cannot vote against a demagogue who is running for the presidency, he has, for me, the chance of one vote more to get it

My own field of labor is medicine, and the day does not pass that I am not called upon to see and know something of the awful sufferings of women from the double standard of mcrals upheld by class legislation, by laws made and enforced by men. I think of the heroism of Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who labored for twenty years to make a dead letter on the English statute-book of a law passed as late as 1869, and the most infamously unjust law towards women that was ever framed by civilized men. I hear her exclaim before a committee of the House of Commons, "How often, during this long struggle, with the cries of the victims of this law ringing in my ears, have I longed that women had the right to vote!" I remember how at this moment, in my own university town, any woman, the principal of my own college even, may be arrested by any policeman as she is quietly going about her business after nightfall.

Here is a page out of my own experience, and I cite it to show why personally I feel it an insult to my intelligence to be asked to contribute my good offices and my money in support of good government, so long as I am denied a vote, the most practical means men use to accomplish this end. About the beginning of the campaign, I received from the tax collector of the city I live in, my tax circular. He proposed to tax my piano, if I were a music-teacher; to tax my beds, if I let lodgings; to tax my diamonds, if I were a woman of means. I studied out how much my government required of my earnings, and then picked up the evening paper. It contained an account of the arrest of a street-walker who was observed plying her trade in daylight, followed always by a man. In court, the man swore that the woman was his wife, and that, being out of work, he had no other means of support than what she earned in this way. The woman slave was fined five dollars and the man dismissed. The next day there appeared before the court three women, one in great distress of mind. This one explained that she was the real wife of the man, whom he had abandoned,

that she was supporting herself and child by sewing, and that when her name was reported in the papers in connection with the arrest of the day before, her two sisters had come and taunted her with her shame. The judge promptly said he had never seen her before. But now there was something against the man legally. He could abandon wife and child, he could lead astray an ignorant country girl and subject her to the most appalling kind of slavery, and there is no law in my State to reach him. He could be arrested for perjury! This brute has a voice in saying what the system of law and order shall be under which I live; I have not. No, no. "There is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind," says Huxley, "except veracity of thought and of action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the garment of make-believe by which man's hands have hidden its uglier features is stripped off."

For women to study government, without exercising control, is make-believe. It has been insisted on over and over again that one reason of the incapacity of the Irish people for self-government is that England has never given them a fair chance politically. To tell us to teach the children is make-believe, and make-believe of the same sort that said everywhere down to very recent years, and says so still somewhere, that husband and wife are one, a sentimental legal fiction that covers the spoliation of the wife's property. It is the most illogical kind of make-believe to admit that I am a citizen for purposes of taxation and the punishment of crime, but not for just laws, clean streets and an honest man for President. The women who study the Declaration will learn that the signers boldly called this particular make-believe tyranny.

By all means let women study government, by all means let them teach their children the fundamental principles of justice, fair dealing and honesty that ought to underlie it; but let them apply to politics the same simple rules of common sense that govern them in the ordinary conduct of life. Sentiment and tradition and prejudice do not control the price of a loaf of bread. Every woman must pay for it as much as every man. Are intelligent women to go on being classed politically with imbeciles, paupers and convicted criminals? It will not speak well for intelligent men, if, as Lecky suggests, the imbeciles, paupers and convicted criminals finally settle this question. And where will sentiment and the Bishop of Albany be then?

A UNIVERSITY WOMAN.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Several young Armenians aiming to study medicine would be glad to work in a physician's family without wages, in return for their board and some medical instruction. One is recommended by Consul Jewett. This young man was a high-school teacher in Turkey, and speaks English.

Several other young Armenians desirous of a good general education would be glad to work for their board mornings and evenings in any family where they can attend a public school.

A watchmaker desires employment. He was a man of wealth, but lost everything in the massacres. A trustworthy person who knew him in Turkey tells me that he comes of an excellent family, and is a man of good character.

Employment is desired by an Armenian who understands the weaving, repairing, cleansing and coloring of Oriental rugs.

The cleansing is done by a native process which does not injure the fabric.

A cabinet-maker, who came from Van with Dr. Grace Kimball, wants employment. A missionary from Van testifies that he was the best cabinet-maker in that city, and can make most beautiful furniture. His eldest son, who also wants work, is a carpenter and draughtsman, and speaks English. They are highly recommended as to character.

There are still a number of Armenian young men who would be glad of places to do housework.

A. S. B.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

## The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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-"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

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"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

#### MRS. HOWE ON PROGRESS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said, at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association:

Those of you who sing in the Handel and Haydn remember the great chorus, "The Lord gave the word; the company of those that published it is a great host." Woman suffrage is one of the words the Lord gives. Some of the seed falls on stony ground, some is choked by the thorns, but some falls on good ground, and brings forth fruit in large proportion. It was very much choked with thorns and fell on very stony ground in the beginning of this movement. But you all remember how a little girl sat on a stool at her mother's side and made inquiries as to why women were in subjection. mother told her that the Scripture said it was the lot of women. Fortunately for us all, she refused to be satisfied with this answer. The doubt grew with her growth. You all know her story-how she worked and obtained the higher education at a great cost, and how in her later years Lucy Stone made the world better for all women.

The great progress of the equal rights movement is astonishing to us older ones -a whole new world emerging, State after State coming forward out of what used to be set down on the maps, when I was a little girl, as "the Great American Desert." It recalls another text of Scripture. When the Jews were priding themselves on being the children of Abraham, you re-member the dear Lord said, "God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham." So out of the desert and out of those forests and wildernesses are rising of those forests and wildernesses are rising up new commonwealths, in which women have equal rights. It is worth having lived a long time to see so grand an unfolding of the divine order. You cannot all look back as far as I, but I can look forward with all of you and see the bright future

These Western sisters have gone ahead of us and got full suffrage, while slow old Massachusetts, with much grumbling, has got along as far as school suffrage, and no farther. Yet old Massachusetts, the State of Garrison and Phillips, of Theodore Parker and Whittier and Emerson, ought to be first in every race for a divine prize. It is a shame that we are still so few; but let us make up for our fewness by the strength of our earnestness. As Xenophon's little army, with its true discipline and superior courage, could go through the barbarian hordes of Asia, so let our little suffrage army go through the hosts of this barbarous resistance to progress, in virtue of its discipline and courage and the true principle which it represents.

#### PROF. HYATT TO LECTURE AGAIN.

Prof. Alpheus Hyatt will repeat his lecture on "Woman Suffrage from a Purely Biological Point of View," by invitation of the Cambridge Political Equality Association, in the vestry of the First Parish Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., at 7.45 P. M. on Jan. 27. Men as well as women will be admitted.

The Cambridge Political Equality Association has invited the Cambridge branch of the remonstrant association to be present, and the invitation has been accepted. The remonstrant branch in Cambridge numbers about fifty members, and Mrs. Arthur Gilman is its chairman. "The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" is also invited, and so are all the Suffrage Asso-

ciations and individual suffragists in and near Boston. Five Harvard professors, some in favor of equal suffrage and some opposed, are coming to take part in the discussion. Altogether, it promises to be a noteworthy occasion.

The proceeds are to be devoted by Prof. Hyatt to original researches on special problems in evolution.

Tickets, price 50 cents, may be obtained at the office of the Woman's Journal, or from the secretaries of the different Associations.

#### MRS. CATT ON IDAHO.

Mrs. Chapman-Catt said at a recent meeting, in speaking of the victory of woman suffrage in Idaho:

Why did the amendment carry? Partly because all over that State were scattered people from Wyoming, and Utah, and Colorado. For the first time in history, all four political parties put good strong woman suffrage planks in their platforms, and the leaders of all met (hating each other as they did, and opposed to each other on all other points), and took counsel together how to carry the woman suffrage amendment, and resolved to instruct their speakers to speak for it. the necessary campaigning, They did and the campaigning, amendment carried.

Yet people who had been lifelong suf-fragists voted against it. The miners and Knights of Labor in the north of Idaho were pledged to woman suffrage by all their principles; but they said that at the first election in Colorado the women had voted Republican and defeated Waite, and hence they should vote against the suf-frage amendment. And in Boise, where the majority were for gold, they declared that everybody said the Colorado women were going to vote for Bryan at the coming election, and if that was the way women would do, they could not afford to enfranchise them. They forgot that the same argument would disfranchise all Idaho, as that State was for Bryan. That is the sort of thing we have to meet. So the St. Louis Globe-Democrat argued that women ought not to be allowed to vote, because the women of Colorado voted for But the same argument would Bryan. disfranchise the whole State of Missouri.

#### THE COLORADO MANIFESTO.

We were not impressed by the political wisdom of the popular majority of Colorado on the subject of free silver, which was a matter of theory rather than experience. But when the leading men as well as women of Colorado, of both parties, including four governors and ex-governors, all the members of Congress, the judges of all the courts, all the State officers, the mayor and sheriff of Denver, and the presidents of the State University and Colorado College, agree in signing a statement that equal suffrage for women as well as men has worked well in that State, and that all rumors to the contrary are false, we perforce believe what they say; for they have seen and know. It ought to work well, for women have the same intelligence as men, have a right to the same self-rule, and need the same protection as men. What was theoretically probable now is experimentally proved. And yet we shall hear the rumors repeated of woman suffrage as a failure, now from Colorado and now from New Zealand; and those who wish will continue to be

frightened by them, and will still stand in fear of States or colleges that give the two sexes equal privileges and rights,-N. Y. Independent.

The delegates from the Eastern States have decided on the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago and Northwestern Railways as the "Official Route" to the National Convention at Des Moines, Ia. For par ticulars, address Miss Mary G. Hay, 106 World Building, New York.

#### PROGRAMME OF N. A. W. S. A. CONVENTION.

Central Christian Church, Cor. 9th and Pleasant Streets, Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 25-30, 1897.

Jan. 25. Monday evening, 7.45 o'clock-Executive Committee meeting in parlor of Mrs. Martha C. Callanan.

Jan. 26. Tuesday morning, 9 to 10 o'clock

Executive Committee meeting at church.
10 o'clock, formal opening of Convention;
announcement of committees; report of announcement of committees; report of vice-president-at-large, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw: report of corresponding secretary, Rachel Foster Avery. Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Annual address of president, Susan B. Anthony; short addresses by State presidents; "Equal Rights," Alice Stone Blackwell, Mass. Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock—Reception at the home of Mrs. F. M. Hubbell, of Terrace Hill.

presidents; "Equal Lights, Blackwell, Mass. Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock—Reception at the home of Mrs. F. M. Hubbell, of Terrace Hill.

Jan. 27. Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock—Report of Committee on Campaign Conditions, Annie L. Diggs, Kansas; report of Committee on Presidential Suffrage, Henry B. Blackwell, Mass.; report of treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; report of Credentials Committee; report of Plan of Work Committee, Clara Bewick Colby, Nebraska; headquarters' report, Rachel Foster Avery, Penn. Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Memorial hour for Mary Grew, Penn.; Sarah Freeman Clark, Georgia; Harriet Beecher Stowe, Conn.: Dr. Hiram Corson, Penn.; Hannah M. Tracy Cutler, Mass.; Sarah B. Cooper, Cal.; Dr. Caroline B. Winslow, D. C., and others. Resolutions offered by Clara Bewick Colby; short addresses by State presidents. Wednesday evening, 7.45 o'clock—Prayer, Rev. A. L. Frisbie, pastor of Congregational Church; addresses of welcome, Francis M. Drake, governor of Iowa; John McVicar, mayor of Des Moines; Dr. H. O. Breeden, pastor Central Christian Church; Mattie Locke Macomber for the women's clubs; Adelaide Ballard, President Iowa Woman Suffrage Association; response by the president, Susan B. Anthony; "Duty and Honor," Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Cal.

Jan. 28. Thursday morning, 10 o'clock—Report of Committee on Organization, report

Jan. 28. Thursday morning, 10 o'clock—Report of Committee on Organization, report Report of Committee on Organization, report of Committee on Course of Study, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; report of Committee on Federal Suffrage, Sarah Clay Bennett, Ky; report of Committee on Legislative Advice, Lillie Devereux Blake, New York; election of officers. Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Training school for organizers. Thursday evening, 7.45 o'clock—"All noon, 2 o'clock—Training school for organizers. Thursday evening, 7.45 o'clock—"All the Rights We Want," Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Ill.; "The Approach of a New Era," Eleanor Holbrook Blinn, Cal.; address, George A. Gates, President Iowa College; address, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Penn

n. 29. Friday morning, 10 o'clock—Reof Resolutions Committee; discussion Jan. 29. port of Resolutions Committee; discussion of future campaigns. Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Address, Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; short addresses by State presidents; discussion of the question: "Resolved, That the propaganda of the woman suffrage idea demands a non-partisan attitude on the part of individual workers," led by Laura Clay, Ky. Henry B. Blackwell, Mass. Friday evening, 7.45 o'clock—Celebration of the Idaho victory, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Martha Hughes Cannon, member of the Utah Senate, Idaho; "The Vision of Freedom," Mary C. C. Bradford, Col.; "Who Wants to Vote?" Laura M. Johns, Kansas; "The Point of View," Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Ill.; address, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; close of the Convention.

Jan. 30. Saturday morning, 10 o'clock—

Jan. 30. Saturday morning, 10 o'clock— Final Executive Committee Meeting in Mrs. Callanan's parlors.

# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JANUARY 23, 1896.

No. 4.

#### The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

#### EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### WOMEN DO NOT WANT IT.

#### BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

When the woman suffrage argument first stood upon its legs,

They answered it with cabbages, they answered it with eggs,

They answered it with ridicule, they answered it with scorn,

They thought it a monstrosity that should not have been born.

When the woman suffrage argument grew vigorous and wise,

And was not to be silenced by these apposite replies,

They turned their opposition into reasoning severe

Upon the limitations of our God-appointed sphere.

We were told of disabilities—a long array of these,

Till one would think that womanhood was merely a disease:

merely a disease:
And "the maternal sacrifice" was added to

the plan
Of the various sacrifices we have always
made—to man.

Religionists and scientists, in amity and bliss,

However else they disagreed, could all agree on this,

And the gist of all of their discourse—when you got down to it,

Was—we could not have the ballot because we were not fit.

They would not hear to reason, they would not fairly yield,

They would not own their arguments were beaten in the field;

But time passed on, and someway, we need not ask them how,

Whatever ails those arguments—we do not hear them now!

You may talk of woman suffrage now, with an educated man,

And he agrees with all you say, as sweetly as he can;

'Twould be better for us all, of course, if womanhood was free-

But "the women do not want it"—and so it must not be!

'Tis such a tender thoughtfulness! So exquisite a care

quisite a care

Not to pile on our fair shoulders what we
do not wish to bear!

But oh, most generous brother! Let us look a little more—

Have women always wanted what you gave to us before?

Did we ask for veils and harems in the Oriental races?

Did we beseech to be "unclean"—shut out of sacred places?

Did we beg for scolding bridles, and ducking stools to come?

And clamor for the beating stick no thicker than your thumb?

What women want has never been a strongly acting cause

When woman has been wronged by man in churches, customs, laws;

Why should he find this preference so largely in his way

When he himself admits the right of what we ask to-day?

-Woman's Journal.

#### EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Howard S. Stansbury of Denver was asked, "What do you regard as the greatest good that has resulted from woman suffrage?" She answered:

The greatest good result has been to make all men and women realize that this is their government. There has been more interest in politics among Colorado men since women were enfranchised than ever before. When we wanted to know about political matters, we asked our husbands at home, and they were obliged to inform themselves in order to be able to tell us.

To the question, "What happens in Colorado when a Democrat marries a Republican?" Mrs. Stansbury answered:

What happens in Massachusetts when a Methodist marries a Baptist? Sometimes we pair, and sometimes we trade, and sometimes (with marked emphasis), we mind our own business!

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The regular Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held at the Suffrage headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 3.30 P. M. The speaker of the afternoon will be Mr. Warren A. Rodman, of Wellesley Hills, secretary of the Metaphysical Club, an active worker on progressive lines, and an earnest advocate of suffrage for women. The recent addition of Idaho to the trio of suffrage States gives point to his subject, "Nearing the Promised Land," and it is hoped that the meeting will be fresh with hopeful thought.

Members admitted free. Others will pay 15 cents at the door. Light refreshments will be served, as usual.

#### A WOMAN VOTER.

May Holland Kinkaid, who has been appointed deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, is probably the ablest newspaper woman in that State. She has done editorial work on the Omaha Bee, Denver Evening Times, and other newspapers, and is a writer of acknowledged ability. The average woman voter is not supposed to be a "thing of beauty"

by persons opposed to equal suffrage, but Mrs. Kinkaid is one of the most regally handsome women who ever attended either a pink tea or a primary. She is a Democrat, but not of the "offensive partisan" variety.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE, of Chung Ching, China, one of the leaders in the anti-footbinding movement, says, in a letter to the Shanghai Messenger: "It only now requires a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, and this hideous custom of one thousand years will become despised, and the women of China be once more set upon their feet."

Bessie O. Potter, the sculptor, owes the discovery of her talent to clay modelling in the Chicago public schools. When a child attending the Cook County Normal School, clay was placed in her hands, and the deftness with which she pinched and patted it into shape marked her, in the eyes of the principal, Colonel Francis Parker, and Art Instructor Schneider, as an embryo sculptor.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE has been reëlected president of the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music. During the year ending in June, 1896, the society lent \$1,288 to twenty-four students, of whom twenty were women. These loans, in small sums, are made without interest, and on the understanding that the money is to be returned as soon as the beneficiary is self-supporting.

Miss Juliet Corson, widely known as a pioneer in the cooking-school movement, and who printed and circulated at her own expense over fifty thousand copies of a small book showing how to prepare fifteen-cent dinners, is now a helpless invalid. The New York Association of Teachers of Cookery is trying to raise a fund to place Miss Corson in a home where she will have the necessary comforts and nursing. Contributions may be sent to the president of the Association, Miss C. C. Bedford, 16 East 131st Street, New York.

MRS. A. J. PEAVY, the outgoing State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, has received a recognition accorded none of her predecessors. Her administration has been endorsed by the State Teachers' Association, and the recommendations sent by her to the Legislature have also received the approval of the teachers in convention assembled. It is generally conceded that no member of the late administration was so efficient, so conscientious, or so devoted to the general good as Mrs. Peavy. Her implacable hostility toward machine politics cost her a renomination. She was petitioned to accept the nomination by a number of influential men and women, but unfortunately that element did not control in the convention.

#### THREE COLORADO WOMEN.

Mrs. Hertz, Mrs. Conine and Mrs. Butler, three new members of the Colorado Legislature, are attracting much attention by their work in the cause of candid politics. Mrs. Conine graduated into politics from her work in the celebrated Denver Women's Club. She was one of the committee on ethics, a very usual committee in similar organizations in Boston and the suburbs. It fell to Mrs. Conine to prepare a paper on "The Ethical Side of Politics." Naturally she asked Mr. Conine (who is a large lumber dealer in Denver, by the way), about the ethical side of politics. And as Mr. Conine could scarcely remember enough about it to furnish material for a club paper, Mrs. Conine very naturally also began to study politics, first in theory, and now practically, in the Legislature. She credits her election to the "influence" and the votes of about 2,000 club women, and she decided somewhat hastily to be put in nomination, after being urged to do so over the telephone by two other club members, Mrs. Ashley and Mrs. Platt. Mrs. Conine has done some good work already. To her, says a Denver despatch, is due the defeat of the celebrated Bat Masterson, who wanted to be assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House. His character and record as a pugilist and sport undoubtedly made him an ideal candidate for the place, so far as ability to distinguish himself in a scrimmage was concerned. Last fall he departed from the gang, and joined the reformers in the National Silver party. For his work in the campaign he was entitled to an office, and he seemed certain to get it until Mrs. Conine put down her foot. She declared that rather than have a prize-fighter appointed to any office she would bolt the entire combination, and would refuse to join in the organization of the House. Rather than break up the combination the caucus erased Bat Masterson's name from the slate. When this fact became known among the women of the clubs there was great rejoicing, for they have a grudge against him. Last fall, at the close of the campaign, a "Remonstrant" went to Denver to observe the workings of equal suffrage on election day, and to write against it. Bat Masterson escorted her on election morning to a street where decent women never go, and where legislators have no business, and from that vantage ground were described election day scenes in Denver. The published report will be remembered. It created a storm of indignation in Denver, and Bat Masterson has now felt its effects. [Bat Masterson is the man who, in an interview in the Boston Post some time ago, declared that woman suffrage had ruined Colorado by shutting up the gambling houses.—ED. W. C.]

By thus putting Bat Mastertson out of Denver politics, it is believed by suffragists that Mrs. Conine has exerted a purifying influence in politics.

Mrs. Butler, another new member of the Colorado Legislature, is a native of Massachusetts. She does not profess, as yet, to be very ready in the legislative affairs. Like many new legislators, even on Beacon Hill, she is waiting to learn her way well

truth told of Mrs. Butler shows good Bay State moral fibre. During the days of struggle for the control of the House, a long pull and a strong pull was made to get Mrs. Butler to vote against her convictions. It was done in a gilded way, in the lobbyist's politest and most effective manner. But when Mrs. Butler realized that the plain English of the transaction was a bribe offered, she showed her sense of the insult and indignity by calmly rising, putting on her dolman, tying her bonnetstrings squarely under her chin, and walking serenely out of the committee-room. She refrained from giving the "naughty boys" of that lobby her maternal opinion of them. But they could guess.

Mrs. Hertz, another new legislator of the high Rockies, did not refrain from speaking to a young fellow who annoyed her by talking too much during the struggle for the control of the House. He had been elected with her on the fusion ticket, and his temporary place was directly in front of her. After he had bobbed up and spoken to every motion and every suggestion until Mrs. Hertz was aweary, she did poke him with her pencil against his shoulder and told him to "do sit still a minute and not talk so much." He obeyed, too, although it is intimated in Denver that he did not like it. However, he had received an affront so much slighter than that offered to Mrs. Butler by the lobbyists, that even the remonstrants feel that Mrs. Hertz's influence in politics was possibly salutary-for once.-Boston Transcript.

#### BISHOP DOANE ON WYOMING.

Of all the reckless statements made by Bishop Doane, the most audacious is the assertion that "the practical result of woman suffrage where it has been tried is perhaps the strongest argument against it." Mrs. Crannell, quoted by the Bishop, instances Wyoming, and says, "Let us have facts." Let us have them, by all means. What are the facts?

Wyoming adopted woman suffrage in 1869. Seven years later, a motion to repeal it was made in the Wyoming Legislature. The motion failed for want of a seconder, and the mover was laughed down by the House. No attempt at repeal has been made since. After twenty years' experience of woman suffrage as a Territory, Wyoming, by a large majority, incorporated it in the new constitution when she became a State. We have testimony to its good results from a long list of eminent citizens of Wyoming, including judges, chief justices, clergymen of almost all denominations, honorable women not a few, and a series of Territorial Governors extending over twenty years. Governors of Territories are appointed by the President, not elected by the people, and their evidence is impartial. In addition, the Wyoming House of Representatives, in 1893, passed resolutions testifying to the good results of woman suffrage, by a unanimous vote.

Against this mass of evidence, which would be looked upon as conclusive in regard to any other matter, what has Bishop Doane to offer? Nothing. He falls back on Mrs. Crannell. What has to the capitol first of all. But a campaign | she to offer? As usual, anonymous testi-

mony. "I am told" this, and "it is reported" that. Only one name appears amid this expanse of hazy vagueness. Mrs. Crannell says:

General Thompson, who managed the Democratic campaign in Wyoming in 1892, said: "The women's vote is the easiest thing in the world to get, to keep and to manipulate."

In 1892 Wyoming went Republican. If the gentleman who managed the Democratic campaign in Wyoming in that year found the women's vote the easiest thing in the world to get, the question naturally arises, Why did he not get it? If he ever made the remark attributed to him, the probabilities are that he made it before election, and found afterward that he had reckoned without his host-or his hostesses. But there is no proof that he ever

If there is any one point which prominent citizens of Wyoming, of all parties, agree in emphasizing, it is the independent voting of the women. Judge Kingman, for four years a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court of Wyoming, says:

The women manifest a great deal of independence in their preference for candidates, and have frequently defeated bad nominations. It is very common, in considering the availability of an aspirant for office, to ask, "How does he stand with the ladies?" Frequently the men set aside certain applicants for office, because their characters would not stand the criticism of women.

Ex-Chief Justice Fisher, of Wyoming,

The women watch the nominating conventions, and if the Republicans put a bad man on their ticket and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment in scratching off the bad and substituting the good. It is just so with the Democrats. I have seen the effects of female suffrage, and instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and give better government.

The suffragists have for years had a standing challenge, inviting the "antis" to find two persons in all Wyoming who will assert over their own names and addresses that woman suffrage has had any bad results. The opponents have thus far failed to respond.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### CHINESE, NEGROES AND WOMEN.

Miss Sarah M. Severance writes from California to the Woman's Journal:

Not long since I addressed an African Lyceum. The women are suffragists, but many of the men are opposed, and were sure that it is "against the Constitution of the United States." They don't know what that means, but have hived some of our legislators' constitutional bees. The less a voter knows, the more he talks Constitution.

At the last Annual M. E. Conference, 125 of the clergy voted for women's admission to General Conference, and 25 against. In that twenty-five are included all the Chinese and Japanese members of the clergy; yet women stood by them during the Kearney riots, and took these same men into their private houses, at M. E. Conferences, when hotels would not allow them to buy a meal. What are

American men thinking of to allow such a condition of things?

The enfranchisement of the "nativeborn Chinese" has done wonders for the Mongolian. Even though a "native of China," he is now the ancestor of voters. No more stoning, pillaging, knocking down of Chinamen, no objection to their attending the public schools. Some one knocks a Chinamen washing windows from his step-ladder. The policeman sees it. He never used to know of such outrages. A few years ago a Chinaman dared not go on the street during a political parade, but at several parades during the past year, the Chinese floats have had an honored place, the dragon flag and the stars and stripes being lovingly twined together. Ah, the ballot is a power! It is the only choice which is counted. The fact that a few Chinese vote, protects the whole 60,000.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Armenian refugees continue to arrive in Boston, singly or in small groups. It has been found necessary to re-open the temporary home at 16 Waltham Street, after closing it for a few days only. Contributions of clothing are desired, and may be sent to 16 Waltham Street. Contributions of money will also be welcome, and may be sent to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 35 Federal Street, Boston.

But the truest kindness to the refugees is to find them work and set them on their own feet as soon as possible. Here are a few special cases:

Work is wanted by a carpenter and cabinet-maker, who came from Van with Dr. Grace Kimball. Dr. Kimball answers for him as an unusually skilful workman and an excellent man. He speaks no English, but his eldest son does. The son is about twenty years of age, a carpenter and draughtsman. If the two could get employment at the same place, the son could interpret for the father.

Several young Armenians aiming to study medicine would be glad to work in a physician's family without wages, in return for their board and some medical instruction. One is recommended by Consul Jewett. This young man was a high-school teacher in Turkey, and speaks English.

Several other young Armenians desirous of a good general education would be glad to "do chores" mornings and evenings for their board, in any family where they can attend a public school.

A watchmaker desires employment. He was a man of wealth, but lost everything in the massacres. A trustworthy person who knew him in Turkey answers for his character.

Employment is desired by an Armenian who understands the weaving, repairing, cleansing and coloring of Oriental rugs. The cleansing is done by a native process which does not injure the fabric.

An Armenian girl, twenty years old, a skilful seamstress and embroiderer, wants a place to sew, either with a dressmaker or in a private family. She speaks English, and has a good recommendation from Mrs. Percy Bunting, wife of the editor of the Contemporary Review, in whose family she lived for several months; also from

the widow of a British consul in Turkey.

An Armenian speaking English, French, German and several Oriental languages, would be glad to do teaching, commercial correspondence, or clerical work of any kind. He lost all his property in the massacres.

A number of Armenian young men would be glad to do housework.

Some of the Armenians above mentioned are in Boston, others in neighboring towns. Any persons willing to employ any of them are invited to communicate with Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 141 Franklin Street, Boston.

Three Armenian girls, sisters, wish for work in or near Boston. All can sew, take care of children, or do light housework. They are bright, intelligent, pleasant girls, brought up in comfort, but now reduced to destitution, Good references required. Address Mrs. H. L. Wentworth, Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

We continue to receive pleasant reports from the young Armenians sent out to work. A lady in Leominister, Mass., writes:

We like the young man you sent us very much. We find him willing, kind, respectful, bright and smart; a good young man in every way.

A farmer in Bowdoinham, Me., to whom a young Armenian was sent, writes:

Your man arrived safely. We think we shall like him very much. He does not know how to do any work, but he seems to learn very well, all except milking, and we think he will be able to do that in time. He seems to be perfectly contented, and does the best he can to please us.

A lady in Dedham, Mass., who took a young Armenian to do housework, writes:

We have not only found Aram faithful, industrious and diligent, but also that he has a fine mind. He is learning English rapidly. If we find him far enough advanced in his studies to enter college, I shall do all in my power to procure him a chance.

A. S. B.

#### REJOICING OVER IDAHO.

Mrs. H. J. Boutell writes from Michigan to the Woman's Journal:

With a prescience born of hope and courage, Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Detroit E. S. A., made arrangements early in November to celebrate the equal suffrage victory in Idaho. She affixed the fourth golden star to the suffrage flag, and unfurled the banner at the meeting held at the very hour when the glad tidings were flashed over the wires that Idaho had joined the sisterhood of free States. The "Yellow Tea" was not a "too previous" celebration. The cozy parlor of the Prismatic Building was handsomely decorated in yellow, with bunting and flowers, by Mrs. Sara P. Skinner, who is notable for her skill in beautifying interiors. Portraits of Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Mrs. L. H. Stone, were draped in harmony with the decorations. All the table appointments, even to the teacups and refreshments, carried out the scheme of color which encircled the company with a golden halo of joy for things accomplished, intermingled with promise of things hoped for. Young ladies costumed in yellow made glad music, and served tea with equal | new subscribers.

acceptance. Reminiscences were given by women who could remember the first woman suffrage convention, as did Mrs. Catherine Stebbins. Mrs. Jenkins described the occasion when Susan B. Anthony was frowned upon because she asked that in a teachers' convention, composed mainly of women, the women should be represented on committees. Lucy Stone was tenderly mentioned by some who remembered her. The campaign of '74 in Michigan was briefly reviewed. The contrast of sentiment between "then and now," afforded both amusement and encouragement.

#### SEND IN THE PETITIONS.

Woman suffrage petitions to the Legislature now in session should be sent to this office without delay. We are glad to report that since Jan. 10 we have received over one hundred such petitions, with more than 5,700 signers, and they are coming in daily. Next week we shall publish a complete list of petitions received.

In every case, they are counted, labelled, registered, and mailed to the Representative from the town or city where the signers reside, with the request that they be presented and referred to the appropriate committees.

Never before have we received so many petitions in so short a time, and "the cry is still they come." Evidently the interest felt in the case in Massachusetts is greater and more widely diffused than ever before. Henry B. Blackwell.

#### THE BALLOT FOR MOTHERS.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster said at a recent meeting:

The argument for woman suffrage that appeals to me most strongly is the greater development of woman herself, and her consequent greater power and value in the home. The State rests on the home. If the mother is small, narrow, petty, her children will not have what they should. When I was a young mother, I heard Elizabeth Cady Stanton lecture. Her arguments did not especially touch me. All my desire then was to be a good mother. I wrote her a letter about it. She wrote back to me: "You be a good woman first, and all the rest will come." If I had a large family of daughters, even though I cared nothing for the State, I should wish them to have the ballot in order to make them broader and nobler as wives and mothers. "Take all the comfort you can in your children now; they are more comfort to you now than they ever will be again," we sometimes hear an old mother say to a young one. This is heresy, if the mother grows as well as her children.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two

MRS. C. C. HUSSEY has presented a neatly-framed set of the portraits of the Bologna women professors to the Woman's Legal Education Society of New York. They will have it suitably placed.

MRS. A. B. GOVE, W. C. T. U. State Superintendent of Prison Work, says that in California there are 2,000 criminals confined in the penitentiaries, and of the 2,000, only fifteen are women.

Col. D. G. Eldredge, of Sheldon, Iowa, a popular platform speaker, may be secured during the present year, to deliver a number of lectures upon the political enfranchisement of women. The Western press speak very highly of his lectures.

HELEN CAMPBELL has just published "Household Economics," a course of lectures in the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Campbell is the author of "Prisoners of Poverty," "American Girl's Home Book," etc.

"A society for the prevention of hereditary diseases"—and may heaven bless the brave young women who have organized this new body! Members are pledged "not to marry into any family subject to such hereditary diseases as consumption, insanity, or an appetite for strong drink." New York has the honor of being the home of this organization.—Union Signal.

REV. GEO. L. PERIN said at a recent meeting:

Women are unlike men. The carpenter cannot make laws for the blacksmith, nor the blacksmith for the carpenter, but the two together can make laws for both. The farmers say they will not have the lawyers make laws for them; but the farmers and lawyers together can make laws for both. The man, with a different standpoint and to some extent a different nature from the woman, cannot make laws for the woman. It takes them both. It takes the poor man and the rich man, the capitalist and the laborer, to make just laws for both. We are all agreed that one class of men cannot represent another, but when the same principle is applied in the case of women we scout it, and say: "Oh, men represent women."

MRS. IONE T. HANNA, who was the candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the McKinley ticket at the recent election in Colorado, is a pioneer suffragist. In the spring of 1893 she was nominated for the school board of the East Denver district, and elected by the women, who turned out and worked for her like beavers. She was the first woman ever elected to the school board, and when her term of office expired she was besought to accept a renomination, but did not feel able to do so. Mrs. Hanna smiles over the mournful tales of households suffering from suffrage. Her parents are ardent advocates of free silver, while Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are both in favor of the gold standard, and all four are earnestly seeking only "the truth for authority." So far they have agreed admirably in disagreeing. If Mrs. Hanna were ambitious for office, she might easily have had the nomination in such a way as to make her election almost a certainty, since the women's clubs would have been glad to endorse her, and personally no woman candidate could have made a stronger canvass.

#### ORIGIN OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We have been requested to give in the Woman's Column a sketch of the origin and growth of the suffrage movement.

The first beginning of woman suffrage in America was on July 2, 1776, two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The men of New Jersey, in Constitutional Convention at Burlington, on the banks of the Delaware, revised their "Province Charter." On motion of Rev. Mr. Cooper, a Quaker minister, the suffrage clause "male freeholders worth £50," was changed in the new State Constitution to "all inhabitants worth £50." An election law was framed, and again reënacted with changes, in 1793, which used the words "he or she," and "his or her ballot." Women worth £50 voted for thirty-one years in increasing numbers. But New Jersey was a slave State. It had no system of free schools. A large immigration of Swedes and Germans outnumbered the original Quaker settlers. The property qualification became odious. The women voters, being women of property, were mostly Federalists. It was said that the votes of women turned the scale and elected in 1800 a Legislature which voted for John Adams, of Massachusetts, a Federalist, for president, instead of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. That set the Democrats against the women, and in 1807, when, for the first time, a Democratic Legislature was elected, a law was enacted which declared that hereafter the words "all inhabitants" should be construed to mean all white male citizens, and the words "worth £50" should be construed to mean all white men who had paid a poll tax. Thus all women and all free colored men worth £50 were dis franchised, while all white male tax-payers were made voters. That ended woman suffrage in New Jersey.

In 1840 the American Anti-slavery Society was divided over the question, whether a woman might be an officer of the society or speak in its meetings. Soon after, in 1847, on her return from Oberlin College, Lucy Stone made her first woman's rights address in her brother's church in Gardner, Mass., and continued to speak for it all over the country.

In 1848 the first woman's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., by Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Stanton, Frederick Douglass and others.

In 1850 was the first National Woman's Rights Convention at Worcester, Mass., which spread the idea all over the world. Horace Greeley in the N. Y. Tribune gave full reports. Mrs. John Stuart Mill, wife of a member of British Parliament, wrote a brilliant article reviewing the Worcester Convention, which appeared in the Westminster Review, the quarterly organ of the Liberal party. The agitation went on until in 1869 the British Parliament passed a bill introduced and championed by Mr. John Stuart Mill, giving women full municipal suffrage in England on the same terms as men. Unmarried women and widows only could vote until recently, in consequence of the English common law merging the legal existence of every wife in her husband. In the same year (1869) the Territory of Wyoming gave women full suffrage, and they have had it

ever since. Utah did the same, but it was abolished by act of Congress as favoring the Mormons there. Washington Territory adopted it later, but it was decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the Territory. Since then twenty States have given women school suffrage, one State (Kansas) full municipal suffrage; and four States — Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—full suffrage and equal political rights with men. Now the subject is growing so fast that its final success is assured. Henry B. Blackwell.

#### ROCHESTER P. E. CLUB.

The Political Equality Club of Rochester, N. Y., flourishes greatly. At a recent meeting held in the Reynolds Library, with a large attendance, Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke of the National Organization Committee in Idaho, which, by its chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, quietly and effectually saved the State of Idaho, and gave suffrage to the women. She urged how necessary it was that the national organization should be supplied with funds to carry on its work. None of the officers are paid a salary, they give their time and work for the cause, but their expenses have to be met. After Miss Anthony's appeal, the raising of the \$100 pledged by the Rochester Club for the work of the National American W. S. A.

On Jan. 21, the Rochester Club held a Dickens Sociable, to which the clubs of Irondequoit and Charlotte were invited. The members personated characters from Dickens, and attended in costume. It was a gala occasion for the young people. This would be a good idea for other clubs.

#### GOT BACK HER CHILDREN.

It is reported that Mrs. Nellie Taylor, formerly of this State, but now of Chicage. has just recovered her two daughters after a separation of eight years. Taylor and her husband, Harmon N. Taylor, were living in the village of Charlton, Mass. On returning home one day after a short absence, she found that her husband had taken their two little girls, one three years old, the other seven, and had left a note saying that she would never see them again. The blow was severe, but Mrs. Taylor resolved to work and earn enough to follow the children wherever the father had taken them. Four years ago she went to Chicago. months ago she learned that her husband and children were living near Salisbury, N. C., and that Taylor had remarried without having obtained a divorce. She went to Salisbury, and, with the aid of the police, regained possession of the children and left for Chicago. The father was warned that if he raised any objection he would be prosecuted for bigamy. The girls, now fifteen and eleven years of age, are overjoyed at being returned to their mother.

#### The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

# The Woman's Column.

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No. 5.

#### The Moman's Column.

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EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### N. W. S. A.

The National Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association was called to order in the Central Christian Church, Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 26. There were delegates present from all over the country, among them being Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Chapman-Catt, and also H. B. Blackwell, Lavina Hatch and Alice Stone Blackwell, of Massachusetts. The business was preliminary. The delegates were entertained by prominent families. The executive committee met at 9 o'clock, and at the 10 o'clock session the work of the session was outlined. Miss Anthony delivered her annual address. Jan. 27 the National Woman Suffrage Convention disagreed on the report of the committee on campaign conditions, prepared by Anna L. Diggs, of Kansas, a Populist. The report did not please the convention, and a resolution was presented providing for censorship of all reports before reading to the convention. The Eastern women favored the resolution, but the Westerners declared it undemocratic and defeated it. The committee on plan for work recommended that it be pushed in Western States, and especially California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Iowa, and that efforts in other States be abandoned for the time being. In the evening addresses were made by Governor Drake, of Iowa, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Chapman-Catt, of New York, and others.

#### THE CLIO CLUB.

The Clio Club, of Denver, Col., is interested in club extension work, and already has a young lady Clio Club and a Junior Clio. At a recent meeting of the young woman's Clio, the subject was "Temperance Reformers," confined to women of the 19th century. The Denver News gives the following account of the discussion:

The first paper was on "Lucy Stone," by Miss Hanna Keene, who read also a most interesting personal letter received from Mrs. Stone's daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, in which the latter stated that her mother did give temperance lectures in her early life. She quoted a verse from a poem printed in 1850:

"The first time I heard Lucy,
The slave-power she did tackle;
The second time was temperance,
In Broadway Tabernacle."

Miss Keene stated that Mrs. Stone took part in the first campaign for woman suffrage in Colorado in 1877, and sent the largest financial aid given by any one person to the campaign of 1893 in Colorado. The last letter but one that she ever wrote was to Mrs. Hanna, of Denver, on September 19, 1893, commending Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman to her, and begging her to do all she could for the suffrage amendment. The second paper was on "Frances Willard," by Miss Vole, and the third on "Lady Henry Somerset," by Kathryn Bennett. Mrs. James B. Belford gave a most interesting talk, saying that the papers had carried her back to the time when she first became interested in the temperance movement. Her talk was largely reminiscent, she having been personally acquainted with the three ladies chosen as subjects for the essays of the evening. She first saw and heard Lucy Stone when she was quite a young girl. The account of the famous lecturer sonal appearance, with the way she impressed her audience, was very entertaining. She also gave a short history of the early temperance crusades, the causes which led to the work, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Christian Temperance Union, as outgrowths. She stated that in 1892 thirty-four of the original crusaders were living in Denver, Mrs. W. F. McDowell being one of them.

#### A POUND PARTY.

A "pound party" was given by Mrs. Henrietta M. Banker in the the school district of Holts Corners, Keene Valley, N. Y., last week. Generally at a pound party each person brings a pound of something, but in this case thirty pounds of groceries were given by Mrs. Banker herself, and each pound was sold at auction, resulting in a substantial sum for suffrage work. Every package was sold in a wrapper so that each person bought "a pig in a poke," and when the wrappers were taken off, there was much merriment. The auction was followed by refreshments, and everybody pronounced it a delightful occasion.

Mrs. Banker, whose mind is fertile in ideas, is about to have a "sunflower concert." A white curtain is painted with sunflowers that seem to be growing, and an opening is made in the middle of each flower. The singers stand behind the curtain, and put their faces through the openings, and sing in chorus. As the painted sunflowers are at different heights, some of the singers have to stand on chairs or ladders, while others have to kneel. There is a small charge for admission, and the entertainment serves to bring people together, and to interest them in suffrage.

#### WOMEN FOR PEACE.

Steps are being taken in Chicago for a great Peace Jubilee, soon after the Senate's confirmation of the late treaty with Great Britain. Women should take part in that jubilee. The National Suffrage Associa-

tion, the A. A. W., the W. C. T. U., the Federation of Clubs and all leading societies of women, should pass strong resolves favoring arbitration, and choose delegates to take part in the jubilee, where the voice of women should be heard, and would doubtless be welcome. Let such action be taken in every society of whatever name and in whatever section of our wide land. Such expressions would have wide influence, and the presence and hearing at Chicago of such gifted and eloquent women as can readily be found, would not only help greatly the ultimate oming of "Peace on earth," but would be an enlarging element, giving added power and higher range to every onward and upward step in the world-wide woman's movement. - Giles B. Stebbins in Woman's Journal.

MRS. HELEN CHOATE PRINCE, whose "Story of Christine Rochefort" has had so prosperous a career, has written a new story, partly American, partly French, entitled "The Transatlantic Chatelaine," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out soon.

MISS GRACE LINCOLN TEMPLE, perhaps best known as the decorator of the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition, though many handsome houses in Washington and elsewhere owe their artistic interior to her, has been entrusted with the decoration of Mrs. Cleveland's new house at Princeton. Miss Temple has just returned from Princeton, whither she went to superintend the beginning of her work.

MRS. SARAH F. DICK has for the twenty-fourth consecutive time been chosen to the position of cashier in the First National Bank of Huntington, Ind. In the twenty-three years Mrs. Dick has capably filled the office she has lost but two days' time on account of illness. Besides Mrs. Dick, who is a director of the institution also, the bank has another lady director. Mrs. Frederika Drover, who for years has filled the position, taking an active interest in the affairs of the concern, which has \$200,000 deposits and a capital of \$100,000.

MRS. JULIA WARD Howe is one of the busiest of women. Within a few days she has given one of her most brilliant papers before the "Thought and Work Club" of Salem, Mass., made a delightful speech at the reception given by the Daughters of Vermont, responded at the annual dinner of the Boston Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association, and participated in several other gatherings. The Salem Observer remarks: "Mrs. Julia Ward Howe hath a pretty wit and one that age cannot wither. The other day she referred to her charming granddaughters as her "heirs and graces"

#### BUBBLE-BLOWING.

BY WILLIAM CANTON.

Our plot is small, but sunny limes Shut out all cares and troubles; And there my little girl at times And I sit blowing bubbles.

The screaming swifts race to and fro,
Bees cross the ivied paling,
Draughts lift and set the globes we blow
In freakish currents sailing.

They glide, they dart, they soar, they break, Oh, joyous little daughter. What lovely coloured worlds we make, What crystal flowers of water!

One, green and rosy, slowly drops; One soars and shines a minute, And carries to the lime-tree tops, Our home, reflected in it.

The gable, with cream rose in bloom, She sees from roof to basement; "Oh, father, there's your little room!" She cries in glad amazement.

To her, enchanted with the gleam,
The glamour and the glory,
The bubble home's a home of dream,
And I must tell its story;

Tell what we did, and how we played, Withdrawn from care and trouble— A father and his merry maid, Whose house was in a bubble!

#### REJECTED BECAUSE A WOMAN.

The rejection by the adjutant-general of the United States of the only person able to pass the civil-service examination for a certain position, simply because she is a woman, is arousing considerable discussion and indignation.

The facts in the case are as follows: Last September the translator of modern languages in the adjutant-general's office in Washington resigned to accept a chair in Columbia University. As he left the office he remarked that no one could be found to take his place, because the proper performance of his duties required a per fect knowledge of five modern languages, besides other qualifications. The position being in the classified service, the Civil Service Commission called a special examination and advertised for applicants, who were informed they "must be able to translate into English technical military works in French, German, Spanish and Italian; to do typewriting in all of these languages; to do proof-reading and prepare manuscript for the press; to be familiar with modern library methods and with the classification of books; cataloguing, indexing, etc." And the advertisement added that "he will also be tested in the use of the English language and literary composition." The adjutant-general requested that "men only" should be invited to compete, but Professor Proctor maintained it was impossible to make the desired change, as the commission made no distinction between the sexes. There was a number of applicants, both men and women. The men all failed. In fact, the only one who passed the examination was Miss Maud Stahlnaker, of Washington, who found the examination even more difficult than was indicated in the advertisement. She was required to translate technical military articles from English into French, German, Italian and Spanish, which is a very severe test, as all trans-

lators know. Miss Stahlnaker was certified by the commission, but the adjutantgeneral insisted that he did not want a woman, and again called upon the commission for a man. But no man has been found able to pass the examination, and Miss Stahlnaker's appointment still lies unassigned upon his desk, where it has been for several weeks. About a week after her name was originally certified by the Civil Service Commission a messenger summoned her to room 153 of the War Department Building, when she was informed that although she had been certified by the Civil Service Commission, no woman could have the place under any circumstances. This was a very unusual proceeding, but it was necessary to get rid of Miss Stahlnaker without placing on the records of the department a confession that a place she had honorably earned had been denied a woman because of her sex.

Mr. William E. Curtis, of Washington, who succinctly sets forth the above facts in the Chicago *Record* of Jan. 22, 1897, says:

There is no reason why a woman cannot act as translator in the War Department. There are a number of women employed as clerks in the adjutant-general's office, and several of the translators in the State and interior departments are women, but there is a prejudice against them among officers of the army, and the adjutant-general will allow the position to remain vacant if he cannot find a competent man:

Judge Bradwell, of the Chicago Legal News, expresses his opinion as follows:

It has often been said that men and women stand upon an equality before the Civil Service Commission, but, judging from the treatment of Miss Stahlnaker, we might almost say that no women need apply for positions and expect fair treatment. Under the rules of the civil service, when Miss Stahlnaker submitted to an examination, and was the only person, man or woman, to pass the examination, she was entitled to the position; and after she had obtained the certificate of the commission it was a great wrong for the adjutant-general not to give her the position. Has the adjutant-general of this great country nothing to do but to wage war against women?

To this pertinent question may be added another: What right has the adjutantgeneral to thwart the purpose of the Civil Service Commission?

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

#### PROGRESSIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

Housekeepers are commonly creatures of tradition. We are apt to think it more important to "do as mother did" than to stop and consider whether there be not a better way. Filial regard and the home training given to girls combine to make women conservative and timid about trying anything new in the household. Mother used a wooden table in the kitchen on which meat, fruit and vegetables were prepared for cooking, and on which dough was made for bread and pastry. The soft wood absorbed fat and juices, and only constant scrubbing prevented the table from swarming with bacteria. mother! She never heard of bacteria, but she knew that the table had to be scrubbed. It makes my heart ache to think of the unnecessary labor that was done in mother's kitchen. A slate-top table for vege-

tables and a marble-top table for mixing dough would save scrubbing. Stone and marble can be sterilized quickly with hot water and wiped dry and be chemically clean with little labor. Mother used an iron spoon. A wooden spoon is better, because quiet and peace are something even in the kitchen.

If we could be a little more open-minded about domestic matters, housekeeping would be easier and home life happier. The progressive housekeeper will not sacrifice the health or comfort of her family, but she will save time, labor, temper and nerves by keeping her mind open to the things science is continually placing in her hands.

I have been looking about among the new apartment houses in New York, and I find the architects believe that some of us are progressive housekeepers. I find hot water is delivered free into every kitchen, day and night, because it is cheaper to maintain one fire in the cellar than forty fires in forty kitchens. Hot water being provided, every kitchen has a gas range to avoid the carrying of coal up and the ashes down. In the parlors and other rooms there is in the fireplace a neat veil or screen of white asbestos. A match gives a great sheet of glowing white fire, warming and ventilating the room perfectly. An asbestos glow-fire may not be as poetical as the old hickory log mother had, but the house-mother has more time to keep up her reading.

The progressive housekeeper goes a step farther. Under the electric lamp in the children's nursery is a little marble shelf. On the shelf stands a flat disk of iron with a twisted wire from the electric light. By turning the button on the lamp the disk soon becomes hot, and a little kettle placed upon it soon gives hot water for use in sickness, or to warm baby's milk, or warm a cup of bouillon for the invalid. It is a tiny electric stove without fire, light or smoke. It is literally black heat.

If we investigate the matter a little further, we find the coffee urn, the chafingdish, the flat-iron each provided with an electric heater, and the same current that lights the room may boil the eggs, toast the bread and cook the griddle cakes, and all without lighting a match or seeing a flame. In the invalid's room the electric current from an ordinary electric lamp may warm the bed or pillow and do all the work of a hot-water bag without its uncertainty and inconvenience. Of course this is the most costly cooking we can have. It would be extravagant to use electricity to cook for a large family. It might be the highest economy in a sick room, where precision, neatness and time are worth more than a high-price heat.

Not long ago I called on friends and found the family at lunch. I hesitated about staying, but my friend insisted that I stay, saying, "The cook is away, but that makes no difference." I entered the elegant dining-room, and found the table spread for a hot lunch. Judge of my surprise when my hostess opened a door in a beautiful cabinet and exhibited a tiny gas kitchen sunk in the wall. The little closet was lined with zinc, and was fitted with a little gas stove and supplied with shelves and hooks for the cooking utensils. A

hole in the wall served for a chimney to carry off the heat and odor of cooking, and here my progressive housekeeper could get up a hot lunch even if the cook was away.

After lunch I was shown another bit of progressive housekeeping. The flat roof of the house was covered with brick and surrounded by a wire netting. In one portion of the roof was an iron arbor with glass sides for a shelter from the rain, and here, high above the street, safe from harm, the progressive young people had a beautiful out-of-door playground. The house-mother could send them all up there and know they were happy and safe while she was free for other things.

Progressive housekeeping means a willingness to accept new ideas, a willingness to do old things in new ways. It is not confined to the kitchen or pantry. Further investigation shows many new fields in which the housekeeper may save time, labor, money and nerves if she be only willing to try something new. "Mother's way" was very good—for mother. There are better ways now.—Jane Kingsford, in Good Housekeeping.

#### MASSACHUSETTS PETITIONS.

The woman suffragists of Massachusetts are greatly pleased and encouraged by the steady flow of petitions. Since Jan. 10, there have been sent to the Legislature 124 petitions, signed by 5,762 citizens, over twenty-one years of age, representing seventy cities and towns, as follows: Worcester, Brookline, Pittsfield, Melrose, Harvard, Medford, Boston, West Bridgewater, Allston, Ipswich, Chatham, Dalton, Williamstown, Hyde Park, Pelham, Waltham, Harwich, Chelsea, Natick, Cambridge, Lexington, Attleboro, Gloucester, Westfield, Hamilton, Taunton, Watertown, Holliston, Salem, Stoughton, Concord, Middlefield, Somerville, Egremont, Shirley, Andover, Spencer, Woburn, Wakefield, Wellfleet, Quincy, Westminster, Hanover, Princeton, Sharon, Reading, Pembroke, Whitman, Ashland, Belmont, Baldwinville, Framingham, Littleton, Plymouth. Revere, New Bedford, Raynham, Rockland, Leicester, Hatfield, Fairhaven, Warren, Great Barrington, Dana, New Braintree, Fitchburg, Wellesley and Middleboro.

#### COLLEGE WOMEN.

Eleanor Anne Fyfe-Andrews, of Sheffield, Mass., has been appointed fellow on the Mrs. Bloomfield Moore foundation in the University of Pennsylvania. She has been a student of Newnham College, Cambridge, Eng., head of the English Department of Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, and later Hearer in the Graduate School of Bryn Mawr.

Margaret Lewis, A. M., of Radcliffe '96, has received the American Fellowship given by the Association of Collegiate Alumne. Miss Lewis, while a student here, carried on an investigation by means of which a valuable contribution to the histology of nerve cells of invertebrates was reached.

The study which Mary Roberts Smith, Assistant Professor of Social Science in the Leland Stanford, Junior, University, hopes to win the \$300 first prize.

made of two hundred and twenty-eight women in the San Francisco almshouse, has been reprinted in pamphlet form, from the quarterly publications of the American Statistical Association.

Professor Lucy Salmon, of Vassar, has an article on "Types of State Education," in the January New England Magazine. The frontispiece of this magazine is a picture of Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, of which Henrietta Edgecombe Hooker gives a valuable historical and descriptive sketch, with illustrations of the buildings and scenery that surrounds the College.

F. M. A.

#### WOMEN ATTORNEYS.

On motion of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice A. Minnick, of Beatrice, Neb., was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States on Jan. 18. Mrs. Minnick is a graduate of the University of Nebraska Law School, and has practised in the courts of that State for several years. She is a middle-aged widow with children. On the same day Miss Caroline H. Pier was admitted on motion of Miss Kate H. Pier. Both are members, with their sister and their mother, of the noted Milwaukee firm, Pier & Pier, and all are graduates of the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. The number of women who have the right to practice in the highest court is now fifteen. The admissions of Mrs. Minnick and Miss Pier are distinguished by the fact that they were made on the motion of women attorneys.

Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, daughter of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, was admitted to the bar by examination of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., on Jan. 22. One of the judges expressed the opinion that Miss Breckinridge had stood the best examination ever heard before the court, and that she was thoroughly versed in the law. Miss Breckinridge is the first woman examined by this court and admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. She was educated at A. and M. College, Lexington Ky., and spent several years in Paris studying French and Roman law.

Miss Emma Eaton, of Iowa City, Iowa, who distinguished herself by taking the two years' law course at Ann Arbor University in one year, paying her way entirely by her stenographic work, is at present assisting Chancellor McClain, of the Iowa State University, in writing a book on criminal law.

Mrs. Nellie Coke, who was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of California a year or so ago, is on her way to South Africa, where she hopes to locate. Mrs. Coke stopped in Sydney, Australia, where she was interviewed by the *Daily Telegraph* in regard to women attorneys in America.

Mrs. Harriet Worrell, Brooklyn's strongest woman chess player, has commenced a course of training for the chess tournament which will be held in London by the British Ladies' Chess Club in March. She hopes to win the \$300 first prize.

#### TRAINING TEACHERS.

Miss E. P. Hughes, whom the Duke of Devonshire has just appointed to serve on the committee of inquiry into the pupil teacher system, is the principal of the well-known Cambridge Training College for Women Teachers, which was founded, to quote the words of the Marquis of Ripon, "to supply one of the greatest wants of our present education systemthe want of training teachers." Miss Hughes, who is an acknowledged authority upon educational matters, has during the last few years made several visits to France and America in order that she might study the methods pursued at the training colleges in those countries. She was educated at Newnham, and took high honors in the Tripos examinations.

Rev. Olympia Brown, president of the Wisconsin W. S. A., has a son and daughter who are two of the most brilliant young people in Wisconsin. Her son, Parker Brown Willis, graduated at twentyone from Northwestern University, and was immediately appointed assistant professor of economics, solely on the ground of personal merit. He has since been sent to Europe by the University to make investigations. The daughter is a graduate of the same university, and a girl of great promise. Mrs. Brown, on her husband's death, took charge of his large printing business, and has her hands full carrying it on, and at the same time caring for her aged mother.

## The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

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"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it." "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

Five of the twenty factory inspectors of Pennsylvania are women.

The Philadelphia Crematorium Society reports eighty-five cremations during the past year. Since 1888 the number was five hundred and one.

A suffrage club has lately been formed in Omaha, Neb., and Miss Lizzie Banker, a niece of Mrs. Henrietta M. Banker, of New York, read a paper before it on Jan. 25.

An address made by Mrs. Jane B. Moore Bristor, of Baltimore, in favor of woman suffrage, which was published in *Public Spirit* of that city, has been issued as a leaflet. It will be sent for one cent, or ten cents per dozen, by Miss A. M. V. Davenport, 933 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

The Brooklyn Ethical Association invited Rev. Alice Wright and Mrs. Hackstaff to read papers before them on the "Ethics of Suffrage" at their members' meeting last week. The president, Mr. Sampson, said Mrs. Wright's paper was the best he had ever heard on the subject. There was a large attendance, an animated discussion and great applause.

Consul-General Dekay, at Berlin, informs the State Department that the German Millers' Union has offered a prize for a method of destroying the meal moth in mills and flour. He thinks some American should win the prize, and offers to receive and transmit methods offered in the competition, which should reach him not later than April 1. This is an opportunity for some scientific housekeeper to win distinction and to solve a troublesome problem.

The woman question came up before the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. The committees on changes in the by-laws reported inexpedient on the proposition to admit members "of either sex," and the report was accepted, although James Smith, who had made the proposition, urged the association to be progressive. Many thought that there was nothing in the by-laws that excluded women who were mechanics from membership.

When the Colorado House of Representatives went into a committee of the whole for the first time this session, the trying position of chairman fell upon Mrs. Butler, formerly of Massachusetts. The Denver News says:

She acquitted herself with credit, though requiring prompting in one instance. A member placed himself in line for mobbing by trying to the her up on a parliamentary question. The chairman found no lack of members to fly to her aid and came through smiling.

There are still remaining at 3 Park St. some of the League reports printed for distribution. Any League secretary unsupplied with them can have them sent by mail on application. The Leagues reported are Belmont, Brookline, Cambridge, City Point, Concord, East Boston, Egremont Plain, Hampden County, Hyde Park, Leominster, Malden, Natick, Needham, Newton, North Adams, Pittsfield, Roxbury, Sharon, Somerville, Waltham, Warren, Wellesley Hills, Winchester, Woburn and Worcester.

#### IN THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Delaware Legislature has passed a bill to appoint an additional Notary Public for the city of Wilmington. The bill provides that the Notary Public may be either a male or female. It is the first bill which ever so provided, and it is said that a woman will be appointed to the place.

A woman suffrage constitutional amendment has been introduced in the South Dakota House.

A committee on the Political Rights of Women has been appointed in the Kansas

House.

Mr. J. S. Bean has introduced a bill in the Kansas House for the extension to women of the right to vote upon propositions to establish free public libraries.

The Arkansas State Senate has passed a bill introduced by Senator Witt, providing that hereafter none but qualified electors shall hold any position within the gift of the Arkansas Legislature. This measure is intended to prevent women from seeking or obtaining clerkships.

#### WOMEN AT WORK.

The equal suffrage women of Topeka, Kansas, are working in behalf of a measure that provides that an institution be maintained by the State to cure those addicted to the use of liquor.

The education committee of the New Century Club of Wilmington is working to secure the passage of a compulsory education bill by the Delaware Legislature at the present session.

The Woman's Political Economy League of St. Louis has framed a bill asking the Missouri Legislature to enact that six members of the St. Louis school board shall be women.

The women of Laramie, Wyoming, who can back their petitions with votes, recently held a large meeting to formulate a petition for the purpose of having the Legislature pass a law against the use of carriages on election days. A petition was drawn up and arrangements were made to have it circulated in all the counties in the State. Mrs. Judge Brown was elected chairman, and Mrs. G. Low, secretary.

But it is in Colorado that women actually engage in legislation. The various organizations of women are working for bills in which they are interested, particularly the bill for an appropriation for the State Industrial School for Girls. Mrs. Olive C. Butler, of the House of Representatives, will make an effort to see that woman is protected in her home against a vagrant and vicious husband. Under the the present law the husband can mortgage everything within the house and the wife know nothing of it until the chattel-mortgage fiend comes to dispossess the wife and children. Mrs. Butler will introduce a bill providing that any mortgage of exempt household furniture, beds, bedding, stoves or kitchen furniture is illegal unless the husband presents a written consent from his wife or from the person having the care or charge of the infant members of the family. The consent must be written and certified to before a proper officer in the absence of the husband, and the person signing the certificate must do so of her own free will. If any firm or | tiser.

person takes a mortgage on chattels without such written consent furnished, and afterwards seizes such property under distrain, the wife can recover three times the value in a suit at law.—Woman's Journal.

#### THE SALVATION ARMY.

A number of college women are leaders in the Salvation Army. Miss Susie Swift, the Vassar graduate who for over twelve years has been in active service, is probably the best known. She was editor for some time of All the World, the international magazine, and she worked its circulation up to 50,000, which is large for a missionary journal. She has been a pioneer in the work among waif and stray children in London, has labored at a slum post in East London, has had charge of the British Auxiliary League, and has visited nine countries in the interests of the army. At present Brigadier Swift is at the head of the Army's league of American auxiliaries. She hopes to organize a school and college branch, so that the claims of the Salvation Army upon intelligent women shall be brought to the attention of leading schools and colleges. She has visited the Chicago University, the Cook County Normal School, and Bryn Mawr College, and has recently spoken before the Washington, New Haven and Minnesota branches of Collegiate Alumnæ.

Miss Elizabeth M. Clark, or, as she is known in the Salvation Army, "Captain Clark," is another young college woman prominent in the work. She prepared for college at Wellesley, spent three years at Bryn Mawr, and then went abroad and entered the University at Zurich, where she devoted herself to the study of Teutonic philology. While there she met General Booth, and had her interest aroused in the Army. She does editorial work on Army publications in addition to her other duties.

Other college women in the Salvation Army are Ensign Jennie Newcomb, of Wellesley, who is general secretary to Brigadier Swift; Captain Emma Van Norden, of Bryn Mawr, Captain Abbie Reed, of Mount Holyoke, and Adjutant Ellen Pash, of Girton, who is now in India.

The great army of women artists feel a certain amount of disappointment at the manner in which their own claims are persistently ignored by the Royal Academy. The names of three ladies have long been upon the list of candidates for the associateship, and that of a fourth-one of the most eminent painters of her sexwas added to it a few days ago. Yet to none of these did the ungallant academicians give one single vote, and there seems but little hope that any woman artist of our time will follow in the footsteps of Angelica Kauffmann and Mary Moser, and take her seat among the forty. It may not be generally known, however, that Lady Butler, while the fame of "The Roll Call" was still fresh in the public mind, was once within two votes of being elected an associate. The artist who defeated her by this narrow majority was Mr. Hubert Herkomer. - Boston Adver-

# The Woman's Column.

Vol. X.

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No. 6.

#### The Moman's Column.

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EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### AN ILLINOIS WOMAN IN COLORADO.

To the mass of testimony already given concerning the recent elections in Colorado, we add the following, contributed to the Illinois *Watch-Tower* by Lizzie M. Mason. She writes:

Having lengthened out my stay in Colorado until I was entitled to vote, I confess it was with a feeling of anxiety and curiosity, mixed with thankfulness, that I rode down to the little town on election morning.

morning.

I was glad to note the half holiday attire of the people, and cordial greetings, though I knew there was intense feeling under the surface. Here the majority was just as anxious on the silver question as the majority in Illinois regarding gold, and there was quite a sprinkling of prohibition voters also.

The ladies of the Congregational church served dinner and supper, and men and women of all parties came in, paid their quarter and had a good meal. The tables were decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, which looked much more attractive than beer bottles, and the odor of the food was preferable to tobacco smoke.

After we had washed the dinner dishes and reset the tables for supper, we went over in sections to the polls and voted. There was very little discussion during the day in regard to candidates or parties, but one could just feel that each woman had come with her mind made up, and did not expect to change it. One thing that interested me was the way in which the men took to the women's voting, doing everything they could to make matters easy and pleasant for them.

Another question that was satisfactorily settled in my mind was, what would become of the babies while the mother voted? Why, I saw fathers standing around and holding the babies, and they did not act as if they were ashamed! I also saw grandmothers, after they had voted, sit down on seats which the men had provided, and take care of their daughters' children while they voted.

ters' children while they voted.

When school was out, many of the older children came over to the hall, where they had a table all to themselves, and a merry time. There was quite a social time around the supper table. Among the older people every one felt that they had expressed their views and could not change the results. I just wish that I could have taken a broom and swept some of the cobwebs out of the brains of some people who are afraid the women will not

be quite so nice if they vote.

After going home we wanted to christen something in honor of the day, and I had a silk quilt which a dear friend had pieced for me, who has passed on since I came away from Illinois. It was just

finished, and, feeling as truly feminine as ever, though we had voted, we crawled in under its soft folds and dreamed of victory.

I believe the "woman's vote" will be a mighty lever in raising the thought of the nation to a higher standard along moral, industrial and economic lines.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

At the next fortnightly meeting of the Mass. W. S. A., which will be held at 3 Park Street next Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2.30 P. M., Rabbi Charles Fleischer will speak on "Immigration." This subject holds just now so prominent a place in the public mind that a spirited discussion should follow the paper. It is hoped that Mrs. Livermore will be able to preside. Members will be admitted on presentation of tickets, and all others will pay fifteen cents at the door. Light refreshments will be served, as usual.

#### AN HISTORICAL CURIOSITY.

The Woman's Journal of Feb. 6 publishes in full the annual report issued by "The New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women." The remonstrants are in the habit of boasting of the large membership of this Association. Their report shows that they have only one hundred members who have paid dues. The New York State Woman Suffrage Association has about 1,600 members who have paid dues. The "New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" counts as a member every woman who signs a statement that she is opposed to equal suffrage. On that principle, the New York State Woman Suffrage Association might claim 600,000 members, since more than 600,000 persons petitioned the last New York Constitutional Convention for woman suffrage.

In England, when it was proposed to abolish the political disabilities of Dissenters, a number of Dissenting ministers addressed to Parliament a petition protesting against any such action. In times to come, this protest of women against woman suffrage will seem as odd and grotesque as that old historic document.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### RECEPTION TO JANE ADDAMS.

The Massachusetts W. S. A. will give a reception to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 16, at the Suffrage Parlors, 3 Park Street. Miss Addams is one of the most remarkable women of the century, and all those who know of her great work among the poor of Chicago will be glad of this chance to meet her.

The bill to confer the parliamentary franchise upon women passed to a second reading this week in the English House of Commons, by a vote of 228 to 157.

SENATOR CULLOM has presented in the U.S. Senate the petition of the Illinois State Grange, requesting Congress to take preliminary steps toward making woman suffrage a national policy.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a law making women eligible as county superintendents of schools. On Jan. 30 Gov. Johnson appointed Miss Fannie Cabiniss register in chancery for Madison County.

GOV. WOLCOTT, of Massachusetts, has reappointed Sarah E. Whitin, Northampton, trustee Worcester Lunatic Hospital; Ruth S. Murray, New Bedford, trustee Taunton Insane Hospital; Sarah T. Woodworth, Chicopee, trustee Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The Ethical Association of Rochester, N. Y., will celebrate the seventy-seventh birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony on Feb. 15, and will at the same time celebrate the fiftieth birthday of Rev. Anna H. Shaw, which will occur on Feb. 14. Miss Shaw will be visiting Miss Anthony in Rochester at this time.

The Connecticut W. S. A. has presented bills asking for presidential and municipal suffrage, and one asking that the word "male" be erased from the article in the Constitution which qualifies electors. Mr. Hooker has introduced a bill praying that tax-paying women either be allowed to vote or have their taxes abated.

The Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs, at its first annual meeting, held in Kansas City, Jan. 19-21, draughted a bill to permit women to serve on school boards, and sent a committee of three women to the Legislature to try to secure its passage. They are also working for the establishment of a State Board of Charities, half the members to be women.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was celebrated this week all over the world. There are now more than 47,000 societies, with a membership of nearly three million. The young men and women who coöperate in this society for Christian work, temperance and good citizenship, are in training for "equality before the law," both secular and ecclesiastical.

MRS. LOUISE RITCHEY MCKAY, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been giving a series of talks to the children in the public schools, on "Dental Hygiene," teaching them what they need to know about the care and preservation of the teeth. It is an excellent idea, and might be copied in other States with advantage. Mrs. McKay's work has proved so useful that it has been formally commended by the Governor, as well as by the school superintendents.

#### THE DES MOINES CONVENTION.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association held its Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, January 25 to 30, inclusive. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather (thermometer on Jan. 24 and 25 being 24 degrees below zero), sixty-three delegates, representing twenty State societies, assembled. Naturally the East and South were not fully represented, Massachusetts alone from New England answering the roll-call. The South sent delegates from Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin, were present from the Middle States and Middle West. California appeared for the Pacific Slope, and the Rocky Mountain States sent delegates from Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado; the last three sending women voters.

The delegations were remarkable for ability, hope, and enthusiasm. Never, at any previous annual meeting, had there been such progress reported. Two new free States within the past year! Four stars now upon the suffrage flag! California more than half redeemed! Amendments probable during the coming year in five States and Territories!

The gathering was notable also as a council of a majority of the leading workers of the country. Surrounding Miss Anthony as president were Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the vice-president, and the entire business committee, consisting of Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of Philadelphia, the corresponding secretary; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the recording secretary; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, O., the treasurer; Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., the auditor; and Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, 106 World Building, New York, chairman of the organization committee; the only absent member being the late Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, who had recently sacrificed her life in the heroic effort to save that of her daughter. Miss Mary C. Hay and Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe were also present; also Miss Lucy Anthony, chairman of the committee on local arrangements. The four national woman suffrage papers, the National Suffrage Bulletin, Woman's JOURNAL, Tribune, and Column, were represented by their editors; also four of the State suffrage papers, viz., the Standard of Iowa, the Citizen of Wisconsin, the Forum of Illinois, and the Woman's Exponent of Utah. The enfranchised States were worthily represented by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Colorado, Mrs. Emeline B. Wells, of Utah, and Mrs. Woods, of Idaho, all of whom have been prominently identified with the emancipation of the womanhood of the Mountain States. Iowa had her full delegation, headed by her State president, Mrs. Ballard, with her chairman of executive committee, Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall; her former president, Mrs. Bemis; her former committee on legislation, Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Martha C. Callanan, chairman of entertainment committee; and a grand array of State workers, among them Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell, for more than twenty-five years one of the most efficient pioneers in Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, I

Colorado, and elsewhere; also Eunice T. Barnett, Jane Denby, Julia Clark Hallam, Ella Moffat, Rowena Stevens, Mrs. Col. Springer, Emily Phillips, Roma T. Woods, Mrs. Flynt, and others. New York sent ten delegates, among them, in addition to those elsewhere named, Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, her State president, Mrs. Henrietta Banker, Miss Isabel Howland, T. Augusta Armstrong, Mary N. Hubbard, Mary S. Anthony, James and Angelia M. Sargent. From New Jersey came Mrs. Phebe C. Wright; from Ohio Martha Mc-Clellan Brown, D. D., and Elizabeth J. Hauser; from Pennsylvania Mary B. Luckie and Nicolas M. Shaw; from Minnesota Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, Martha Scott Anderson, Lydia R. Eastwood, Martha Thompson Adams, and Delilah C. Reed; from Missouri Miss Ella Harrison, her State president, Mrs. Addie M. Johnson, and Alice Blackburn; from Michigan Mrs. Elizabeth A. Willard; from Massachusetts Miss Lavina A. Hatch and H. B. Blackwell; from Montana Mary B. Atwater, M. D.; from Nebraska Mrs. Clara B. Colby, her State president, Abby Gay Dustin, and Mary Smith Hayward; from California Miss Mary G. Hay and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson; from Illinois Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe, Kate Hughes, Angelia Craver, Julia Mills Dunn, and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch; from Kansas Mrs. Katie R. Addison, her State president, Mrs. Annie C. Wait, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wardall; from Kentucky Sarah Clay Bennett; from Louisiana Katharine Nobles, of The States; from Wisconsin Mrs. Ellen A. Rose, L. N. Eastman, and Jessie M. Luther.

The meetings were held in the large and commodious Christian Church, centrally situated, with a fine auditorium seating 1,500, and numerous chapels and committee-rooms admirably adapted to the purposes of the convention, and accommodating an overflow meeting of 500 on one of the evenings when the church was unable to hold the audience. Indeed, it was filled every afternoon and crowded at every one of the four evening sessions.

Private hospitality was profuse and generous. Every delegate and scores of visitors were entertained in the homes of leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Callanan entertained the president, the entire business committee, the general officers and the secretaries, in their spacious and beautiful mansion. There were held the sessions of the Executive Committee and Business Committee before and after the convention. Receptions were tendered by the Des Moines Woman's Club, by Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell at their magnificent mansion, by the Young Women's Christian Association, and others. On Sunday Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson and Mrs. Bradford addressed crowded congregations. Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Avery and others spoke to the Young Women's Christian Association. The Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, the pastor of the church, Mrs. Macomber, on behalf of the Woman's Clubs, and Mrs. Ballard, on behalf of the Iowa W. S. A., made addresses of welcome. But the crowning honor was an invitation voluntarily extended to the convention by the Iowa State Senate to address that body,

both Houses adjourning at 11 A. M. to listen for an hour to ten-minute addresses by Miss Anthony, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt (herself a daughter of Iowa), and Mrs. Ballard, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

The four daily newspapers of the city gave full and fair reports, and not unfriendly editorials. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony or diminish the dignity and impressiveness of the convention. An excellent plan of work was adopted. From first to last the meeting was a great success, and will give an additional impulse to the tide of public sentiment now rising in irresistible power throughout the entire country.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

A great impetus has been given to coeducation in the South by the recent gift of \$100,000 by Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, N. C., to Trinity College, on condition that women be admitted on the same basis as men. The Raleigh (N. C.) Observer says:

Mr. Duke is a man of great practical sense. He has been studying Trinity College since it first moved to Durham. He has become convinced, just as Ezra Cornell came to believe, that when larger opportunities of higher education are offered to men they ought also to be given to women. In North Carolina, Elon, Catawba, Guilford and Rutherford have been open to women, and the practice has worked well.

The New England ministers are preparing to make Sunday, Feb. 28, a Mary Lyon day, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of this famous woman.

"Even conservative college customs have to courtesy to the change of public sentiment regarding women," says the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier. "It has long been the rule of Yale classes to present a silver cup at triennial—the first reunion after graduation-to the Class Boy, the first son born to a member of the class. When the class of 1856—which included Judges Brewer and Brown of the United States Supreme Court, Chauncey M. Depew, and the Rev. Wolcott Calkins, formerly of Buffaloheld its triennial in 1859, there was no Class Boy, and rather than give the cup to a girl the ceremony was omitted altogether. Now, after celebrating its fortieth anniversary, the class has made tardy amends by sending at Christmas time a beautiful silver loving-cup to Mrs. Rowena E. Overall, of Murfreesborough, Tenn., the first-born child of the class, daughter of Emmet A. Eaken. Her father died in 1864. Mrs. Overall is probably the only recognized 'Class Girl' in the annals of Yale, so firmly has the Salic law hitherto held in the award of the cup."

#### WOMEN IN UTAH LEGISLATURE.

The Senate of Utah was called to order, Jan. 12, by Mrs. Lilly R. Pardee, chief clerk of the last Senate. After reading the official roll, she asked the further pleasure of the Senate. A president having been nominated, she put the nomination to vote and then declared the gentleman elected. Such an instance of the prompt and unembarrassed performance

of this official duty will do much to convince the world that women are not out of place in legislative halls. The women elected officers of the Senate are: Docket clerk, Miss Alice White, of Beaver; committee clerk, Miss Oletta Halgren, of Weber. Mrs. A. U. Hobson, of Cache, is engrossing and enrolling clerk of the House. Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon is in the Senate, and Mrs. La Barthe and Mrs. Anderson in the House. A motion being made to reduce the salaries of officers of the House from \$6.00 and \$4.00 to \$4.00 and \$3.00, both women representatives voted for the reduction.-Woman's Trib-

#### RESOLUTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its twenty-ninth Annual Meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, last week, unanimously adopted the following

#### RESOLUTIONS:

1. That the National American Resolved, Woman Suffrage Association is and will continue to be non-partisan, and appeals to men of all parties to secure suffrage for

women.

2. That we rejoice in the establishment during the past year of full woman suffrage by the States of Utah and Idaho, making, with Wyoming and Colorado, four free States for women.

States for women.
3. That the magnificent vote in California, 110,000 for woman suffrage to 127,000 opposed, being a majority of the votes of the entire State outside of San Francisco and Oakland, shows that the heart and conscience of the people are with us, and we recommend the immediate resubmission of the question the question.
4. That we will continue to petition Con-

gress to protect women citizens in their right to vote by a sixteenth constitutional amendment, and every other form of appro-priate legislation.

priate legislation.

5. That we urge each State society to memorialize its Legislature, at every session, for full legal and political equality for women, in every form, and to secure hearings in its behalf.

6. That, as representatives of the women of America, opposed to the barbarism of war, we declare our hearty approval of the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and we respectfully call upon

Great Britain, and we respectfully call upon our senators to ratify the same.
7. That we thank Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, N. C., and cordially appreciate his gift of \$100,000 to Trinity College, of that State, on condition that women shall always

State, on condition that women shall always have equal advantages with men.

8. Whereas, it is stated that Miss Stahlnacker alone has passed the civil service examination for translator of modern languages in the office of the United States adjutant-general, which requires ability to speak and write six modern languages and to translate from one to the other; and whereas, the adjutant-general refuses to appoint her because she is a woman; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the national executive to enforce the princi-

ple of civil service reform in application to her appointment.

9. That we thank the Iowa Senate for its courtesy in inviting this convention to present the claims of woman suffrage before that honorable body.

that honorable body.

10. That we thank the people of Des Moines for their generous hospitality to the delegates in attendance on this convention; also the newspapers of the city for their full and fair reports; the railroads of the country for reduced rates; Mrs. Frank Walden for the use of a typewriter; and the Kimballs for the use of a pigno. for the use of a piano.

#### OFFICERS:

The following officers for the year 1897 were elected:

President—Miss Susan B. Anthony. Vice-President at Large—Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

Cor. Secretary—Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. Rec. Secretary—Miss Alice Stone Black-

Treasurer-Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

Auditors -Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch. Chairman Organization Com.-Mrs. Carrie

Chapman-Catt. Standing Committees were chosen as

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.

Miss S. B. Anthony (ex officio). Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Pa. Mrs. Evelyn L. Ordway, La. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind. Mrs. Mary C. Swift, Cal.

PRESS WORK.

Mrs. Ida A. Harper.

CONVENTION PRESS WORK. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

PRESIDENTIAL SUFFRAGE. Henry B. Blackwell, with power to choose his own committee.

RAILROAD RATES.

Miss Mary G. Hay.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS. Miss Lucy E. Anthony.

ENROLMENT.

Mrs. Louise Southworth.

PLAN OF WORK.

Mrs. Mariana Chapman, N. Y. Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell, Mont. Mrs. Adelaide Ballard, Ia. Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Minn. Miss Ella Harrison, Mo.
Mrs. E. G. Houston, Tex.
Mrs. May S. Knaggs, Mich.
Mrs. Virginia D. Young, S. C.
Mrs. Kate R. Addison, Kan.

PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard, O. Mrs. A. G. Patterson, Colo. Mrs. Catherine P. Wallace, N. M.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, N. Y. Mrs. C. Holt Flynt, Ia. Miss Helen M. Reynolds, Colo. Mrs. Viola C. Neblett, S. C. Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, Mass.

member from Illinois, to be chosen by the chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Miss Susan B. Anthony (ex officio).
Mrs. Martha Powell Thompson.
Mrs. Clara B. Colby.
Mrs. Nettie Lovisa White.
Mrs. Ruth B. Hoar.
Mrs. Harriet M. Teller.
Mrs. Bessie V. Pettigrew
Miss Katherine Reed.
Mrs. A Pioklar

Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler. Mrs. Lydia A. Northway. Miss Jennie Broderick.

Mrs. Corinne M. Allen.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt. Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell. Mrs. Louise Southworth.

Miss Jessie J. Cassidy.
Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman.
Mrs. Imogene C. Fales.

FEDERAL SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Sallie Clay Bennett. Mrs. Martha E. Root. Melvin A. Root.

#### COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, with power to choose her own committee, of whom it is recommended that Mrs. Clara B. Colby be one.

#### JUST LIKE CANAL-BOATS.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, in her admirable paper on "The National Council of Women of the United States," in the February Arena, aptly says:

From their first efforts to help men in their beneficent projects, women were like those who, finding a slow old boat making its way through a canal, were ready to supply the means to push or pull it forward. When their eyes were opened they began to see new needs and to make new projects of their own, and in their

eagerness they not only built new boats, but here and there attempted to dig new canals running parallel with the old, passing through the same region, yet separate and distinct. Now, after more or less lonely years of pushing and pulling, both men and women have discovered that united crafts can be propelled by united forces, and that one channel is better than two for boats that go one way freighted with the same supply for the self-same hunger and need. For a time we shall go on inducing women to help in the organized work of men, and men to aid in the organized work of women, because each needs the other for the completion of much that is begun. But they read not aright the signs of the times, nor keep abreast of the age's progress, are not looking for a day when organizations of men and organizations of women will be working together, not for the benefit of one or the other separately, but in full recognition that separation is impossible, and working in full accord in thought and hope and toil for the ultimate good of all.

#### IN THE LEGISLATURES.

A number of well-known people appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, on Feb. 3, to support the proposition to separate into distinct departments the children, insane and paupers and criminals in the care of the city of Boston. Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln was one of the speakers.

Mr. Grimes, of Holt, has offered a joint resolution in the Nebraska Legislature petitioning Congress to submit to the State Legislatures a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The judiciary committee of the Maine Legislature gave a hearing on woman suffrage on Jan. 27. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Stroudwater, and Mrs. J. M. Wyman, of Augusta, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mrs. Charles T. Ogden, of Woodfords, spoke against it.

A new phase has been developed this year in legislative proceedings, the casting of a few votes for women for United States Senators. The Washington House gave one vote for Mrs. Mary E. Hobart on one ballot. In the Utah Legislature Mrs. E. K. La Barthe, who is a member of the lower House, received four votes. On another day five votes were cast for Mrs. S. E. Anderson. The Boston Daily Herald looks forward and remarks:

The four votes thrown for a woman for United States Senator from Utah are said to have been purely complimentary, but they are reminders of the fact that women may yet sit in the United States Senate. What if Utah should really elect one now!

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness. enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

#### NEED OF ORGANIZATION.

The most important report presented at the Des Moines Convention was that of the Organization Committee. It is published in this week's Woman's Journal. After reviewing the remarkable work done in the different States during the year, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says:

It is a matter of regret that no reliable statement of our organized strength can be made. The dues paid to the national treasurer ought to be reliable means by which to judge the status of our association, but there are many permanent clubs which fail to pay their dues; and even State Associations neglect to pay their dues on time. The confusion is further aggravated by the fact that some associations withhold dues which belong to the National Association, while still other States, evidently ashamed of their own inactivity, pay a larger sum than the real organization within the State will warrant.

Certainly, no one familiar with the growth of our cause will for one moment be led to suppose that the falling off in organization is an indication of a decrease in sentiment. What, then, is the cause of this decrease in organization? It grieves us to say it, but the time has come when it must be said. There is but one cause, and that is, inefficient State officers. We consider it to be the especial duty of every State treasurer to see that the local treasurers collect and pay their dues to the State Association at the time specified. It is her further duty to see that the national portion of these dues is then forwarded to the national treasurer. Unfortunately, too many of our State treasurers are derelict in these duties. They accept the dues of those clubs which volunteer to pay them, but they do not persevere in the work of nudging the slothful ones. We believe that until each State president keeps in close correspondence with all her local presidents, each treasurer with all local treasurers, each corresponding secretary with all local corresponding secretaries, and by this means constantly instructs and trains the local workers into better and more businesslike methods, we shall never grow into a large associa-The National Committee on Organtion. ization might raise a million dollars in a year and might expend it in organization, and yet our association would never become the powerful body it ought to be if State officers, through negligence of their official duties, become obstructionists in the way. We feel that the time has in the way. We feel that the time has now come when the question of woman suffrage depends no longer upon the methods of those opposed, but upon the vigor, determination and common sense used by the friends of suffrage. It is our earnest belief that, if the officers of our various associations will give to their official duties hard, earnest, painstaking, conscientious service, another ten years may see the last vestige of woman's in-equality removed. This happy result can never be achieved so long as officers are content to allow a few letters to consti-tute their official work, and one solitary State convention to stand as the only representative of work done. Every member of our association is looking forward to the day when a national amendment may be submitted. A national amendment can be carried in no Legislature unless that State can demonstrate the desire of its people for the establishment of woman suffrage. This demonstration can never be made until a large and powerful organization, which is capable of gathering petitions from every precinct, shall be extended throughout the length and breadth of the State. The time has come when we may consider that any board of State officers who continue to hold their offices, and yet neglect to extend

the work of organization, are really obstructionists in the way of our final triumph, and any association which tolerates such officers shares equally in the blame. Sentiment must be laid aside, and the best interests of the cause we profess to serve should alone be considered. No officer should be elected to a State presidency solely because in former years, when the cause was unpopular, she exwoman pressed herself as favorable to suffrage; yet this is true in more than one State. It is too late to give honors for work that has been done. We need service now, and that of the most energetic and judicious kind. We implore the local judicious kind. We implore the local members of all State associations where work is now at a standstill to arouse from their lethargy and to establish new methods, even at the sacrifice of personal sentiment; to elect working officers, and put their organization upon an active and enterprising basis. With this done, another year will witness our association in the most prosperous condition it has yet known.

Other States have amendments pending the coming year. It is to be hoped these amendments may be carried. In the immediate future, it is no stretch of imagination to say we may see every State west of the Missouri carried for woman suffrage. At that time we shall be ready for our National Amendment, but whither shall we look for its ratification when State Associations are satisfied, year after year, to see no increase in membership? In most of the States where the difficulty referred to exists, the woman suffrage sentiment is strong enough to carry the State, but it stands unorganized, and is thus ineffective. The officers of the State thus ineffective. The officers of the State do not, themselves, know the strength of the sentiment, and they have made no effort to become acquainted with it. These are plain and disagreeable statements, yet the interests of the woman suffrage movement warrant them. We can only appeal to every State officer throughout the Union to be more conscientious in the discharge of her duty scientious in the discharge of her duty.

Let us not forget that we are all citizens of the same Republic, striving to accomplish the establishment of the political liberty of women. Let us not forget that our work will never be complete, so long as the women of a single State remain in the bonds of inequality, and that it can make no difference to us in what State or Territory the victory comes first. It certainly is our duty, as one united band, to strike together at whatever point appears the most vulnerable, and to win a victory wherever we can. This may only be accomplished when we all understand that there is no local, State or National division which brings us any difference of duty, interest or obligation. Our duty is the same in each, and we implore one and all to lay aside any personalities or petty iealousies which may threaten, that we may all stand together, a united, solid, determined organization, which can know no discouragement and brook no defeat.

#### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

After looking over the programme for the Congress of Mothers which will open in Washington, D. C., on Feb. 17 and continue three days, it seems as though the meeting might be more appropriately termed a Congress for the discussion of the needs and interests of mothers and children. Of the twenty-six papers and addresses announced, six will be given by men and five by unmarried women. Unquestionably, the interchange of views from many and diverse standpoints will be of great value.

The Congress will open with an address

of welcome by the president, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, to which Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson will respond. Papers will be read during the sessions on the following subjects: "Day Nurseries and Mothers of the Submerged Classes," by Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, who is at the head of the Woman's Department of City Missions of New York; "National Training School for Mothers," by Mrs. Robert Cotton of Falkland, N. C.; "Nature Studies in the Home," by Miss Anna Schreyver of Michigan State Normal School, formerly of the Teachers' College of New York City; "Mothers and the Schools," by Mrs. W. F. Crafts of Washington; "What the Kindergarten Means to Mothers," Miss Amalie Hofer, editor of the Kindergarten Magazine of Chicago; "Parental Reverence as Taught in Hebrew Homes," Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, New York; "Reproduction and Natural Law," Mrs. Alice Lee Moque of Washington; "The Moral Responsibility of Women in Heredity," Mrs. Helen M. Gardener of Boston; "Reading Courses for Mothers," Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, editor of Harper's Bazar; "Physical Culture," Miss Julia King of Boston; "Character-Building vs. Education," Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Boston; "Mothers' Relation to the Sound Physical Development of Youth," Mrs. Jenness Miller; "The Mother's Greatest Needs," Miss Frances Newton, Chicago, Kindergarten superintendent Chautauqua; "Dietetics," Mrs. Louise M. Hogan, Germantown, Pa.; "Playgrounds," Miss Constance Mackenzie of Philadelphia, kindergartener; "Heredity," Mrs. W. H. Felton, Cartersville, N. C.; "How Shall the Nation Secure Educated Mothers?" Mrs. Stanton Blatch, New York; "Club Organization," Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago; "Importance of Bringing the Young in Touch with Great Literature," Mr. Hamilton Mabie of the New York Outlook; "Some Practical Results of Child Study," Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clarke University; "How to Guard Our Youth Againsta Bad Literature," Anthony Comstock; "Mother and Child in the Primitive World," Frank Hamilton Cushing, Washington; "The Value of Music in the Development of Character," Rev. W. A. Bartlett, D. D., Lowell, Mass.; and "Stories," Dr. W. L. Hervey, New York.

Railroads in the territory of the Trunk Line? 'Association will sell round-trip tickets to persons desiring to attend the Congress at one and one-third fare, good until Feb. 27, and those in the territory of the Southern Passenger Association will sell tickets at the same rate, good until March 6, thus enabling visitors to remain until after the inauguration of President McKinley.

All tradition is shattered when it is found a woman lawyer files the shortest and most concise petitions in the Topeka courts.—Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital

### The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

# Column

VOL. X.

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No. 7.

#### The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Lodge Immigration bill was discussed at the Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Marie Zakrzewska presided, and there was a large attendance. Rabbi Fleischer and William Lloyd Garrison spoke against the bill, George Kempton, of Sharon, and others in its favor. It was an interesting and lively meeting.

The following letter was read from Mrs. C. H. Hollenbeck, of Phœnix, Arizona:

PHOENIX, ARI., FEB. 3, 1897.

MY DEAR MISS BLACKWELL:
I went before the Legislature to-day, with a large number of ladies, and was confronted with a petition from Massachusetts women of 2,000 names, praying our Legislature to vote against suffrage in Arizona. Our bill was read to-day the second time. What on earth Massachusetts women are attending to our business for Legislature to vote against suffrage in Arizona. Yours, C. H. Hollenbeck. for I cannot see.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, we are informed by Arizona women that a protest has been presented to the Arizona Legislature purporting to come from 2,000 Massachusetts women, and asking the Legislature not to grant suffrage to the women of Arizona; and
Whereas, although we do not think that requests from Massachusetts will or ought to have much influence with the Legislature of Arizona, we are nevertheless unwilling

of Arizona, we are nevertheless unwilling to let this illiberal protest stand before that

to let this illiberal protest stand before that
body as the only expression of opinion from
Massachusetts; therefore,
Resolved, That the Massachusetts Woman
Suffrage Association hereby reminds the
Arizona Legislature that on the so-called
referendum in Massachusetts, twenty-five

referendum in Massachusetts, twenty-five times as many women voted for suffrage as voted against it.

Resolved, That the 22,204 Massachusetts women who then voted for suffrage, and many others, would rejoice to see their sisters in Arizona enfranchised.

Resolved, That the protest against the granting of suffrage to Arizona women does not in any sense represent the intelligent women of Massachusetts.

#### AN ANGRY NEWSPAPER.

The Boston Journal is in a state of intense irritation with the suffragists for continuing to take up the time of the Legislature and the public with arguments in behalf of equal rights for women. We can assure the Journal that we are as tired of shaking the sleepers as they are of being shaken. But, although the Journal may continue to publish editorials every other day declaring that the ques-

tion is settled, and that it is a waste of time to discuss it, nevertheless it will remain eternally true that no question is ever settled until it is settled right. The Journal is in the position of the unjust judge, who found the widow extremely wearisome. But it was his fate to continue to be wearied until he arose and did his duty.

#### PROGRESS IN BOHEMIA.

Pleasant news comes from Bohemia. The Bohemian Women's Industrial Society of Prague has just dedicated its beautiful new woman's building, which, besides class-rooms and club-rooms, has a large reading-room and a magnificent circulating library. The building was opened with much splendor, the officials of Prague and high-priests officiating. Among the speakers was Miss Eliska Krasnohorska, the poet, who is also president of the Women's Industrial Society, and of the Minerva Society for the higher education of women, the one which a few years ago opened the first preparatory school for women. Minister of Education Gautoch has promised that soon, early in the present year, the graduates of this school shall be permitted to pass the examinations to enter the University of Prague. Some are already studying there.

The climax of these victories was reached last month, when the city council of ancient Slavonic Prague rewarded the dearly beloved and heroic Miss E. Krasnohorska for her noble efforts in behalf of Bohemian women, with a silver medal of the city of Prague. This is the first time that any such honor has been conferred upon a Bohemian woman, and there is much rejoicing everywhere. Miss Krasnohorska well deserves it, for she has achieved the position of one of Bohemia's best poets and writers.

The last but not the least item of news is that Bohemian women, from all parts of Europe, are to hold a convention in Prague on May 16. Great preparations are making. The program will include all the themes which interest the womanhood of our day. The convention was to have been held last fall, but the Executive Committee decided to enlarge its scope. At this time a great effort will be made to secure the vote for women, which they now have only by proxy.

These are encouraging tidings from that quiet little spot in the heart of Europe.

Josefa Humpal-Zeman.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall spoke on "A Suffrage Farce," before the New England Woman's Club on Monday. This is one of Mrs. Hall's latest literary efforts, and is very bright and amusing. She was the guest of honor the other day at a luncheon given by Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill.

Mrs. Louisa J. Cabel, it is reported, is justice of the peace in Lowell, Me., and recently performed a marriage ceremony.

Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., has sent Lady Henry Somerset \$5,000 for Armenian relief since the St. Louis Convention last November.

Mrs. Delilah K. Olsen was elected County Recorder by the Democrats in Millard County, Utah, and Mrs. Ellen Jakeman Treasurer in Utah County. In Box Elder County Miss Fannie Graehl was elected County Recorder by the Republicans.

Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker has been spending a few weeks in the vicinity of Chicago, and she preached on a recent Sunday from her old pulpit in the Englewood Universalist Church. Her husband, Rev. J. H. Crooker, of Helena, Montana, has accepted a call to the Unitarian parish in Troy, N. Y., and that city will be their home.

It is not often that a woman voluntarily chooses an occupation which takes her to so lonely an abode as the Farallon Islands, thirty-two miles west of San Francisco. Miss Doud, of that city, has gone there to teach the lighthouse-keeper's children. There is no regular means of communication between the islands and the mainland, and landings are effected only in a scow, but the teacher took with her fifty carrier pigeons, and will use them to communicate with her friends and to send reports to the San Francisco weather bureau.

Sister Raphael, M. D., is an honored member of the medical fraternity of Kalamazoo, Mich. This nun-doctor graduated from a Philadelphia medical college previous to becoming a member of the religious order of the Sisters of St. Joseph. She is a sister of Father O'Brien, rector of the church at Kalamazoo, Mich., and she has in the convent in that city an office which is fitted up with a dentist's chair and every appliance for a large office practice, both medical and surgical. She is also one of the physicians in the Borgess Hospital, attached to the convent.

#### Senator J. A. Rowen of Iowa says:

When in Colorado not long ago, I interviewed various public men, including the chief of police and all sorts of people, there was only one opinion among them, there was only one opinion among them, and that in favor of woman suffrage. A favorite objection in Northern Iowa is that bad women will vote and good women will not. My observations in Colorado give the lie to that. I was on Capitol Hill, the best residence part of Denver, and though the ladies voting. and there I found all the ladies voting; but down in the low part of the city it was not so, and the burly policeman said, "Oh, the women down here don't vote, they don't care anything about it." The chief of police told me the same thing.

### SELFISH JOHN CLARK.

The meeting was a good one, though the heat was intense, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than by the human species.

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable, and he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding that the mercury mounted high in the nineties; and its freshness was an additional comfort.

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barns without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the new horse took them through Cairnley Woods with sure, fleet foot, John Clark felt that life was bright; and as he thought of Brother White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in the enjoyment of religion.

John's wife sat back in the carriage, resting her tired body, and turning over in her mind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one another's burdens" had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to with evident relish.

"Your husband has the root of the matter in him," said the pastor as she passed him on the way out. "I hope we shall all heed his words."

"I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand or call-boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the starch out of me," John said, as the horse trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moonlight.

"Will you board him?" asked Mary Clark, in a constrained voice, with the memory of her husband's exhortations still in her mind.

'Of course. I want him evenings to take the horse when we come home from meeting, or if I have a friend out. It is rather hard to have to go right to work directly one gets home."

"You are going to hire him to help bear some of your burdens," said Mary, in the same hard voice.

"Just so, wife. It stands me in hand to practise, if I preach. Don't you say so?"

"I do. I am glad you are going to have help; as you say, it is hard to go to work the minute you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep, for the ironing to-morrow, and dinner to get for four hungry men, and baby to care for."

"Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this present ride. And it seems to me that it would be better to get all the housework done before meeting-time."

"If I could, but that is impossible; milk to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed—all these things come together, and then I am tired enough to go to bed myself."

"Take it easy, Mary; keep cool, avoid all the hot work you can."

"I wish I could have a girl, John."

"Mother used to say girls were more hindrance than help. I guess you would find them so; and then they waste and break more than their wages. I don't see how I can afford a girl. Do what you can, and leave some things undone; that's the way to work it," and John sat back with a satisfied air, and Mary thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer-meeting.

"I will do what I can," said Mary, in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, baby shall not be neglected, and of course I must keep the clothes all mended."

"One thing at a time is the way to think of your duties. Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my mind to do so in the future."

"So I see, by your thinking of having an extra hand."

"Yes, I feel that I must take care of my health for your sake and the children's."

"Certainly!" Mary answered, in a sarcastic tone, "how thoughtful you are for us!"

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer-meetings did Mary the good they once had done, and wondered why his wife was so changed.

"I am going with Squire Towne to see a new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy without my opinion." This was the next day.

John left his wife ironing with the halfsick baby sitting at the table in the company of an army of files, and, in spite of the home scene, enjoyed his ride along the pleasant shaded road, well pleased to be seen in company with the big man of the town. At supper-time he came home with the new reaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two we made a handsome saving, and, as I intended to buy one, I might as well take it now," he remarked by way of explanation. "It will save time and strength, and pay for itself in a year."

Mary made no comment, but set her teeth tightly together when she remembered that she had asked in vain for something to make her work easier. A sewingmachine had been pronounced hurtful. "Better have fewer changes of clothing than run a machine," John had decided when the subject was discussed. "A clothes-wringer would be constantly getting out of order. To bring water into the house would be just to spoil the water. Mother would never have a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say men are selfish, and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered, as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond of for his tea.

Her husband's appetite was good, but, from fatigue and overheating herself, Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic, but there was no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen.

"A commonplace life," she said; and she sighed, as she cleared away the dishes, while John tilted back in his armchair on the cool, draughty porch and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widder Paich's cranberry medder?" asked Mr. Jones. "It is going dirt cheap, and you can afford it." The sum was named—figures that astonished Mary—and she was more surprised when she heard her husband say.

"I have half a mind to buy it. I've had an old bill paid in, and, to tell the truth affairs in the money market are so squally, I don't know just where to salt it down"

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she stood, dish-pan in hand, before the disordered table, and thought how cheapy she had sold herself, really for her board and two dollars a week, to a man who had promised to love and cherish her und death!

The beautiful piano she had brought to the farm was never opened, but looked like a gloomy casket wherein was build all the poetry of her life. The closed parlor had long since assumed the granness and mustiness of country best parlors, of which in her girlhood days it had made such fun. John was a rich man, and, in spite of his marriage vows, was allowing burdens grievous to be bome to press on her shoulders, in order to "all down" his dollars.

Had she not a duty to perform? Out she to allow him to preach and new practise? Had she not rights which were not respected by her husband? for, the reasoned, if he allowed her to do what could be done by an ignorant hired worm at two dollars a week, then he rated he at that price.

"Widder Patch has had a tough time on't," said neighbor Jones; "she is going West to Tom, if she sells the medder, and Jane is going out to work. She tried sewing, but it don't agree with her. In Stone recommends housework, as if a healthy business."

"'Tis healthy business," chimed in John. "Now my wife's a good deal betz than when I married her. Why, is never did a washing in her life until streame to the farm. I think washing and general housework is much better the piano-playing and reading."

"So I say to the girls who pester men buy an organ; better play on the was board, enough sight," was the elemination response.

"Are you going to buy the cranbent meadow, John?" Mary asked, as she ar her husband making preparations to P from home.

"Yes-why?"

"Can you afford it?"

"We shall have to figure a little closs in order to do it, but it is going cheap."

"You will have to give up Tom Bird won't you, and do the chores yourself"

"I have thought of it, but Tom is post and to give him a home is a deed of charity. No, we will save some other way."

"How much do you pay Tom?"

"Three dollars and his board. And the way, he says you didn't wash is clothes. Washing and mending wis the bargain."

"I think Tom will have to go, for I had hired Jane Patch. She will be here in ight. Two dollars a week I am togather. You want to practise, 'Bear jeet'

another's burdens,' as well as preach from the text; so I will give you a chance. I shall take my turn in sitting on the cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, while you do the chores. I think the time has come for some of my burdens to be lifted. By exchanging Tom for Jane, you will have one dollar a week for the cranberry meadow. You say strong, active Tom is in need of a home; he can make one for himself anywhere. It is a deed of charity to give Jane a home, and an act of mercy to give your wife a little rest."

Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and, taking the children, went to the shutup parlor. Throwing open the windows to let in the soft summer air, with the baby in her lap, she sat down at the piano and began to play a "song without words," a piece John had loved to hear when he used to visit her in her home where she was a petted girl. The song crept out through the open windows and around to John as he sat on the porch, and memory compelled him to give the song words. Not musical poetry, but rather sombre prose, wherein washing and ironing, hard days at the churn, hours of cooking for hungry men, stood out before his mind's eye in contrast to the fair promises he had made the pretty girl he had won for his bride.

Jane Patch came that evening, and at once took upon herself many of Mrs. Clark's cares, and no one greeted her more cordially than the master of the house. Nothing was ever said about her coming, and Tom Birch did not go away; so Mary knew that her husband could well afford the expense.

She told me how she helped to make one man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat on her cool piazza one hot August night; and I was glad one woman had "grit" enough to demand her rights. If John Clark had been a poor man, his wife would have borne her burden with patience; but she had no right to help make him selfish. At least, that was her view of the case. Who will say that she was not right?

#### AN IOWA INCIDENT.

Mrs. Adelaide Ballard, president of the Iowa W. S. A., said at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

We are doing educational work among Iowa women, so that we may not be told we do not know enough to vote. Some men as well as women need education badly. In one town that I visited, a man said to me: "I wish women could have voted in regard to the new water works, and on the question of bonding the town for them. It has saddled the town with a big debt, and it carried by one vote. If my wife and her sister could have voted, it would have been defeated." I asked, it would have been defeated. I asked, in alarm, "What, has the law giving bond suffrage to Iowa women been declared unconstitutional?" It turned out that he had never heard of the law. I said, "My dear sir, your women could have voted; and I quoted to him the wording of the enactment, that on bonding towns for municipal purposes or levying taxes for schools, women might vote in any municipality. "But," said he, "we don't live in a municipality, we live in America!" Yet that man was supposed to know enough to vote. We are glad that our little bit of suffrage is on financial ques-

tions. The men of Iowa realize that the women of Iowa have made one dollar do the work of two so long that they may be safely trusted with the public pocketbook, as well as with the private one.

#### RECEPTION TO MISS ADDAMS.

The Massachusetts W. S. A. will give a reception to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, at the Hotel Vendome (instead of at 3 Park Street), on Tuesday afternoon, February 16, between 3.30 and 5 P. M. Miss Addams will make a short address.

Reception Committee-Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. Mary Schlesinger, Mrs. Ole Bull, Mrs. Walter Channing, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Mr. John Graham Brooks. Members and friends cordially invited.

Miss Addams is one of the best loved and most respected women in Chicago. If equal suffrage prevailed, she would probably be elected mayor, with excellent results to the city.

Several years ago, it was the privilege of the present writer to spend a few days at Hull House, and those days have always been marked with a white stone in my remembrance. The details of the visit have grown misty, but the vivid impression remains of the great and varied work that this "social settlement" is doing in a poor quarter of Chicago, and the beautiful spirit by which all its activities are pervaded. As I went with Miss Addams from club to class-room, and from art exhibit to day nursery, the conviction gradually grew upon me that the pale girl walking by my side was one of the saints, and moreover that she was "not only good, but good for something"-a great practical force making for righteousness. The Chicago Inter-Ocean said the other day:

It is now about ten years since Miss Addams founded her settlement in the Nineteenth Ward, and it has proved to be a great institution. It is located in the heart of the most thoroughly foreign part of Chicago. Its population is mainly made up of immigrants from Southern and Central Europe. The Irish, once so numerous, have mostly left for more com-modious quarters, and the evils which the Lodge bill is designed to arrest are nowhere else in the country, unless it be in New York City, so strikingly illustrated as in the ward of which "Johnnie" Powers is the political boss and Miss Addams the great civilizer.

We visited a cooperative boarding club just started by some working girls in the neighborhood, and named by them the "Jane Club" in affectionate regard for Miss Addams, who had inspired the effort. We heard from the workers at Hull House about some of their early difficulties, and how hard it was in the beginning to get the wild little children to keep within any bounds. One of the first efforts to gather them in had consisted in giving them an ice-cream treat, but the small street Arabs made the ice-cream into balls and used it to snow-ball each other. This was "liking their play better than their meat," with a vengeance.

to help the poor as to help the rich—the idle society girls who had no worthy object in life, and who needed to be brought into practical sympathy with their fellow creatures. She thought that Hull House benefited the teachers quite as much as the taught. Some of these young women, who up to that time had led merely frivolous lives, developed remarkable ability as teachers; and every sort of gift could be turned to use. One girl from the highest world of fashion had especial success in imparting graceful and elegant manners to her uncultured street boys. Another drove out the taste for dime novels by a course of talks on the legends of Charlemagne and his paladins, which she made so interesting that the urchins listened breathless and fascinated. Roland was the hero whose adventures particularly delighted them. After the narration of his death, the boys hung about the room disconsolate. At last one remarked, sorrowfully: "Well, it is no use coming any more; Roland's dead!"

Miss Addams and Miss Starr, the two young women who are at the head of this settlement work, have been intimate friends for many years. It happens that Miss Addams is a Protestant and Miss Starr a Catholic. This fact is a guarantee to the clergy of both kinds that no proselyting will be attempted, and has been worth a great deal to Hull House in warding off religious animosities.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGE HEARING.

A hearing was granted on Feb. 10, before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to the petitioners for an amendment to the State Constitution granting full suffrage to women. Notice of the hearing was not received in time for publication in last week's Woman's COLUMN, hence many who would have wished to be present were unable to attend.

Addresses were made by Henry B. Blackwell, Mrs. E. D. Cheney, Mrs. E. F. Boland, Rev. Thomas Scully, Rev. Chas. G. Ames, Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, Rev. Augusta Chapin, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

The chairman asked if there were any remonstrants. No one answered, and he declared the hearing closed.

The Committee then held a meeting and voted to report in favor of submitting the desired amendment.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, who has already received over thirty child-widows between the ages of six and sixteen into her Home for Widows at Poona, has started on a tour in the Central Provinces to rescue more of this despised class, upon whom the stress of famine must first fall. She expects to bring 300 widows to her home.

REN. CHAS. G. AMES said at the Legislation hearing on woman suffrage a few days ago:

Women who do not want to vote are no more model citizens than men who do not want to vote. I favor woman suffrage in the interest of the broader development of women, and also in the interest of the American family. It will be for the good of the family, just as the admission of women to the alphabet has brought about a more intelligent and interesting companionship between husband and wife, and a more intelligent guidance of children.

MISS FLORIDE CUNNINGHAM, who is a real estate agent at Asheville, and an active suffragist, is endeavoring to have the North Carolina law changed so as to allow the appointment of women as notaries public. Miss Cunningham has been in correspondence with Governor Russell and Representative Lusk. The latter has introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint women as notaries. This bill has received a favorable report from the judiciary committee.

The Boston Transcript says:

The adjuration to the Massachusetts Legislature to waste no time on our "annual blister," woman suffrage, is now in order in the newspapers. But the British Parliament has within a few days passed the woman suffrage bill now before it to its second reading by a considerable majority. It is the most interesting campaign for woman suffrage in England since the defeat of the bill of 1892 by the narrow majority of twenty odd votes. Mr. Harold Frederic in his letter suggests that its success on the second reading last week by no means implies that it is going to become a law, but the comparison with the test vote of 1892 shows a remarkable gain for the cause. As the correspondent remarks: "The question may be one at which many politicians smile, but the steadily increasing support it receives cannot be denied by any careful student."

MISS M. I. O'GRADY, professor of biology at Vassar College, who is spending the year in study at Würzburg, has been allowed to attend the meetings of the well-known scientific society of that place, the Physicalisch - Medicinische Gesellschaft. Her first appearance at such a meeting by invitation of one of its prominent members occasioned much comment and discussion, and even opposition. After three weeks, at the next meeting of the society, there was a formal discussion of the right of women to be present under any circumstances. Miss O'Grady's cause was championed by such men as Professor Kölliker Röntgen (of X-ray fame), Fick, Hansch, Külpe, and Lehmann. Success crowned their efforts, and the privilege will be extended not only to Miss O'Grady but to any woman who has had a college training and has done independent scientific work. During Miss O'Grady's absence the work of the biological department at Vassar is in charge of Dr. Elizabeth E. Bickford, who studied two years in European universities, and received the degree of Ph. D. at Freiburg in 1895.

#### A FORGED INTERVIEW.

I have always supposed that Mrs. Anna Parker Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y., was a well-meaning woman, misled by prejudice. But my charity is severely tried by the receipt from California of the following letter addressed by her to a clergyman in Redwood City, California, quoting an alleged interview with me, which is absolutely untrue in every particular:

13 ELK STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., } DEC. 28, 1896.

Rev. and Dear Sir: May I ask you to see the members of the Legislature from your locality at once, and try to prevent the passing of the female suffrage resolution at the coming session? There is a strong effort being made to ask the legis-lators for another vote in the autumn of 1898. Kindly oblige me by reading the enclosed papers. There is no doubt that enclosed papers. There is no doubt that Mrs. Crannell's able addresses prevented suffrage planks at the National Conventions of 1896. Of the impression produced at St. Louis I cannot do better than quote from the St. Louis Star of June 19, 1896, a reporter's interview with the Rev. (sic) Henry B. Blackwell, the husband of the late Lucy Stone. He is evidently much disappointed, and says:

"The cause of woman suffrage was never so decidedly ignored and so completely sat down upon as it was by the Committee on Resolutions and in the recently adopted platform of the Republican party. Following the division among the suffragists came the representative of the anti-suffrage movement at the East, Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, who defeated them in their efforts before the Resolutions Committee at a single blow. Members of the committee looked upon this woman from New York as one sent especially to help them in their embarrassing situation. The combined ability of a number of prominent suffragists became as nothing, when one woman who represented a large following asked the committee not to grant their request. It was a protest more forceful than the protest of a thousand men. It was unfortunate for the suffrage cause, and it will require years to regain the lost ground."

After the masterly effort at Chicago she was overwhelmed with letters from all over the country, letters from Ohio, California, Colorado, and such telegrams as came from Connecticut: "The loyal women of Connecticut thank and congratulate our Portia," and then again, "You should have for your motto, 'Veni, vidi, vici.' Accept the New Jersey women's thanks." I pray that the Golden State may not be saddled with this unfortunate craze. I would also call attention to article on Woman's Bible—a shocking publication by the chief suffragists. It is not only irreverent, but illiterate.

Very truly yours,
ANNA PARKER PRUYN.

I never said a single word of the alleged interview, and when it appeared in the St. Louis Star I promptly contradicted it, and Mrs. Crannell replied to my contradiction. The woman's rights resolution unanimously adopted by the Republican Committee and Convention was written by myself in Boston in advance of the Convention, and was carried by me in printed slips to St. Louis. On my way thither I secured from my Senator, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, his assurance that he would present and support it in the committee; I also secured an assurance of support from the Rhode Island member of the Platform Committee, who went out on the same train.

This was the only resolution that I tried to secure, and it was adopted without the change or alteration of a letter. I was aided by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the National Women's Republican League, whose address stirred the sympathies of the committee and assured its adoption. Of course I should have preferred the more explicit resolutions proposed by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Blake. But a majority of the Platform Committee were opposed to these, and I have the written assurance of Senator Teller that I got all that could have been had. As for Mrs. Crannell, her speech had not the slightest effect on the committee. It fell so flat that no reply to it was thought worth while. So far, therefore, from expressing disappointment, I was entirely satisfied with the action of the Committee and the Convention. How could it be otherwise, when I got all I asked, by a unanimous vote? Yet Mrs. Pruyn circulates this baseless forgery which I promptly contradicted, as Mrs. Crannell knew at the HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

There are several more Armenian young men who would be glad to go out to do housework; also several Armenian boys desirous to find a place where they may work mornings, evenings and Saturdays to pay for their board, and may go to a public school.

A situation is desired by an Armenian gentleman who was connected for four years with Robert College in Constantinople. He speaks French and English. and is an expert in book-keeping. Brigadier William J. Cozens, of the Salvation Army in this city, writes of him:

has been employed by me at the Salvation Army Divisional Headquarters in Boston during the past eight weeks, doing our statistical work. During the time he has been with us we have found him to be a very capable, willing, scholarly man, having a knowledge of three languages, and of book-keeping, and very accurate at figures. I take pleasure in recommending him.

An Armenian lady about forty years of age, of very pleasant appearance, who was well-to-do but lost everything in the massacre, wants a place to do sewing and such other work as she is capable of. Her son, aged twenty-two, is also without work. They would be glad to get a place together.

An Armenian girl, a beautiful sewer and embroiderer, speaking some English, and well recommended by the widow of a British consul, wants to go out to sew in or near Boston, returning to her family at night.

A young Armenian wishing to study medicine would be glad to work for his board in a physician's family. He speaks English, and Consul Jewett says he is a young man of remarkable ability.

### The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

# The Woman's Column.

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No. 8.

#### The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### RECEPTION TO MISS ADDAMS.

A large and brilliant reception was given by the Massachusetts W. S. A., on the afternoon of Feb. 16, to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

The Boston Globe said:

Miss Jane Addams has been lionized by the philanthropists and reformers of all kinds and degrees since she came to Boston. There is hardly a movement or a cause that seeks to make men and women wiser or better which has not found in her not only a sympathetic spirit, but a stimulus and source of inspiration. Yesterday afternoon the suffragists claimed her. Not only were all the prominent suffragists of Boston and vicinity present, but there was a large representation of the clergy and of the workers along social, philanthropic and civil service reform lines.

The reception committee were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. Mary Schlesinger, Mrs. Ole Bull, Mrs. Walter Channing, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, Mr. John Graham Brooks, and Mrs. Fanny B. Ames. Col. Higginson presided. Miss Addams said:

Last summer I met Count Tolstoi. When I was walking with him through a little wood, he asked me, as he might have asked about the weather, "Are the women in America voting yet?" I was obliged to answer that they were not, except in a few places. Count Tolstoi said: "It is very queer that that has not come about yet." He went on to say that he could not understand how, in a Christian country, where most of the voters were Christians, and where there was no priesthood to interfere with the reading of the Gospels, we had not yet carried out this fundamental teaching of Jesus in regard to equality. This seemed to me very impressive, coming as it did from a great genius, and a man tremendously determined on finding out the truth and the thing that was right to be done, and then doing it. He said that this question was settled a hundred years ago, when we accepted equality and the rights of man.

A hundred years ago, we talked much of equality of opportunity. Now we are not satisfied with that. We want equality of consideration and of recognition.

Our civic duties are like all other duties; we cannot cast them off. But it is hard to expect devotion from those who have no sense of responsibility. The movement for woman suffrage is an ethical movement at bottom. It is as if function were pushing on the organism and asking a chance to develop. It is hard to hold to our ethics unless we can put them into practice. Otherwise they tend to

slip away and become intangible. But we do not want the civic side of our nature to become intangible.

The attitude of men in this matter has been as it, in any competition, only half the persons who were capable were allowed to take part; and I should think the chivalry of men would lead them to see this. It is as if any one should be proud of winning a race when only half of the candidates had been allowed to run. Perhaps women might not make good mayors and aldermen, but, on the other hand, perhaps we might.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DEFERRED.

Once more the Legislature of Massachusetts has refused to submit to the voters an Amendment striking out the word "male," by a vote of 74 yeas to 107 nays, including 21 pairs; 59 members not voting.

This is not had.

As we said at the hearing, it will be harder to defeat the amendment if it is submitted two years hence than one, and harder three years hence than two. Public opinion on the subject is steadily growing. The longer our opponents succeed in righting off the submission of the amendment, the likelier we are to win when it finally comes before the voters. Some report of the debate will be given in the Woman's Journal next week.

The Committee on Election Laws will soon give a hearing on the petitions for Presidential and municipal woman suffrage, and for suffrage on the license question.

H. B. B.

#### THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

At the next Fortnightly meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 2.30 P. M., Miss Mabel E. Adams, of the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, will speak on "The Education of the Deaf in Boston." Miss Adams will illustrate her methods by exhibiting seven of her scholars, who will show the manner in which they are taught to surmount their infirmity. Light refreshments will be served. Members will be admitted by their tickets. All others will pay 15 cents at the door. Mrs. Livermore will preside.

#### MRS. HUSSEY'S OFFER ABOUT TO CLOSE.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., offered to send the Woman's Journal free of charge for a year to any Women's Club that had permanent clubrooms where the paper could be kept for the use of the members. Forty-four clubs have already taken advantage of this generous proposal. Mrs. Hussey now wishes to give notice that her offer will remain open only until March 4. If any one knows of another Woman's Club that ought to have the Journal, application should be sent in at once.

LADY ABERDEEN is to make the principal address at the meeting of the convocation of Chicago University on April 1.

There are sixteen Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions in South Africa, with three hundred members.

MRS. FRANCES B. SWAN is a Director of the Scranton Poor District. She is the only woman holding that position in Pennsylvania.

A bill to license the social evil is pending in Oregon. Oregon women are sending strong protests to the Legislature. These attempts will continue to be made from time to time, until women have a vote.

MRS. MARGARET DELAND has long believed that there are great possibilities of money-making in window flower-raising for girls and women in the city who live in one or two rooms. She has been testing her pet theory during the past two years, and recently held her second annual sale of jonquils. The proceeds will go to help a woman who will undertake flower-raising next year. Mrs. Deland finds through experience that there is not as much money in jonquil-raising as she thought at first, but she says that a woman in one room, even a north room, could easily clear \$15.

Armenian refugees continue to arrive There are a number of young men who would be glad to do housework, and several bright boys desirous of a place where they can work for their board mornings, evenings and Saturdays, and attend a public school. A young druggist who speaks French fluently and English pretty well, wants work in a drug store. He has a letter of recommendation from Lady Henry Somerset, and a testimonial to his proficiency from an American doctor. A professional cook from Constantinople, a man of about forty, wants a place. He is a good cook and a good man.

MISS FLORENCE KLOTZ, the eighteen-year old daughter of Alderman Klotz, of 332 Madison Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., is serving as constable. Owing to the ill health of his regular constable, the Alderman had difficulty in securing a constable's assistance to serve subpoenas on witnesses in civil cases. His daughter Florence volunteered to serve in the constable's place. She was sworn in as an officer. and during the past two months she has done nearly all her father's work along this line. Miss Klotz is an enthusiastic wheelwoman. Last summer and fall she wheeled over the county taking orders for her father's candy factory, and was remarkably successful. It is said that the girl constable is the admiration of the entire administrative department of the city, but she attends strictly to business.

#### THE VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

There is a saying that every man who marries an heiress can be relied upon thereafter to oppose equal rights for women. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton calls attention to the fact that in the recent debate on woman suffrage in the British Parliament, three Englishmen who had married rich American wives made themselves conspicuous in opposition to the equal suffrage bill. The whole debate was full of curious and amusing features, and the vote was a triumph.

It was appropriate that the second reading of the women's franchise bill should have been moved by Mr. Faithfull Begg. Women have been faithfully begging for the ballot for more than fifty years.

Mr. Begg said that women possessed all the qualifications required by law for The right to vote in local elections had been extended to them, and they had exercised it with credit to themselves and benefit to the country (cheers). They had in recent years been granted educational facilities, in connection with which they had distinguished themselves in many walks of life. Nearly 500 women had already taken the B. A. degree at London University, and nearly 400 had passed the Tripos Examinations at Campassed the Tripos Examinations at Cambridge. Still women were debarred from exercising the Parliamentary franchise. Women were more law-abiding citizens than were men, as was shown by the criminal statistics of the country. believed that women were as capable of taking an intelligent interest in matters affecting the general welfare as men, and there were many questions with which they were more competent to deal (hear, hear). With regard to the unusually large number of names on the back of the large number of names on the back of the bill, he desired to express his hearty thanks to members who had so supported him (hear, hear). There was throughout the country a very large mass of opinion in favor of this principle. A remarkable incident occurred last year, when an appear signed by 257,000 women living in almost every constituency in the United almost every constituency in the United Kingdom was presented in favor of this measure. A bill of this nature was passed in New Zealand in 1893, and a similar one was passed in South Australia in 1894, and the working of these measures had been eminently satisfactory. He had been eminently satisfactory. He had recently visited New Zealand, and was inby Sir John Hall, the late Premier, that the elections were conducted with greater order and decorum than and that a returning officer had usual. told him that he would rather poll 200 women than 70 men. An argument largely used was that the bill would reinforce one or other party. That was a most unworthy argument, and the last consideration that should be advanced. Such an argument was pure and undiluted Krügerism. There might be some arguments gerism. There might be some arguments against the bill that were born of prejudice or sentiment, but there were none that were logical, valid or just (cheers).

Mr. Atherley Jones supported the bill in a manly and sensible speech. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Labouchere, he said, who were to move and second the rejection of the bill, claimed that women ought not to vote because they did not bear arms. Mr. Jones pointed out that neither of those honorable gentlemen would even take the position of a drummer boy. It seems that in England, as in America, the men who use this particular argument are generally men who neither would nor could fight themselves.

Mr. R. Cooke opposed the bill on the ground that there was no demand for it (this in face of a petition from 257,000 women!) and went on to say that the members who were going to vote for the bill did so not because they believed in it, but because "women were bothering One had said to him: "We are them." the victims of pertinacity; we are the victims of importunate widows." Mr. Cooke did not seem to see that this did not accord very well with his claim that there was no demand for the measure. He and his friends were "the victims of importunate widows" in the same sense as the unjust judge in the Scripture.

Mr. Cooke declared that "men, who made and maintained the State, should alone have the government of it. Who did all those things that had made the State? Men, men." Some Irish members, amid laughter and cheers, exclaimed, "Who were their mothers? Who nursed you?" Mr. Cooke, with a singularly correct estimate of his own mental calibre, made the remarkable answer, "An honorable member asks who suckled me. I suppose it was those who suckle fools!"

Mr. Labouchere seconded Mr. Cooke in opposing the bill. He said he had been nourished in his youth on the works of John Knox, and that one of them was entitled "The Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Mr. Labouchere apparently forgot that the book in question was directed not against the right of women to vote, but against their right to be queens, and that it can hardly be received as authority in the reign of Victoria.

Mr. Labouchere continued:

The seconder of the bill had said that it would tend to elevate the tone of elec-tions. For his part, he did not see how it would do that, but he did know it would make the life of a candidate absolutely intolerable. He trembled to think of the heckling which every candidate would receive from the ladies. They all knew what phase of mind a lady had—she never would understand a plain answer to a question. When once you proved to a woman that she was wrong, she simply repeated, in almost the same words, her previous proposition. He held that previous proposition. women were not fitted for the rights of citizenship either intellectually or otherwise, and unless they intended to convert them into Amazons, they ought not to be called upon to fulfil the duties of citizenship. Women were impulsive and emotional, and had absolutely no sense of proportion. They were essentially altruists; they always worked through some else, and generally fell under the influence of some man or other.

Mr. Labouchere quoted with ridicule a member of the Women's Liberal Federation who said that no man ought to be elected to Parliament whose moral character would not bear investigation. He intimated that there was not a member of that House whose character would bear investigation. Mr. Labouchere forgot Burke's famous saying, "He who accuses all mankind of corruption ought to remember that he is sure to convict only one."

Mr. Labouchere said:

If women were to be electors, they ought also to be elected; and that Assembly would become an epicene club. Men and women would be sitting together in the

House, and even on the Treasury bench. It was possible that they might have a woman Speaker—a Speakeress. Anyhow, no one would envy the occupant of the chair if he had to keep order among a body of lady members. The "Whips," he supposed, would be ladies. If he were allowed to chose the "Whips," there was nothing he would not be able to get passed through the House. The most dangerous and fatal possibilities might arise from the exercise of the blandishments known to the sex. They had an earnest on Tuesday of what might happen, when in all corners of the lobbies ladies were buttonholing gentlemen, beautiful ladies, too,—and he did not pretend to be a St. Anthony—urging gentlemen to vote in favor of them. Indeed, he believed that a considerable number of votes given in favor of this bill would be given in consequence of the urgency of the demands on the part of those fair ladies.

And almost in the same breath, Mr. Labouchere said that "he had come across a good many women in his time, and he had never found any anxiety on their part to obtain the right to vote." Then he said that at the last election a number of women had worked against him because he was opposed to woman suffrage, and he detailed his conversations with them, in which, if he reported his own remarks correctly, he displayed considerable impertinence. He insisted that women did not want to vote, and then declared:

He had noticed that a good many of the gentlemen who wished the country to be put under petticoat government were somewhat under petticoat government themselves, and were always saying confidentially that they were not in favor of the proposal themselves, but that their wives, or daughters, or lady friends were.

A distinguished writer has said that the mind of the average Briton (he might have said, of the average human being) is like the cage of the "Happy Family" in a menagerie, because the most incompatible beliefs can dwell together there in seeming harmony. All through the debate, the speakers in the negative vibrated most amusingly between assertions that there was no demand for suffrage on the part of women, and declarations that the members who meant to vote for the bill had succumbed to the urgent and pertinacious demands of the women.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt put forward a similar pair of "Kilkenny arguments." He said that women did not want to vote, and that he opposed the bill chiefly because in England women were more numerous than men and would outvote them. He was also alarmed lest women might sometime become Members of Parliament. He said:

There is the most intimate connection between the voting power and a seat in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Bryce, the greatest authority on that question, tells me that in the American States where the vote has been given to women, the capacity for a seat in the Legislative Assembly has gone with it.

Sir J. B. Simeon believed that "if women once had a vote, the logical corollary would be their presence in the House somembers, and if that happened, the end of this country would not be far off."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said:

Women were admittedly quite as good as men, and there could be no objection on that score to their receiving the Parliamentary franchise. If it was to be argued that they were too stupid, how about the illiterate? The way to make them understand politics was to allow them to take part in politics. Keeping them out of politics was like the lady who would not allow her children to get into the water until they had learnt to swim. Besides, women were in politics now. Look at the Primrose Dames, and Women's Liberal Associations. The most enthusiastic workers of the Liberal Party at the present moment were the women. The speaker scored the inconsistency of members like Labouchere, who urged women to do political work, but would refuse them the franchise. Mr. Gladstone said once that all those who lived in a country should love that country, and take an interest in its affairs. One of the most patriotic things that men could do, therefore, was to give women the Parliamentary franchise. The Prime Minister, in the first speech he made after the present Government was formed, said, "It is the improvement of the struggling millions, and the diminution of the sorrows which so many of them are called upon to bear, that is the task—the blessed task—which Parliaments are called into existence to perform." If so, were women unfit to help in that noble work? Suggestions were made every day as to what should be done to celebrate the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign. He thought the House might do something worthy of the celebration of that great event, and do an act of statesmanlike justice by extending the Parliamentary franchise to women.

Mr. G. Wyndham said this measure was, in the opinion of its supporters, a Reform Bill, and they declined to associate it with the terrors which the honorable member for Northampton had depicted. It had nothing to do with the so-called movements as to women's rights. It had no more to do with these than the Reform Bill of 1885 had to do with the propaganda of Jack Cade. This, by the way, was a somewhat surprising assertion.

Mr. Jebb, representing Cambridge University, urged that the vote should not be refused to women on the ground of sex alone:

No one knew exactly what proportion of the women of the country desired the franchise, but they knew that a very large number of educated and intelligent women had been actively demanding it, and that number had very largely increased, not only in the last fifteen years but in the last five. It was said that women would be drawn out of their proper sphere, but already they canvassed and spoke on platforms, and honorable members were very glad to accept their help; so that he did not see how the act of signing a paper would degrade them. It was said that women believed too much in the remedial power of legisla-tion, and that if they had votes there would be an increase in the tendency to over-legislation. He asked what proof there was of the soundness of that theory, and held that, even if it were true, a little political experience would soon cure them of it. A new element introduced by woman suffrage would be a conscientious would suffrage would be a consistential element, and in a high degree; there would be an improvement of character in public life; and questions affecting the social condition of the masses would be brought to the front.

Col. Waring spoke against the bill, and Mr. Courtney in its favor.

The motion for the second reading of the bill was carried, 228 to 157—a great change since a little handful of about fifty members voted for John Stuart Mill's measure thirty years ago. The bill was then read a second time, amid loud cheers.

#### AN OBJECT LESSON IN UTAH.

Those who have feared that women would be too much under church influence to be independent voters should be encouraged by a recent act of Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon. Though she is a Mormon, yet when the Legislature of Utah elected United States Senators, Mrs. Cannon voted for Moses Thatcher, the candidate of all others most obnoxious to the Mormon church; and she not only voted for him, but made an eloquent speech in his behalf. The Salt Lake *Tribune*, the principal Gentile paper of Utah, and formerly much opposed to woman suffrage, says:

Those who have had apprehensions over what women would do in public stations, and have questioned the wisdom of giving them suffrage, should have heard the brave speech of Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon yesterday, when, despite influences which have cowed more than one male legislator during the past month, she explained why she held it a duty to do a certain thing. It required a moral courage which a good many members of the Legislature do not possess to do what she did.

Then, too, she did it as grandly as gracefully. Her face showed that it grieved her to perform an act that would pain her near friends; but she did not falter, did not hesitate at all, but, as though her oath and sense of duty under it were more to her than all else, she faced that duty superbly, and by her words gave a new direction to men's minds and opened a broad path for doubters, if they could but muster up the courage to follow where she led. It was the most manly exhibition that has been presented in the Legislature since it convened.

Senator Cannon prefaced her vote with an address so eloquent that, despite parliamentary decorum and the rigid rules against demonstrations, she was cheered and cheered again at its conclusion. Not the gallery alone, but members themselves joined in the applause. There have been eloquent speeches before in the joint session, but none thrilled the audience as did that of Mrs. Cannon. Even those bitterest in their opposition to Thatcher could not but admire the pluck that animated Mrs. Cannon.

#### MRS. CATT ON DEMOCRACY.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said, at the recent suffrage convention in Des Moines:

Some of our friends think the progress of our cause is slow, but it is not, except as the evolution of society is always slow. Centuries ago, the conception of equal rights was born into the world with Plato's Democracy; yet 1700 years went by before men were enfranchised. It is only for about a century that men have been voting. It is only a hundred years since the first public appeal for the enfranchisement of women was made by D'Orsay in the French Parliament. It is less than fifty years since the organized movement for equal rights began in this country, and already thirty States have come to our standard, and given women some form of suffrage.

The opposition to woman suffrage is due to a growing skepticism of democracy. The time may come, gentlemen, when you will be called upon to defend your own ballots. How will you do it? Suppose the Czar of Russia were to appear in person here to make an honest investigation of manhood suffrage; what proof have you to give him that it is a better form of government than despotism? The first

proof is American manhood, which, although not yet all that it should be, is the bset in the world, because it has been educated by the ballot. The second proof is American laws and customs. They are not all they should be, but, as a result of manhood suffrage, they are superior to Russian laws and customs, and are the best the world has to show. Have you any other proof to offer? None whatever. But in view of these, no one can say that manhood suffrage has been a failure.

#### BISHOP POTTER'S DAUGHTER A VOTER.

At a celebration of the forty-first anniversary of Founders' Day, in honor of Lydia F. Wadleigh, by graduates of the Senior Department of the old Twelfth Street School, New York, on the 6th inst., among the speakers was Bishop Potter, of whose greeting the N. Y. Tribune says:

Bishop Potter congratulated the ladies on the progress of their sex since the opening of the school, and said he had special reason to be proud of it, since he supposed he was the only one present who had a daughter who had voted for McKinley. The lady lives in Colorado, and has the right, like other citizens of her sex, of voting for the President. The Bishop paid a high tribute to the characacter of Miss Waddeigh, and said that all the educational machinery in the world would not make up for deficiency in the teachers.

All honor to the Commonwealth which confers equal citizenship upon the Bishop's daughter, of whom he may well be proud!

A. M. P.

#### PRESIDENT GATES ON SUFFRAGE.

President Geo. A. Gates, of Iowa College, said at the Des Moines Convention:

I never have heard or read a single sound argument against the suffrage of women in a democracy. There are a hunwomen in a democracy. There are a hundred arguments for it. The question now is one of organization, of agitation, and perseverance. In my judgment, he who sneers at suffrage,—and a sneer is the meanest thing on God's earth,—not only proclaims himself a boor, and casts discredit on at least four women-his mother, his wife, his sister, and his daughter-but he reveals a depth of ignorance that is pitiable. Let the appeal be to experience. Not one of the direful consequences predicted has come to pass where suffrage is enjoyed. Homes have not been deserted, bad women have not flocked to the polls, conjugal strife has not been aroused. Bad effects have not come, but good effects have. Bad men seek office in vain where women have the ballot. In testimony of this, the suffragists can point to Wyoming with pride. This testimony can be multiplied a thousand-fold. New States have been sweeping into line, and the triumph of the cause cannot much longer be delayed.

#### WOMAN'S JOURNALS FREE.

Miss Frances Ellen Burr, 788 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., has a file of the Woman's Journal for the past twenty years, which she is willing to give away to some individual or society that would value it, and that would pay the expressage. Here is a rare chance to secure about fifty dollars' worth of choice equal rights literature, the historical value of which will increase every year, for the trifling cost of expressage. Don't all write to Miss Burr at once!

A. S. B.

The Young Women's Union of Philadelphia, composed of young Jewish women, maintains a household school, kindergarten, day nursery, shelter and library for the children of Jewish immigrants.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of Delaware, on Feb. 16, voted 17 to 7 against striking out the word male from the constitution.

MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, who was president of the Woman's Board of the Atlanta Exposition, is at the head of a movement to have a Georgia room in the Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial. She will try to secure an appropriation of \$1,000 from the Legislature, which is now in special session. This, added to the \$1,000 already raised by contributions, will enable the Georgia women to make a creditable showing.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT said, at the recent suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

Do you say that whenever all women wish the ballot, they will have it? time will never come. No class of men ever wanted to vote till the ballot was put No class of men into their hands. When the first woman wanted to study medicine, not one school would admit her. Since that time, only would admit her. Since that time, only one-half century ago, 25,000 women have been admitted to the practice of medicine. If a popular vote had been necessary, not one of them yet would have had her diploma. We have gained these advantages because we did not have to ask society if we could. But if woman suffrage were granted in Love, women would frage were granted in Iowa, women would soon wish to vote. Every home would become a forum of education. A Colorado woman who had said that she would rather be in her coffin than vote, down at 6 A. M., though the polls did not open till 6.30, in order to have the honor of being the first woman to east a ballot. So, when a woman says she never will vote, or a husband says he will never escort his wife to the polls, I answer, in all kindness, You will. No power on earth can prevent it.

MISS ANTHONY received an ovation on Feb. 15, her 77th birthday. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: "It seemed as if the entire city turned out to shake Miss Anthony's hand and offer congratulations, and probably Powers Hall never held a larger crowd. At a conservative estimate, there must have been a thousand people in attendance. The representative people of Rochester were there, society, professional, literary, the clergy, and the business man and woman were all to be seen, and a thoroughly happy, goodnatured gathering it was, without the formality that often marks large social functions. . . No one would take Miss Anthony to be 77 years old. She showed not a trace of fatigue, but every energy was alert, and bappiness and pleasure at the demonstration of her townspeople seemed to be the prevailing emotion. Near her was the faithful sister, Miss Mary Anthony, and the Rev. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Ida Harper, her guests. Among those present, there were numbered about as many men as women, and they were quite as eager to do her honor as were her own sex. In every respect the reception was a success. It was an ovation to Miss Anthony, and probably gave her more pleasure, coming as it did from her own townspeople, than any of the many functions that have been given in her honor."

#### "A MINORITY OF WOMEN."

The Boston Journal, which declares that the discussion of woman suffrage ought to be dropped, continues to have an editorial against woman suffrage about every other day. The Journal persists in claiming as against equal suffrage all the women who did not vote either way on the so-called referendum. It says:

What was the referendum? So far as the women were concerned, it was an invitation to say whether they wanted the ballot.

It was an invitation to them to say whether they were in favor of suffrage or opposed to it; and 22,204 said they were in favor, while 864 said they were opposed. The others said nothing, and thus practically declared they were indifferent on the subject.

The Journal claims that the majority ought to decide, as in the case of men. But all questions submitted to the vote of men are decided by the majority of those who care enough about the matter to express themselves. Those who do not express themselves either way are not counted on either side. Men are required to show that those who favor a change are more numerous than those who oppose it, but not that those in favor are more numerous than the indifferent.

Thus the adverse vote of men on the referendum was claimed as the most enormous and overwhelming expression of public opinion ever given; but it was only about 33 per cent. of the men of the State. No amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts that has ever been adopted received a majority vote of all the men of the State, or anything like it. It has been demonstrated that a great many more women favor the change than oppose it; and, so far as the women are concerned, this is all that can be required.

The majority of women are indifferent. A minority are decidedly in favor, and a much smaller minority are decidedly opposed. That is the exact situation. Of those women who take any lively interest in the question either way, the large majority want to vote. Not only in Massachusetts, but in New York, Maine, Illinois, Iowa-in short, in every State where petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent in, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants at least five to one, and oftener fifty or a hundred to one. The referendum merely demonstrated the same thing by an official count.

The Journal says:

If 96 per cent. of the qualified women of the State did not care enough about the question of having the ballot to express themselves, is it not clear that they do not want it?

It is clear that they neither desire it nor object to it. The Journal continues:

And, if they do not want it, is there any good reason why it should be forced upon them in response to the demand of the clamorous four per cent.?

Since the 96 per cent. have practically declared that they have no objection to it, remarks about forcing it upon them are irrelevant. If four per cent. of men say that they want a thing, and only one-sixth of one per cent. say that they object to it, the measure is declared carried,

every time. We only ask that the same rule be applied in the case of women.

As for "clamor," we have never been fully able to see why Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Miss Jane Addams should be called clamorous because they speak and write in favor of equal suffrage, while the women who speak and write against it are regarded as perfectly ladylike and inoffensive. Evidently the "antis" have two distinct standards of good manners, one for suffragists, the other for remonstrants.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

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#### ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

#### OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen B. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Haves.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and whatis far better, a just one. I could not do withoutit"
"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

### The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

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#### The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### VICTORY IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

A special despatch from Pierre, dated Feb. 25, is signed by Anna R. Simmons, Emma A. Cranmer, and Jane R. Breden: "Equal Suffrage Amendment submitted by good majority. Hurrah for South Dakota!"

#### A VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Nearly all the elective State and county offices in Missouri have been opened to women by a decision just rendered by the Missouri Supreme Court, in the case of the State vs. F. P. Hostetter, clerk of the St. Clair County Court, appointed to fill an unexpired term. Mrs. Maggie D. Wheeler was elected to succeed him. He refused to surrender the office, on the ground that women were ineligible; but the court held that a woman is eligible to hold any elective office in the State not specifically barred against her by statute.

#### CONCERNING NEVADA.

The Nevada Legislature, by voting almost simultaneously in favor of prizefights and against woman suffrage, has brought upon itself a good deal of welldeserved sarcasm. The Chicago Tribune publishes a graphic picture representing Nevada, personified as a woman of rowdyish aspect, opening her gate with great cordiality to a party of villainous-looking carpet-baggers carrying boxing-gloves, while a good-looking woman, bearing a roll marked "Bill introducing woman suffrage," knocks at the door in vain. Above is written "Naturally," and beneath, "Nevada admits thugs, rowdies and prize-fighters, but denies woman's suffrage." In a succinct editorial comment, the Tribune remarks that Nevada is just now too busy degrading men to think of elevating women.

Even the Boston Journal, which is practically the organ of the element represented by the late Man Suffrage Association (the proprietor of the Journal, Mr. Sohier, having been, with Mr. Charles R. Saunders, the chief pillar of that misguided association), came out with a witty cartoon embodying the same idea, thus making suffragists rub their eyes and ask if Saul also was among the prophets.

The Boston Daily Advertiser had an admirable editorial on the subject, and the N. Y. Mail and Express said, at the close of a long article on Nevada:

On Tuesday last this same Legislature defeated the woman suffrage bill, which was designed primarily to foil just such vicious legislation as that which had already been placed on the statute books; and whatever plea might be advanced against the wisdom of giving the franchise to women elsewhere, it could not hold in Nevada, where their votes were needed to advance the interests of the richest of the Western States. Unless all indications fail, the upholders and observers of law in Nevada are to witness, on and about March 17, a carnival of violence and a succession of orgies that will be a disgrace to the Commonwealth and a rebuke to the law-making power.

A few years ago, Prof. E. D. Cope evolved from his moral consciousness, as the Scotch metaphysician evolved the camel, a really original objection to equal rights for women. This was, in substance, that woman suffrage would tend to the suppression of prize-fights; that the lack of prize-fights would tend to make American manhood effeminate; and that therefore woman suffrage would be detrimental to the best interests of the Republic. The Nevada legislators seem to be of the same opinion.—Woman's Journal.

#### MRS. HUSSEY'S OFFER ABOUT TO CLOSE.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., offered to send the Woman's Journal free of charge for a year to any Women's Club that had permanent clubrooms where the paper could be kept for the use of the members. Forty-four clubs have already taken advantage of this generous proposal. Mrs. Hussey now wishes to give notice that her offer will remain open only until March 4. If any one knows of another Woman's Club that ought to have the Journal, application should be sent in at once.

#### THE BURDEN OF THE BALLOT.

Rev. Anna Shaw said, at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

I once knew a washerwoman in Salem, Mass. She washed on six days of the week for six families. That was the way her husband supported her. By and by school suffrage was granted to women. On election day, she did her usual washing, and then shovelled off a heavy snow from the sidewalk, and a policeman walked up and down and watched her while she was doing it. Then she went to vote. She was a short woman, and the ballot-box was fixed at the ordinary height of a man, like most things (church pews, for instance; they are always adapted to a man's stature, so that if we do lasso a man and get him in, he may be comfortable). As she came forward with her ballot, the same policeman stepped up to her with great gallantry, and said, "Can I assist you, madam?" "Sure, now," she answered, "I've done a week's wash, and cleaned off the sidewalk, and you never offered to take the shovel. If I can do all that, I think I have back-bone enough to lay a bit of paper on the box!"

In the Oklahoma House, a bill granting full suffrage to women was lost by a narrow majority, 11 to 13.

The Iowa Legislature has reënacted the law allowing women to vote on bond and tax propositions, in municipal and school elections.

The Kelliher bill, the real object of which was to deprive Boston women of their right to vote for school committee, has been reported adversely.

MADAME AUDIFFRED has given to the French Academy of Medicine about £34,000, of which the interest—nearly £1,000—will be awarded, without regard to nationality, for the discovery of a cure for tuberculosis.

MRS. LA BARTHE, a member of the Utah Legislature, introduced the bin requiring the removal of women's high hats, and the three women members of the Colorado Legislature all voted for a similar bill.

MRS. GEORGE A. IRELAND has been appointed Coal Oil Inspector at Chillicothe, Mo., by Governor Stephens. The appointment of a woman is unusual. Mrs. Ireland's husband died while holding the office, and his wife performed his duties until the term expired.

PROF. FELIX ADLER'S lecture on woman suffrage, in the Lowell Institute course last Tuesday, was a curious compound of progressive thought and reactionary feeling. In substance, he believes that it would be very wrong to let women vote at present, and very wrong not to let them vote by and by.

The next biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Denver. This is good news. Bright women from all over the country will meet in the capital of Colorado, will be entertained by women who have votes, and will be able to see for themselves how equal suffrage works.

MISS HALLIE WILLIAMS has been appointed court reporter for Yolo County, Cal., by Judge Gaddis. She passed a very satisfactory examination, surpassing the requirements of the law, which provides that the reporter must write 150 words a minute and read them back. She succeeded in writing 173 words a minute for five consecutive minutes, and read them without the slightest hesitation.

REV. SARA L. STONER of Milford, O., recently delivered an address at the installation of officers of the Knights of Pythias in that place. Mrs. Stoner is an ordained minister of the Universalist church, and has two regular appointments. She is a woman of practical ideas, and is highly esteemed by the people whom she serves. She never loses an opportunity to advance the reforms of the day.

#### MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson said, at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

There is a deep-seated feeling that while development is the general rule. yet the production of the best men and women requires "the maternal sacrifice," i. e. that the mother shall be sacrificed to her children, and incidentally to her husband. If the sacrifice is necessary, well and good; but how if it is not? You all know the beautiful story of the bird that lives surrounded by ice and rocks, and that plucks the down from her own breast to make a nest for her young. she is no better mother than the hen, the robin, the dove, or any other bird that does her duty by her young without pulling off her own feathers. It has been regarded as dangerous to improve the condition of women, for fear they would not be as good mothers. If gain to the mother means robbery to the child, let the mother remain as she is. But the standard is the amount of good done to the children, not the amount of evil done to herself.

Women are imperfect; mothers; therefore mothers are imperfect. Mothers are capable of improvement as much as fathers, and heaven knows they need it. Mothers will be improved through the enlargement of their ideas of duty, and the broadening of their sense of If our children are healthy, but not quite clean, and somewhat ragged, we feel guilty; but if they are clean, well mended and sickly, we feel that we have done our duty. We have not. You have no right to lower your own health, intellect or morals, for you owe these things to your children, and to every one with whom you come in contact.

Grant that it is a woman's business to take care of children-not merely of her own children. If children anywhere are not under right conditions, women ought

to see to it.

Wherein could children be better off? First, in health. Look at the shameful death-rate of the children of civilized women. Fifty per cent. of them die before they are five years old. If this happened they are five years old. If this happened to any sort of live creatures that are in charge of men, the men having the care of them would be severely blamed. The trouble is, we are too wrapped up in mychildren to think of our children. cannot keep out disease by shutting your own front door. You have to know and care about the world outside your gates. In order to do our duty to our children, we must make this world a better place to

Second, our children are not born with that degree of brain power that we could wish. They will not be, until our minds are widened by study of the whole duty of a human being. Greek and Latin alone will not do it. At Yale, Harvard and Oxford there are plenty of men with their brains stuffed so full of erudition that they cannot think. What we need to give our children is the power to think, and you cannot give what you have not got.

Third, as to the moral qualities of children. I have lived nearly thirty-seven years, and I have known only one wicked person, and she had abscesses on the brain. People want to be good, but they don't know how. What is needed for women is an enlargement of their moral sense so as to include social as well as private virtues. We have been taught that there is only one virtue for us. Our morality is high but narrow. It is not wholesome to limit oneself to one virtue, or to six, or to ten.
Sons take after their mothers. While

mothers limit their interests to their own narrow domestic affairs, regardless of the world outside, their sons will betray the interests of the country for their own

The receiver private business interests. is as bad as the thief. Who spends the money that men steal? They steal it for I knew a man in the West their families. who devoted himself to the establishment of a good system of schools, to the detriment of his private affairs. His wife blamed him bitterly for neglecting his own children for other people's children. He answered, "My dear, I would rather have my children grow up poor in an educated community than rich in a community of thieves and vagabonds."

Women and men are so connected that you cannot improve one without improving the other. Under equal rights, we shall raise the moral sense of the community by the natural laws of transmis-

sion through the mothers.

Have we done our full duty when we have loved and served and taken care of those that every beast on earth loves and serves and takes care of-its own young? That is the beginning of human duty, but not the whole of it. The duty of woman is not confined to the reproduction of the species; it extends to the working of the will of God on earth. The family is a leaf on the tree of the State. It can grow in peace and purity while the State is healthy, but when the State is degraded the family becomes degraded with it. We have not done our full duty to the family till we have done our best to serve the State.

#### POPULAR DELUSIONS.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, O., said at the National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

We belong to an Association that expects to exist until all women are real citizens. When men find that women are perfect companions, they will cease to think of them in the disparaging way that some men now do, and the result will be moral growth. The lifelong companion-ship of a good man and a good woman is purest condition of things.

The world thinks our husbands are inferior men, and I don't like it. For fifty years they have said all sorts of things about the suffragists—that they were but they never said we were fools. Why should they think that we would pick out fools for our husbands? The world believes that the suffrage leaders are either sour old maids or women with idiotic husbands.

When I formed a marriage partnership with my husband, my father formed a law partnership with him. Not long after, a woman peeped into the office one day, and asked for "the judge." When she saw my husband, she looked him over, up and down and crossways (that is the way you have to look at Mr. Upton), and she said, in surprise, "And is it you that mar-ried Miss Taylor? Why, I always supposed you were a little whippet!"

The world also thinks we are poor housekeepers. I know, for I was in the world a long time, and I thought so. When I was brought into the suffrage movement, and visited the leaders, I was surprised to find the order and executive ability with which their homes were conducted. While busy about our home duties, creaming potatoes, or hanging curtains, or ironing the best table-cloth, we laugh to think how people pity our families.

The world thinks we are office-seekers. Most of us have not the slightest wish for office. We only want to see women serving on boards that deal with matters where women's help is needed.

The world thinks we are irreligious; but our individual enurches up not so—for most of us are members of churches in good and regular standing, the pot denied communion. We

cannot be vestrymen, but if the church wants a steam heater, it is voted to have one, without a cent in the treasury, because the women are relied upon to raise the money. We are religious enough to have oyster suppers in aid of the church, and to make choir-boys' vestments, and to raise the minister's salary, and to make up the congregation. Religion is love to God and man. If it is not religion to promote a cause that will make men better and women wiser and happier, what is it? The world thinks we are irreligious because in the early days some of our leaders were held to be unorthodox. But most of those who years ago were looked upon as unorthodox are regarded as orthodox to day. The eye-sight of the world is much better than it used to be.

I went to church in Nelson, O., when I was five years old. I remember how the road-sides looked, and how we hitched our horse in the shed and went into the church, and how cold it was, and how the choir turned around to sing

Oh, come away, From labor now reposing.

But what I remember best is that as we entered the church my grandfather turned to the left and my grandmother to the right, and I was left in the middle. I did not know which way to go, but finally followed my grandmother, and made her life miserable all through the service by saying "Grandmother, why can't he come over? Grandfather, come over!" He was a Puritan who never laughed, and his father never smiled (perhaps that is why Grandmother said, in answer to my questions, "Why, it is wicked for men and women to sit together in church." The church history says: "In the early churches men and women the early churches men and women sat apart, in order that men might keep their thoughts on God and a future state, and not on their wives and sweet-hearts." All the old laws were made for the forefathers, not the foremothers. want the laws to be made for both, to represent the ideas of both. This Association will continue to exist till all persons in the United States have a right to develop themselves as they see fit.

#### A LIVELY HEARING.

The Massachusetts remonstrants have resumed the method which they discontinued some years ago, of bringing a number of speakers to the legislative hearing, to protest against equal rights for women. Hence the hearing of Feb. 24 was much more lively and interesting than usual.

There were three sets of petitions before the Committee on Election Laws, two from the Massachusetts W. S. A., asking for municipal and presidential suffrage, and one from the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., asking that women be allowed to vote

on the license question.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. Henry B. Blackwell spoke in behalf of the measures asked for by the Suffrage Association, and Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Mrs. M. P. C. Billings, Mrs. Ruth B. Baker, and Mrs. Mary H. Stuckenberg for the W. C. T. U. Mr. Thomas Russell, Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, Mr. Frank Foxcroft, Miss Mary E. Dewey, Dr. Walter Channing, Mrs. A. M. George, Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, and Miss Mary A. J. McIntyre spoke against all three bills. Miss Blackwell, at the close, replied in behalf both of the Suffrage Association and the W. C. T. U. Dr. Lorimer and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who had been expected to speak for the petitioners, and

Rev. Reuen Thomas and Mr. Eben D. Draper, who had been expected to speak for the remonstrants, were absent.

Although the Committee had before it a hundred and forty-four petitions for suffrage, and no petition against it, the remonstrants were allowed the lion's share of the time. This was treating them generously; but no wise suffragist would have grudged them the time thus occupied. The oftener the so-called arguments against suffrage are brought out and held up to the light, the more apparent their flimsiness becomes.

One really strong and damaging speech was made on the remonstrant side—damaging not to the general principle of woman suffrage, but to one of the three bills under discussion. With that single exception, all the "anti" speeches were just what the suffragists might wish to see printed in full in all the newspapers—with the privilege of reply. Not that they were a bad statement of that side of the case, as such statements go, but that there really is no solid argument to be made on that side.

To an intelligent suffragist, the whole affair was extremely entertaining. The speeches of the remonstrants were a procession of "Kilkenny arguments." They contradicted each other, when they did not, as often happened, contradict themselves. Mr. Thomas Russell, in his opening address, said he and his friends held that the Committee had no right to listen to any arguments on the question. Then he proceeded to call seven speakers to argue before the Committee. Most of these speakers declared emphatically that the question was settled, and woman suffrage was dead; and then intimated that they had felt compelled by a sense of duty to leave their other business, at considerable inconvenience, to come there and protest against suffrage; in other words, to settle something that had been conclusively settled, and to kill something that was already dead.

Mr. Russell said that letting women vote on the license question "would bring prohibition in every city and town in the commonwealth, contrary to the will of the people." Miss Mary E. Dewey said the women would merely duplicate the vote of the men, and not change the result. Mrs. Cabot objected to suffrage on the ground that it would mean "official life" for women, but admitted that she herself held two important public offices, without injury to her family, and with benefit to her town.

Miss Dewey said: "During the last fifty years, women's influence has been growing stronger and stronger as women's sphere has been enlarged;" yet she predicted that women would lose their influence if their sphere were enlarged any further. Dr. Walter Channing, on the other hand, declared that women's influence was much stronger in their homes fifty years ago than now, and seemed to think that the changes made in the condition of women during the last half-century were mainly in the wrong direction.

Mrs. A. M. George said women were overburdened already, and belonged to too many societies. She also said she was chairman of the Anti-Suffrage Association

of Brookline. If women's time is already overtaxed, why try to get them to spend time and labor in societies for the superfluous purpose of killing a dead issue?

A number of questions were asked by the Committee, especially by Messrs. Merriam of Framingham, Sanderson of Lynn, and Dickinson of Cambridge. They asked almost every woman who spoke on the remonstrant side whether she would vote for or against license if she had the right to vote. Every one answered that she would vote for license.

Mr. Sanderson said to Mr. Russell: "You say that if women were allowed to vote on the license question, every town and city would go for no license, against the wish of the people. If the majority voted for it, how would it be against the wish of the people?"

Mr. Russell answered, "I mean, against the wish of the voters." Then, seeing that this would not hold water either, he added, "I mean, against the wish of those who make and enforce the law." Merriam asked: "Then you do not make it part of your remonstrance that degraded women would vote?" Mr. Russell did not answer this question. It has been one of the stock objections for years that bad women would vote more generally than good ones; yet it was either asserted or implied by almost every speaker in the negative that the women would generally vote for no license, and that this would be a calamity.

The speeches were generally courteous, and the tone of the hearing was much more dignified than that of some debates on the question. It is to be hoped that the remonstrants hereafter will come up to the State House each year, as they used to do, and give their reasons for the faith that is in them.

A. S. B.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Pleasant words continue to come in regard to the Armenians who have gone out to service. Miss Lucy Wheelock is employing one, and writes: "He seems to be a treasure." Mrs. Greenleaf, for many years the president of the New York W. S. A., has an Armenian nurse attending her invalid husband. After about two months' experience of his work, she says that no other nurse has ever relieved her of so much care.

Armenian refugees are still arriving. There are several male cooks wanting situations. One has a whole pocketful of recommendations from missionaries for whom he has worked, describing him as faithful, willing, kind, and a competent cook. . There are still several young men who would like to do housework, and several boys wanting a chance to work for their board and go to school. There is a well educated man who speaks and writes English, French and German, besides several Oriental tongues. He would be glad of clerical work or teaching, or any such employment. A bright and capable young man who speaks English and understands the care of horses would like a place as coachman and man of all work. A young man recommended by Consul Jewett, who speaks English and has been a high school teacher, would like to work for a physician for his board.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. last Tuesday afternoon, Miss Mabel Ellery Adams gave an extremely interesting talk on methods of teaching speech to deaf children. The subject was illustrated by seven pupils, of different ages and degrees of proficiency.

Mrs. Livermore presided, and there was a large attendance. Every one seemed interested and delighted.

Refreshments and a social hour followed.

#### MISS BURR'S WOMAN'S JOURNALS.

Miss Frances Ellen Burr offered to give away her file of the Woman's Journal for the past twenty years to some one who would pay expressage. The offer was announced last week. Miss Burr now writes: "Will you please say in your paper that the Journals are taken. I have had, and am having, quite a number of applicants, and can hardly get time to write to each by mail."

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

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FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

#### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS!

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 20, 1897.

Editor Woman's Column:

The Congress of Mothers is past, although there are many mothers still here in Washington from other cities who have followed the sessions of this first national gathering of mothers with the greatest interest. The suggestion to hold such a congress emanated from Mrs. Birney; the wherewithal to carry out the idea from Mrs. Hearst. The call went forth to mothers, to teachers and others interested in children, to meet at the Arlington Hotel banquet-hall on February 17, 18 and

Well might the ladies be astonished at the numbers gathered together at the opening session, when Mrs. Birney gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. Dickinson responded. Where possibly a couple of hundred persons were expected, the numbers were so increased that the audience overflowed into the parlors and halls, and hundreds did not get near enough to obtain even a glimpse of the speakers, much less to hear what they had to say.

In addition to the regular sessions, each day there were divisions with sub-sections of work. And yet, even then, an adjournment was necessary to one of our largest churches, which was filled with twelve hundred people, and again overflow meetings had to be held.

It was a goodly gathering. So many earnest, thinking women ready and willing to discuss problems connected with the home life; each one hoping to learn something which would be of benefit to herself personally, or would help some mother whose path in life was beset with tribulations. The outcome of the Congress will be watched with interest. Groups of mothers from different States intend to form organizations wherein mutual interchange of thought will bring about new endeavors to ameliorate existing conditions, be it in overcoming hereditary tendencies, on the hygienic and sanitary side, of the educational side from the kindergarten upward, of domestic economy, etc. Indeed, there were so many questions brought up at the Congress that one can hardly realize what the outcome will be. It is sufficient to indicate that many women who are engaged in club work, or in philanthropic or educational lines, were present from nearly all the States of the Union. A friendly chat with many quickly indicated the diversity of interest in the different parts of our country. Kindergartening, dress reform, physical culture, folklore, industrial work in insane asylums, heredity, day nurseries, parental duties, the home and the husband, motherhood, the teacher's influence over the child-it is impossible to enumerate all the topics touched upon when the women gathered in groups outside the regular sessions of the Congress. These women desired to meet Mrs. Cleveland, and were happy to have such desire granted. Other social gatherings were held, and there was an effort to visit public buildings and collections. Fortunately an extension of time was accorded by the railroads, so

aunts will remain in Washington until after the inauguration ceremonies.

It would be futile to discuss the points made by the speakers at this Congress. The press has reported quite fully each day, so that these few lines only attempt to picture the Congress, to give a bird'seye view from day to day. Bright-eyed young women sat side by side with grayhaired mothers; here and there a sprinkling of gentlemen who desired to know the object of the Congress. Next week we shall have the Daughters of the Revolution with us; then comes the fourth of March, and thereafter probably some other congress, for Washington is now a centre for meetings of all kinds. In all these experiences the good-will of the people is manifest, for the visitors and the home people accustom themselves to overcrowding and changes of arrangements in a kindly spirit. GRAHAM.

#### UNEQUAL SALARIES.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake of New York City writes:

The new charter was presented in the Legislature on Monday. The accompanying bills were not all introduced, and debates on the various clauses can hardly be expected until next week. The Clubs and Leagues of this city, Brooklyn, and the other portions of the Greater New York, are sending petitions to the Legislature asking for amendments to the charter in the interests of women.

The police matrons are actively laboring to secure an increase of salary and improved conditions. They ask to be placed on "the uniformed force," so that they may receive all the advantages now enjoyed by policemen. Two weeks ago something was said of the inequality of salaries. A few words more to explain existing conditions may be of interest. The doormen receive \$1,000 per annum, the matrons of this city \$720, the matrons of Brooklyn \$800 a year. There are three doormen at each station, so that their turns of duty are only eight hours each, while the matrons serve alternately ten and fourteen hours. At the end of twenty years' service, a doorman receives a pension of \$500, while the matron has no pension whatever. All fines imposed for delinquency, absence, or for any other cause, go to swell the pension fund for men; thus far the matrons have shown such good records that they have not been obliged to pay any fines, but whenever there are any, every dollar thus mulcted will go to pay pensions, no portion of which they will ever enjoy. The duties of the matrons are exceedingly arduous, their lives are sometimes in danger from violent or drunken women, their sympathies are constantly appealed to, and their slender resources are often encroached upon by the need of buying absolutely necessary comforts for the poor women in their charge. They are an excellent and exemplary class of women, who deserve the small advance they ask, that of being placed on an equality with doormen in the matters of salaries and pensions.

The New Hamphsire Woman Suffrage that many of the mothers, sisters and Association met in Nashua, Feb. 24.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaf. lets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

No Leaflets sold in numbers less than one hundred, except that samples of forty different Leaflets are sent by mail for 10 cents.

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#### SINGLE LEAFLETS.

Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.

Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.

The Ballot for the Home, by Frances E. Willard.

Song Leaflet.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Wyoming Speaks for Herself. Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered,

by Henry B. Blackwell.

The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth

Higginson. The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J.

W. Bashford. Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah

D. Cheney. Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by

Ednah D. Cheney. The Test of Woman Suffrage in Colorado,

by Mrs. Helen G. Ecob. Signs of the Times, by William Lloyd

Garrison. How to Organize a Suffrage Association,

by Mary E. Holmes. A Duty of Women, by Frances Power

Cobbe. The Elective Franchise, by leading Suf-

fragists. Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage

Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher. How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry

B. Blackwell. Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W. Higginson.

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice.

#### DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights. Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by

Eliza Sproat Turner. How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon.

Jas. S. Clarkson.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips. Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone. Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.

Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell. Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar. Women's Cooperation Essential to Pure Politics, by Geo, F. Hoar.

Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights. Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage. Dr. Jacobi on Woman Suffrage. Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by

Katherine Conyngton.

# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MARCH 6, 1897.

No. 10.

## The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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## THE VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

The division last evening on the second reading of the bill for conferring the parliamentary suffrage on women was the most interesting that has taken place in the present Parliament. Each party and each section of a party was divided on the subject, but there were more members of every party for it than against it. Thus:

## REMINISCENCES OF THREE FAMOUS WOMEN.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe gave a delightful evening to the Women's Alliance at the Second Church, Copley Square, Boston, on March 3, by telling about their girlhood.

Mrs. Howe said she remembered the first diamond necklace ever worn in New York-a gift from John Jacob Astor to his favorite granddaughter — and how much talk it made. Mrs. Howe recalled the fact that several of her ancestors fought in the Revolution, and that her mother was a niece of Gen. Francis Marion, of South Carolina. Mrs. Howe said: "When 'Cheiro' was here, and everybody was experimenting in palmistry, he told me, 'You have the hand of a fighter. There must be military men in your family.' Perhaps there is something of the fighter in me. I have fought for suffrage, and shall continue to fight for it as long as I can fight for anything." This was received with applause.

## COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTERS.

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Colorado said at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

The tone of political conventions has improved since suffrage was granted to women. So has the character of the candidates. Men say to the nominating comittees, "Don't put that man on, the women will scratch him;" and we do, and the scratch of the enfranchised woman is fatal. When a good woman says to a bad man, "Don't you dare!" provided she has the ballot in her hand, he doesn't dare. Women, whatever good things you want, the shortest way to them is through the ballot.

One of our politicians was going to do in perishable things.—Amiel.

something dishonorable to secure party success. A woman of his own party said to him: "That would be dishonest. You shall not do it. I won't let you." He asked, "How will you prevent it?" She answered, "I'll tell" (a woman's way). He said, "You daren't tell; if you do, the party will be defeated, and I'll see that your husband is not reëlected city treasurer." But she told. The party managers offered to forgive her husband if he would promise that she should never do such a thing again. He answered, "Gentlemen, my wife is an independent citizen and an honorable woman, and I cannot promise;" and he lost his position as city treasurer. Some of us thought it was a pity, and we asked her if her husband would not like to be county treasurer. That office carries with it a little more honor and \$500 a year more salary. She said she thought he would; and he is county treasurer to day.

day.

There is no character-builder like responsibility. Every woman's club in the State has been turned into a study club, and the women are studying public questions for themselves. This is one of the best results of equal suffrage.

#### DISCUSSION NEXT WEDNESDAY.

The Massachusetts Committee on Election Laws has reported adversely on all three suffrage bills before it, for presidential, municipal and license suffrage. Representatives H. K. Sanderson, J. M. Merriam and F. W. Hathaway dissented, and brought in a minority report in favor of the women.

The subject is assigned for discussion in the Legislature next Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. The debate will be on the question of substituting the minority for the majority report. Those who want seats will need to go early.

Whatever may be said by the opponents of equal rights, let no woman in the gallery suffer herself to be provoked into a hiss. In the first place, it is bad manners. In the second, it is sure to be used as an argument against suffrage.

A. S. B.

## THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

At the next Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. S. Octavia Holden will speak on "Dickens as Historian of a Vanishing London." Mrs. Holden is amply fitted to do justice to her delightful subject, having made recent and loving study of the localities so familiar to us all, through Dickens' books at least, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the homes of Jenny Wren and of little Paul Dombey, the house where Tulkinghorn died, and many another. Members will show their tickets at the door, and others will be admitted on payment of 15 cents. Light refreshments, as usual. It is hoped that Mrs. Livermore will preside.

The ideal, after all, is truer than the real; for the ideal is the eternal element in perishable things.—Amiel.

MISS JESSIE LANGFORD, of Du'uth, has a clean record as a licensed pilot. She has served more than ten years on the Great Lakes.

MISS GRACE HUBBARD, of Iowa, is a civil engineer. She was given the contract by the United States Government Survey for the maps of Montana.

It is reported that the Woman's Club of Atlanta, Ga., is going to put in a bid before the City Council for the contract of cleaning the streets of the city.

AUNT SALLY CARROLL, who died the other day at Macon, Ga., in her ninety-sixth year, was a railroad switch-tender for a long time. During the war and until a few years ago, she did the work alone, and, though there were one hundred trains to pass each day, she never had a switch misplaced.

MRS. IDA GIBSON is the first Chicago woman appointed to the Paris exhibition. She has received an official communication from the French minister of education, notifying her of her appointment. Mrs. Gibson will prepare a resumé of the work of early French explorers in America to adorn a cabinet in the educational department at the exposition. She represented Chicago at the Atlanta Exposition.

MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMONS lately officiated as rabbi in the Sinai Temple on Indiana Avenue, Chicago, the temple which, under Dr. Hirsch, has led the way in the liberal Jewish movement. President Fisher, the head of the congregation, and Prof. Kohn, of Northwestern University, sat beside her in the pulpit. There was not a vacant seat in the house, and there was not a disparaging comment on the new rabbi. President Fisher introduced the "daughter of the congregation," and said he was pleased that Sinai and its Judaism had advanced to the point where a "daughter" might stand in the place of a rabbi. He claimed it as a triumph for Jewish womanhood. Mrs. Solomon spoke on the work of the recent Council of Jewish Women.

The announcement that the next biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Denver, Col., is a matter of congratulation among the club women of that city, and plans for entertaining the delegates are already under discussion. The question of a club house, which has been pending for some time, will now be urged. The Denver Daily News says, editorially:

Denver will give a great reception to the National Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs in 1898. It is particularly appropriate that they should select for their meeting-place the greatest of the States where women are admitted to political equality with men. While here they will learn, far better than they can through reports from any source, the truth about the operation of an equal suffrage law, and the feeling with regard to it of the women to whom it gives the right of voting.

## AFTER A HUNDRED YEARS.

It was during the noon hour. The tenyear-old daughter had related the happenings and perplexities of the morning session in one room of one suburban school of Boston. The mother resumed reading the address of the president of Mount Holyoke College before the Congregational Club of Chicago, which is published as a contributed article in the Boston Ideas of Feb. 27.

She read aloud with emphasis: "The first public school was opened in Boston in 1790, to which girls could go in summer for two hours in the afternoon, provided a bench was vacated by the absence of a boy. In 1788 the town of Northampton, Mass., voted that 'none of the public money be expended for the schooling of girls.' Indeed, girls were not recognized by the school laws, for we read that 'the word "children" shall be interpreted to mean boys.' Girls were taught to read, but not to write."

At this point, the listening little maid ejaculated, in tones of mingled derision and exultation, "Just look at all of us girls going to school?"

Think for a moment of the number of girls in all this broad land of ours, girls of all ages, conditions and nationalities, white, black and red, who are going to the public schools these mornings. Doubtless, had it been proposed a hundred years ago that girls should attend school, as they now attend, there would have arisen "remonstrants," daughters of the Puritans and of the Pilgrims, who would have declared in all sincerity that it was far better for the Commonwealth and much more becoming in the girls to remain in the home and mind the spinning and the soap-boiling.

In the Old South Meeting-House, which was young when the word "children" in school laws meant boys, as the word "voters" in election laws now means men, there gathered on the last anniversary of Washington's birth a host of Boston's school children, boys and girls, to hear President Gates, of Amherst, on "The Dignity of American Citizenship." The Old South prizes for this year, open to graduates of the Boston High Schools of '95 and '96, were awarded on this occasion, and one of the first two prizes went to a girl, Katherine S. Nash, forty dollars for the best thesis on "The Harvard Historians and the Service of Harvard University for American History."

The schoolgirls of the West have their victories. The first place in the Iowa State Oratorical Contest was won last week by Miss Alice Starbuck, of Penn College, Oskaloosa, over several men competitors. A short time before, at the contest of the University of Denver, another young woman, Miss Wilhelmina McCartney, took first place among six orators, and later she represented her University at the State contest.

Sixty years ago Mt. Holyoke opened. Daughters, granddaughters and greatgranddaughters do her honor and call her blessed. From Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1837 to the University of Chicago in 1897 is a long step. Mary Lyon wrote: "I have indeed lived to see the time when a body of gentlemen have ventured to lay

the corner-stone of an edifice which will cost about fifteen thousand dollars, and will be an institution for the education of females. This will be an era in female education."

President Harper has commanded magnificent opportunities and lavish means for the coëducation of men and women.

"The work will not stop with this institution," said Miss Lyon, prophet as well as pioneer. It has gone on and on far beyond her hopes and dreams. Colleges for women and coëducational colleges, East and West, North and South, the roll of honor is too long to be called here. One after another, men's colleges have opened their doors; the girls have not waited for "vacant benches," but have knocked with camp-chairs swung on their

Yet the movement for the higher education of women has been a continual struggle. Every step has been contested by remonstrants. Over and over again its advocates have been obliged to meet the same old, stale, inane objections and arguments that, revamped for the occasion, have been exploited in the various State Legislatures this winter in opposition to the extension of suffrage to women. Only within the past ten years have Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Brown, Princeton, Tufts and Dartmouth consented to confer degrees upon qualified women students. Much remains to be granted before women will have equal educational opportunities in every respect and institution, but so much has been gained that the battle is about over. The publicschool girl and the college woman are established facts. The question, "Should Women Learn the Alphabet?" has been superseded by the question, "What is the Most Exalted Service the College Women Can Render?"

This Centennial of Mary Lyon opens a vista through which we view the remarkable changes that have been wrought in the condition of women. It kindles anew the spirit of honor, gratitude and reverence for the pioneer women who labored and struggled, despite opposition, poverty and calumny, to win light and liberty for women; who "walked with bleeding feet in stony paths and made them smooth for those that follow." It inspires faith in the possibilities of the future.

Looking backward, the analogies between the movement for the higher education of women and the movement for the enfranchisement of women are plainly seen all along the march. Counting the victories of a century for the one and looking forward for the other, it seems reasonable to think that when the Lucy Stone Centennial shall come and the legal and political status of women a hundred years before shall be recited, some daughter of liberty, radiant over having reached her majority, shall exclaim exultantly, "Ah, well! we women are all voting!"

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

## COLORADO WOMEN LIKE IT.

At a recent meeting of the Twenty-Second Avenue Club of Denver, there was a symposium on "Woman Suffrage," in

an present believed in it more thoroughly than ever before. The Monday Club recently discussed "What of Suffrage?" Mrs. A. G. Rhoads led the discussion. She believed that equal suffrage had tended toward good, despite all the disappointments women have had to meet, and the ignorance they had to overcome. Mrs. E. A. Wilson spoke along the same line, and there was no dissenting voice.

## VICTORY IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The victory in South Dakota is the more gratifying from the fact that the opponents of equal suffrage in that State played a somewhat sharp game to defeat it. In South Dakota every amendment must have the votes of a constitutional majority of the whole Legislature, not merely a majority of those voting on the question. A constitutional majority of the whole Legislature favored the equal suffrage amendment, but the opponents quietly tried to get enough of its friends to pair in favor of it, instead of voting for it, to reduce the actual vote cast in its favor below the constitutional majority. They succeeded once; but by reconsideration, or in some other way, the result has since been reversed, and the device of the adversary frustrated.

## THE LAW OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The only book, so far as we know, ever compiled in England or America, which gives a complete and intelligent statement of the "perplexed mass of incongruous customs," statutes, and decisions which in English-speaking communities make up the law of married women, is the book just compiled by Hon. George A. O. Ernst, entitled: "The Law of Married Women in Massachusetts."

This book is more than a mere statement of the law. The introductory chapter considers its origin and growth, illustrating from Massachusetts cases the conflict which exists between the usual theory of a unity of person of husband and wife and that of a profitable guardianship, as pointed out by Pollock and Maitland in their "History of English Law."

Engagements to marry, breach of promise, marriage itself, the rights of a married woman to her person, to her children, to support from her husband and from the public authorities, are all discussed. Also her right to hold office and trusts, to do business, to contract, to sue and be sued, to acquire and hold and bequeath property independent of her husband, are all carefully defined. Separation by agreement, by divorce, and by death are also considered, with the effect of each upon her property rights; also her rights of burial.

The original work, prepared by Mr. Ernst at the request of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and published by it, is now exhausted. It was highly commended by the press. But the present volume is far more complete, and is at once a practical hand-book invaluable to lawyers, and a popular treatise easily read and understood by married women. In Massachusetts, not one lawyer in a hundred is familiar with the details of the which it was discovered that every wom- law for married women, or aware of the

need which exists for its thorough revision. It is a proof of the necessity of suffrage for women, as a measure of self-protection, that the law for wives, mothers, and widows is and is likely to remain a legal chaos, obscure, contradictory, unequal, and often absurd. The committee appointed by the Legislature to revise the code would deserve the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth if it would prepare and submit to the Legislature a well-digested and equitable revision of the law concerning the rights of married women. Henry B. Blackwell.

## A VOICE FROM IDAHO.

Mrs. M. C. Woods of Idaho said at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

As representing Idaho, first I wish to express the heartfelt gratitude of every equal suffragist in our proud and happy State to the National American Woman Suffrage Association for the most generous help afforded us in our two years' campaign. Without the aid of the devoted women, Mrs. DeVoe, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Johns, who made the arduous journey across the continent to organize our clubs, plead the cause and teach us how to work and win, we should not be celebrating Idaho's victory tonight.

Mrs. DeVoe, whom the National selected to blaze the trail, came to us in the North in June, 1895, and travelling southward through the State—often taking wearisome stage rides over dangerous mountain roads to reach towns isolated from the railroad line—organized clubs in almost every town of importance in Idaho, a State whose area is \$4,800 square miles, almost double that of New York.

By the work of these clubs, and others organized later by Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Johns, under the guidance of the National first, the State Association, next, with Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. Whitman at its head, and our devoted, untiring, self-sacrificing and most efficient State secretary, Mrs. M. C. Athey, we achieved the results we commemorate to-night. Without being invidious, I wish to pay a just tribute also to Mrs. Helen L. Young, Idaho's only woman lawyer, for most efficient work done in the cause.

With her head pillowed in the lap of the North, her feet resting in the orchards of the South, her snowy bosom rising to the clouds, Idaho rests serene in her beauty of glacier, lake and primeval forest, guarding in her verdure-clad mountains vast treasures of precious minerals, the hem of her robe embroidered in sapphires and opals.

This is no overdrawn picture, friends. On our northern line we touch elbows with British Columbia; in the southern part of the State are fine sapphire mines, while one of our border counties (Latah) produces the most beautiful opals on the continent, and the output of silver and lead in Shoshone County, alone, for 1896 was \$5,120,000; this, too, in a county where for five years past many of the large mines have been closed down, awaiting the settlement of the wage question. But if there are any "gold bugs" present, they need not worry over our immense silver and lead production, because Idaho is a large gold-producer, and while no official record is yet to be had, it is estimated that her production of gold for 893 will be about \$12,000,000; so you se e we are helping you keep up the gold standard right royally, although we are called a silver State.

But Idaho is not alone a mining State. If we lack in comparison with the Middle States in area of cultivated soil, we have our compensation in productiveness. The great fields of the Palouse and Potlach counties, and other lands tributary to the Clearwater and Snake Rivers, yield annually thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre; this, too, without rotation of crops; and the apples, pears and prunes of Idaho are considered the finest in the United States.

A trail cut through the banks of snow Winds up and o'er the mountain chain, To where the pines of Idaho Stand guard upon the Cœur d'Alene.

That part of Idaho called Cœur d'Alene, and in which is my home, comprises the two northernmost counties, Shoshone and Kootenai. It is a nest of mountains, with beautiful lakes nestling among them, and streams of water coursing through every gulch. Except where the snow-clad peaks tower above the timber line, the mountains are covered with a dense growth of different varieties of pines, larch, hemlock and cedar, and the timber interest of Idaho is not the least of her resources.

Our amendment carried by more than a two-thirds majority of the votes cast for and against it, the largest majority any State has ever given an amendment. And it is an evidence of the chivalry of men to women voters that in our Legislature, now in session, Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell was elected by acclamation to the position of Chaplain of the House of Representatives. We think she is the first woman to hold such a position in the United States.

We women of Idaho know that eyes outside our State watch with intense interest the effect of this added suffrage on the body politic, and that it will add to or detract from the work elsewhere as we perform our duties as citizens well or ill. Naturally we shall make mistakes, but fortunately God has endowed woman with quick perception and strong intuition, and it will not take us long, I'll warrant, to profit by the mistakes made. With good men as teachers, we hope for much, fear little, and look forward with enthusiasm to the millennium of honest politics.

## A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST.

Mrs. Roma Woods, of Sutherland, Ia., who is to edit the State suffrage paper, the Woman's Standard, during the coming year, tells an amusing incident of the early days of the equal rights movement.

In 1850 or thereabouts, Lucy Stone, Aunt Fanny" Gage, and Mrs. Swisshelm held a series of meetings through Ohio. It was before the time of railroads in Ohio, and they travelled from Columbus to Akron by canal boat. Mrs. Woods' father, Daniel Holbrook Wheeler, a settler originally from Derby, Conn., was a fellow passenger with them. On the journey, they discussed woman's rights. Wheeler said women were not competent to vote, because they were not mathematicians. "Try us," said the women. Mr. Wheeler accordingly gave them a number of problems, which they solved correctly, much to his surprise. He became a convert. By the time they reached Akron, his home, he was enthusiastic, and he helped them effectively in getting people out to the convention. A little girl, remembering her father's former irreverent expressions about woman suffragists. asked him innocently, "Father, where are the old setting hens?" Mrs. Woods remembers to this day how red his face was.

Mr. Wheeler remained a suffragist to the end of his life, and his daughter is now an earnest worker for the cause in Iowa. She says she remembers just how Mrs. Stone looked—"a little woman in brown, without a particle of color about her dress; only the sweet face and the wonderful voice." "Aunt Fanny" was a pleasant, motherly woman, and Mrs. Swisshelm wore a black velvet dress which set off her fair hair and complexion.

Carlyle, in his "Past and Present," gives the reader a vivid and almost uncanny sense of looking as it were through a speculum, back through the darkness of centuries into the heart of early England. by means of the remembrances jotted down in that far-off time by a simplehearted monk. We see there most interesting things, visible and authentic, which but for that chronicle would have vanished utterly from the knowledge of mankind. Something of the same interest attaches to all authentic glimpses of the early days of the conflict for equal human rights. There are many of these incidents which now live only in the memory of the few remaining pioneer workers, and the descendants of those that have passed on. They ought to be gleaned up and recorded before it is too late.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### GAINING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The woman suffragists have to stand considerable abuse for their constant agitation in behalf of their cause. It has proved a particular source of distress to the "man suffragists" that the constitutional amendment should again be proposed this year in the Legislature. They counsel a cessation of hostilities. It is not so victories are won. Eternal agitation is the price of political recognition. The Legislature is bound to deal fairly and thoughtfully with the question, and there is an indication that it is trying to do so in the vote of the House, Thursday, of 74 to 107 on the proposition of general suffrage; a defeat, to be sure, but by a majority greatly reduced from last year, and so a defeat of the Bunker Hill sort, a virtual victory.—Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

## NEW YORK "ANTIS" AGAIN.

The Woman's Journal of March 6 publishes in full the annual report of the Executive Committee of the New York Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women.

Some day these reports of organized work against equal rights for women will have great value as historical curiosities. Meanwhile, they are instructive reading for all suffragists. The *Journal* publishes also a commentary upon this report of the "antis" by Charles H. Chapman, a son of Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman.

## LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD of Colorado

When women obtained the ballot they wanted to know about public affairs, and they asked their husbands at home (every woman wants to believe that her husband knows everything), and the husbands had to inform themselves in order to answer their wives' questions. Equal suffrage has not only educated women and elevated the primaries, but it has given back to the State the services of her best men, large numbers of whom had got into the habit of neglecting their political duties.

MISS ELLEN HINSDALE, daughter of Prof. Hinsdale, of Ann Arbor, received her Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen last week. This is the first time that the authorities at the Göttingen University have allowed a woman to try for the degree in Philology, a department which, in Göttingen, requires an unusually thorough and laborious preparation. The case was, moreover, complicated by the violent resistance offered by one of the professors of Philology to letting a woman take the Ph. D. in his sacred department. He tried everything in his power to prevent the catastrophe, but, fortunately, failed. Miss Hinsdale wrote her thesis under the direction of Prof. M. Heyne, who expresses the highest opinion of her work in his depart-

The statement made by Mrs. Stansbury at recent suffrage meetings in Boston, that women's clubs in Colorado are turning from ancient lore and abstruse philosophy to modern and practical subjects, is illustrated by the programme of the philanthropic section of the Woman's Club of Cripple Creek, which includes papers as follows: "The Science of Philanthropy," "Sanitary and Safe Condition of the Mines in the Cripple Creek District," "Alms-Giving vs. Employment-Making," "The Chautauqua Movement in the Penitentiary," "The Ideal Public Library," "Poverty, Its Causes and Remedies," "The Newsboy and Bootblack; His Environment and His Possibilities," "The Institutional Church," "The Discharged Conviet: What Can He Do?" "Child-Saving Effort," and "Associated Charity Work."

MISS MAUD STALNAKER, of Washington, D. C., who was refused the appointment as translator in the adjutant general's office, War Department, because she was a woman, although she had passed the only successful examination for the place, has just been appointed to a better position, with a larger salary. On Feb. 27, she was appointed a clerk in the bureau of statistics, State Department, at \$1,200 a year. The Secretary of State made a requisition upon the Civil Service Commission for the clerkship, and four persons-Miss Stalnaker and three men-were certified by the Commission as having passed the required examination. The duties call for a knowledge of English, French, German and Spanish, and it was desired that the incumbent should be an expert cataloguer and typewriter, and should have also a general adaptability for work . in the compilation of consular reports for publication. It was found that Miss Stalnaker possessed the best qualifications for the office, and Mr. Emery, chief of the bureau, had no hesitation in recommending her appointment.

## THE FIRST SUFFRAGE STATE.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby said, at the National Suffrage Convention in Des Moines:

Between Wyoming and my own State, Nebraska, there is an invisible line, and if I should step over that I should become, instead of a nonentity, a citizen, with a right to cast my ballot even for the President of the United States. In 1869 the first genuine republic in the world was formed, when suffrage was given to women in Wyoming. Only one attempt has ever been made to take it from them, and that failed. When it was feared that Congress might regard the existence of woman suffrage as an objection to admitting the Territory of Wyoming to Statehood, it was suggested that the women might be temporarily disfranchised, until Statehood was obtained; but the men of Wyoming said, "We will stay out of the Union for twenty years rather than go in without our women." That was the greatest example of chivalry I ever knew.

No matter if we fill the field of blue with stars, one star will always shine with peculiar lustre, the star of Wyoming, that opened the door of hope for women.

There is a beautiful custom in Switzerland among the Alpine shepherds. He who, tending his flock among the heights, first sees the rays of the rising sun gild the top of the loftiest peak, lifts his horn and sounds forth the morning greeting, "Praise the Lord." Soon another shepherd catches the radiant gleam, and then another and another takes up the reverent refrain, until mountain, hill and valley are vocal with praise, and bathed in the glory of a new day.

So the dawn of the day that shall mean freedom for woman and the ennobling of the race was first seen by Wyoming, on the crest of our continent, and the clarion note was sounded forth, "Equality before the law." For a quarter of a century she was the lone watcher on the heights to sound the tocsin of freedom. At last Colorado, from her splendid snow-covered peaks, answered back in grand accord, "Equality before the law." Then on Utah's brow shone the sun, and she too exultantly joined in the trio, "Equality before the law." And now Idaho completes the quartette of mountain States which sing the anthem of woman's freedom. Its echoes rouse the sleepers everywhere, until from the rock-bound coast of the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific resounds one resolute and jubilant demand, "Equality before the law," and lo, the whole world wakes to the sunlight of liberty.

## ARMENIANS AS HELP.

There are still a number of Armenian young men who would be glad to do housework. Two of them have done it before and have experience. These two speak English.

There are also several Armenian boys who want a chance to work for their board and go to school. There is one highly-educated young man with a number of diplomas, who would be glad to work for his board in some family where he would have a really good chance to learn English.

There are several male cooks wanting situations. One has a whole pocketful of recommendations from missionaries for whom he has worked, describing him as faithful, willing, kind, and a competent cook. Another has had special experience in waiting on table. He speaks considerable English, and is uncommonly bright, quick and capable.

There is a well-educated man who speaks and writes English, French and German, besides several Oriental tongues. He would be glad of clerical work or teaching, or any such employment. His case is particularly hard, as his wife and two small children are with him. They were well-to-do, but lost everything in the massacres.

A bright and capable young man who speaks English and understands the care of horses would like a place as coachman and man of all work.

A young man recommended by Consul Jewett, who speaks English and has been a high-school teacher, would like to work for a physician for his board.

A young Armenian lady who taught sewing and embroidery in the schools of Constantinople, wishes to work for a dressmaker, doing either cutting, basting, sewing, or all three. She speaks French. She would be glad to give lessons in dressmaking or embroidery. Address Miss Papazian, Care Mrs. P. L. Seyranian, 63 Warren Street, Lynn, Mass.

Two competent druggists want situations.

A. S. B.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livamore.

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"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been myoulook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no per in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted." — Frances E. Willard.

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# The Woman's Column.

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## The Moman's Column.

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#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### "THE INDIFFERENCE OF WOMEN."

It is often said that whenever the majority of women ask for suffrage, they will get it. But it is a simple historical fact that every improvement thus far made in the condition of women has been secured, not by a general demand from the majority of women, but by the arguments, entreaties and "continual coming" of a persistent few. In each case the advocates of progress have had to contend not merely with the conservatism of men, but with the indifference of women, and often with active opposition from some of them.

When a man in Saco, Me., first employed a saleswoman, the men boycotted his store, and the women remonstrated earnestly with him on the sin of which he was guilty in placing a young woman in a position of such publicity. When Lucy Stone began to try to secure for married women the right to their own property, women asked, with scorn, "Do you think I would give myself where I would not give my property?" When Elizabeth Blackwell began to study medicine, the women at her boarding-house refused to speak to her, and women passing her on the streets would hold their skirts aside so as not to touch her, and would greet her with insulting remarks. It is a matter of history with what ridicule and opposition Mary Lyon's first efforts for the education of women were received, not only by the mass of men, but by the mass of women as well. In England, when the Oxford examinations were thrown open to women, the Dean of Chichester preached a sermon against it, in which he said:

By the sex at large, certainly, the new curriculum is not asked for. I have ascertained, by extended inquiry among gentlewomen, that, with true feminine instinct, they either entirely distrust, or else look with downright disfavor on so wild an innovation and interference with the best traditions of their sex.

In Eastern countries, where women are shut up in zenanas and forbidden to walk the streets unveiled, the women themselves are among the strongest upholders of these traditional restrictions, which they have been taught to think add to their dignity. The Chinese lady is as proud of her small feet as any American remonstrant is of her political disabilities. Pundita Ramabai tells us that the idea of female education is so unpopular with the majority of Hindoo women that when a progressive Hindoo proposes to educate

his little daughter, it is not uncommon for the women of his family to threaten to drown themselves.

All this merely shows that human nature is conservative, and that it is fully as conservative in women as in men. The persons much interested in any reform are always comparatively few, whether among men or women, and they are habitually regarded with disfavor, even by those who are to be benefited by the proposed reform. Thomas Hughes says, in "School Days at Rugby":

School Days at Rugby":

So it is, and must be always, my dear boys. If the Angel Gabriel were to come down from heaven and head a successful rise against the most abominable and unrighteous vested interest which this poor old world groans under, he would most certainly lose his character for many years, probably for centuries, not only with the upholders of the said vested interest, but with the respectable mass of the people whom he had delivered.

Women as a sex are not belligerent, and under whatever conditions of injustice or hardship they have been placed, the majority of them have never protested. Prof. James Bryce says, in "Transcaucasia and Ararat:"

Nothing strikes a Westerner with more disgust than the way he sees women treated in Mohammedan countries. It is not so much the enforced seclusion that revolts you as the tacit assumption that women are inferior creatures altogether, unfit to be companions for man, but rather to be reckoned a link between him and the brutes, and treated with little more regard than the latter. That they acquiesce uncomplainingly in this view, and assert their power in hidden and crooked ways, does not make the sight less offensive, or the results less mischievous.

Many changes for the better have been made during the last half century in the laws, written and unwritten, relating to women. Everybody approves of these changes now, because they have become accomplished facts. But not one of them would have been made to this day, if it had been necessary to wait till the majority of women asked for it. The change now under discussion is to be judged on its merits. In the light of history, the indifference of most women and the opposition of a few must be taken as a matter of course. It has no more rational signifiance now than it has had in regard to each previous step of women's progress.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## PROGRESS IN MISSOURI.

A Constitutional Amendment granting full suffrage to women has been reported favorably from the House Committee of the Missouri Legislature, and it was passed to be engrossed by an almost unanimous vote of the House. Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, of Forest Park University, writes:

We have discovered many suffragists of whom we knew nothing, among the wives of Senators and Representatives, clerks of the Assembly, heads of departments and other official people. We have ourselves

been astonished to find so much strong suffrage sentiment.

The South is regarded by Northerners as the stronghold of conservatism on the woman question; but Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, has often declared that the South is really ripe for the granting of equal suffrage, and that some day it will astonish the rest of the country by its rapid progress in that line. This unexpected vote in Missouri is a straw showing which way the wind blows.

## VICTORY IN WASHINGTON.

A constitutional amendment for the extension of full suffrage to women has passed both houses of the Legislature of Washington.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The University of North Carolina has opened its postgreduate courses to women. The meeting of the trustees was held in the Governor's office at the capitol, and the Governor presided. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the postgraduate courses at the University be opened to women, under such regulations as the faculty may prescribe.

This resolution was in accordance with a recommendation in the president's report. It was opposed by the Governor and some c! the more conservative members of the board, "but," the Raleigh News and Observer says, "the majority thought the experiment could do no harm, and, for the present at least, no great number would take advantage of it."

Col. Paul B. Means wanted to go further. He offered an amendment: "That women be accorded all the educational advantages of the University of North Carolina, at any time given in that institution to men." Speeches were made in favor of the amendment by Col. Means, Mr. Lusk, and Attorney-General Walser, but it was defeated by a vote of 20 to 4.

The News and Observer says:

The University of North Carolina took a long step forward when its board of trustees decided to open its doors to women. Not entirely and unreservedly yet, it is true—that will come later on—but to give them advantage of its postgraduate courses and special work. It is a great advance for this honored institution, in keeping with the times and the progressive spirit that has characterized the present management of the University. . . . It will take up the work just where the Normal and Industrial School leaves it off, and give to the daughters of North Carolina just the same educational advantages as are now enjoyed by her sons.

A considerable amount of matter prepared especially in reply to "The Remonstrance" and an anonymous pamphlet lately issued by the remonstrants, will be found in this issue of the Woman's Column.

#### TO THE MOTHERS.

One subject very near to my heart, and about which I have been wanting for a long time to talk to mothers, is that of gossip.

Idle gossip is one of the worst evils that menace modern society. Consider the broken friendships, impaired confidences, the aching hearts, the damaging distrust, and the hundred and one consequences of tale-bearing and idle chatter.

Did you ever notice, in a large company, the effect of a yawn? Some one follows on, another, and so on ad infinitum, until it even starts around a second time. Similarly, have you ever heard one tell a joke, Depew-like? Every one knows Depew can't get on his feet without telling a funny story. He usually tells it directly. So Depew is announced. He presents himself, and laughs. Every one joins in, even before he has spoken. As the story is told, he laughs harder than any one else. He laughs before he gets to the point. There is nothing funny yet, but that continual laughing sets every one howling. They are not laughing at the story. They are not laughing at Depew. They are laughing with him; but at what? Did you ever hear a bit of gossip told among a group of persons? A sets the ball rolling. B adds a slightly worse tale of the same person, or a similar tale of a second person. All respond in turn, and, as a small boy umpire remarked, "That ain't fair, ma, the one that speaks last's got the best chance!" A member of an anti-gossiping society experimented on a group of dear friends and neighbors on one occasion. After A had spoken, acting logically, she told a good story of the same person, and, perfectly unconsciously as far as the others were concerned, turned the current and brought forth a flood of good stories. It is well to remember that this works both ways.

A noted moralist and logician has said one is justified in telling evil stories of another, though true, in but three cases: 1. To promote justice. 2. To protect the innocent. 3. For the offender's own good. "First off" this seems severe, but I think it will bear the test of careful reflection. It will certainly cut a wide swath in our conversation. But what it takes from us in one respect it adds in another, by enjoining indirectly that, where any one of these three ends can be reached, we should tell the evil tale, if true. It has been a frequent cause of surprise to me to note, in a gossiping town, the number of cases of suffering which could have been avoided if the right word had been spoken. But where the case is really serious, it is hard to speak it. A young girl, pure and lovely, was receiving the attentions of a stranger who visited in the place at intervals. He was well bred, well educated. After a suitable time had elapsed, he asked the hand of the young lady in marriage. Proper inquiries were made by the father. They became engaged, and were married. It afterwards became evident that he was a confirmed drunkard, and he led that girl a life of misery and wretchedness. He wanted the girl, and, knowing that his vice, if known, would make her unattainable, he behaved while visiting; but after marriage his real character could no longer

be concealed. His friends, of whom the inquiries were made, had dilated on his good qualities, thus really misrepresenting him in telling "the truth and nothing but the truth." but, alas! not "the whole truth." Any one who was appealed to could have saved that girl a life of misery, mercifully shortened, and a family of little ones a motherless bringing up and the heritage shared by every drunkard's child.

But now as to present suggestions. First, as already noted, let us put everything we say, or even think, to the test, and ask ourselves, "Is this for the promotion of justice? Is it for the protection of the innocent? Is this for the offender's own good?" Secondly, let us be especially careful what is said or done before children, realizing the effect on forming character.

Another way of crushing out evil thoughts and evil conversation is to have plenty of good thoughts and good conversation. Seek sources of ennobling Surround yourselves with inspiration. pictures of lofty sentiments, and growing plants. Read books good in tendency, and try to get the most out of what you read. Patronize lectures and other good entertainments, and put yourself in that receptive attitude in which one assimilates good. Finally, take your whole self with you when you go calling, attend meetings or receive company. Be a right influence "where two or three," or even more, "are gathered together." I know one true-hearted and vigorous woman having (in this sense) a perilous lot of acquaintances, who, before calling day, sits down, list in hand, and thinks up interesting topics of conversation which will fit the different prospective hostesses. As the hostess has somewhat the 'choice of weapons" as the entertainer, this woman has even been known, in especially desperate cases, to go armed with flowers, or attractive books, or new music, a new sleeve pattern, an interesting letter from a mutual friend, or a recipe for a new soup; anything good to tempt conversation and start it aright.

Now this is all I have to say. Will you try?—Rose N. Yawger in Woman's Journal.

## THIS YEAR AND LAST.

The vote on woman suffrage this year in the Massachusetts Legislature, as compared with the vote of last year, is decidedly encouraging. Last year the constitutional amendment for full suffrage received practically no vote, and was even refused a roll-call. This year the vote on it, including pairs, stood 74 yeas to 107 nays. Last year the license suffrage bill, though favorably reported by the committee, was defeated in the House, 93 to 116. This year, in spite of an unfavorable report by the committee, it received a tie vote in the House, 100 to 100, and the bill was substituted for the adverse report of the committee by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The elasticity with which the equal suffrage movement is coming up again, after the temporary check resulting from the mock referendum, shows the mistake of those who asserted that it was dead. Evidently it is very much alive, and steadily growing. Whether the license

suffrage bill finally passes this year or not, the friends of equal rights have every reason to feel encouraged.

On party lines, the vote this time stood: Republicans, yeas, 101, nays, 71; Democrats, yeas, 0, nays, 29.

The debate this year was entirely courteous. As the roll-call proceeded, and it became clear that the vote would be very close, excitement grew. When it was announced a tie, and Speaker Bates gave his casting vote in the affirmative, there were smiles in the ladies' gallery, which was crowded, and a little burst of applause, quickly repressed.

The bill has been postponed till next Wednesday afternoon, when it stands first in the orders of the day. Those who want seats should go early.

A. S. B.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

The Washington (D. C.) Post publishes the following testimony from Colorado men:

"I am so glad to see these conventions of the women of this country," said the Hon. John H. Poole, of Denver, who is registered at Willard's. "All such gatherings have a tendency to bring women to the front in public affairs. Those who attend Congresses of Mothers and meetings of the Daughters of the Revolution get a glimpse of legislation through their own organization, and that naturally leads up gradually to their taking a wider interest in the legislation out of which comes the government of the country. In my judgment, it is the most hopeful sign of the times. We need women's influence in our political life. We have made the experiment out in Colorado, and those who at first sneered at the proposition are in many instances among the strongest advocates of the extension of women's influence in public affairs."

R. E. Goodell, who is with Mr. Poole, corroborated all he said on the woman question.

## "TESTED BY ITS FRUITS."

In the anonymous pamphlet, "Tested by its Fruits," the opponents of equal right have gathered everything they could find against equal suffrage in practice. It is interesting to see how little responsible testimony on that side they are able to produce. Their witnesses are two anonymous newspaper correspondents, one anonymous Colorado woman, two anonymous Kansas men, and one Kansas man whose name is given, but his place of residence concealed.

The utmost that the opponents of equal rights are able to allege against the women of Wyoming is that they have not abolished liquor and gambling. As the women form only about 33 per cent of the population of Wyoming, it is clear that they could not vote out liquor and games of chance, even if every woman wished to do so.

The law in regard to gambling, which is represented by anti-suffragists as peculiar to Wyoming, is common to a number of the Western States, and cannot in any way be attributed to the women. At the time when it was passed in Wyoming, the papers reported that the women objected to it, but that their objections were overruled. Anti-suffrage papers claimed this as showing that the suffrage was of no

use to women. It rather showed that where women form only a small fraction of the population, they cannot accomplish by their votes all that they could if there were more of them.

. The influence of the women has been against liquor and gambling, as far as it has gone. Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Wyoming, wrote several years ago of the woman suffrage law, "Liquor-sellers and gamblers are unanimous in cursing it." Indeed, the views of most women in regard to liquor and gambling are so well known that this point is hardly worth discussing.

In Colorado the number of no-license towns has quadrupled since full suffrage was extended to women, four years ago. Bat Masterson, a notorious Colorado gambler and pugilist, declared not long since, in an interview in the Boston *Post*, that equal suffrage had been the ruin of Colorado, because it had shut up so many of the gambling houses.

#### APPEAL BY METHODIST WOMEN.

As it is evident that the amendment for the admission of women to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference will fail to carry the necessary three-fourths unless the spring conferences give very large majorities in favor, a number of leading women in the church have issued an appeal to the members of the Annual Conferences. The situation is reviewed at length, and attention is called to the fact that a large majority of the ministers, and of the church as a whole, are in favor of the amendment. It appears to these women that the lack of a three-fourths vote thus far is due chiefly to indifference, "to a failure on the part of many to realize that simple justice to a large majority of loyal Methodists, as well as the highest interests of the church, demand the admission of women." Therefore they set forth both the justice and the expediency of the measure in strong terms. One point made is as follows:

By the next General Conference it will have been twelve years since the admission of women first came prominently before the church. There has already been mature debate and great deliberation. No one can complain of haste or of a lack of consideration of the views and feelings of the conservative minority. Many do justly complain of lack of consideration of the views and feelings of the women, about which little or nothing has been said. Very many Methodist women feel keenly the injustice of their treatment. Are their feelings entitled to no consideration? We do not believe that our brethren realize how deeply wounded these women will be by a longer postponement of the decision which almost every one believes will be the final decision.

For those generous brothers who have so nobly championed our cause we have this special plea: Do not give up the battle as already lost. The spring con ferences may yet win the day, if prompt and energetic measures are adopted. Aid us once more by voice, pen and personal influence to secure every possible vote in favor of admission, and we may yet snatch victory out of defeat.

The signatures to this appeal include the names of many representative Methodist women, such as Elizabeth L. Rust,

Frances E. Willard, Louise Manning Hodgkins, Jane Bancroft Robinson and Katherine Lente Stevenson. All Methodist women who desire to add their signatures to this appeal are urgently requested to send their names and addresses to Isabella W. Parks, South Atlanta, Ga.

## "THE MAJORITY OF WOMEN."

The opponents of woman suffrage claim to represent the majority of women. The claim is baseless.

The majority of women are neither suffragists nor remonstrants; they are indifferent. Of those who take any lively interest in the question either way, the large majority want to vote. This has been shown year after year by the relative numbers of petitioners and remonstrants. Not only in Massachusetts, but in Maine, New York, Illinois, Iowa-in short, whereever petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent in, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants at least five to one, and oftener fifty or a hundred to one. The so-called referendum of 1895 merely demonstrated the same thing by an official count. According to that official count, there are in Massachusetts twenty-five times as many women who desire suffrage as there are women who object to it.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## GROWING IN ENGLAND.

It is claimed that woman suffrage "is not making headway in England."

The first petition for woman suffrage presented to Parliament, in 1867, was signed by only 1,499 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The petition presented to the members of the present Parliament was signed by 257,000 women.

The last time before this when the suffrage bill came up in Parliament, it was defeated, 175 to 152. This year it has passed to its second reading, 228 to 157. Commenting upon the marked gain in the vote, the well-known newspaper correspondent, Harold Frederic, says: "The question may be one at which many politicians smile, but the steadily increasing support it receives cannot be denied by any careful student."

## THE KANSAS AMENDMENT.

The defeat of a full suffrage amendment in Kansas in 1894 is claimed as a proof that municipal woman suffrage did not work well.

A full suffrage amendment has been twice submitted in Kansas. It was first submitted some time before women obtained municipal suffrage, and it then received only 9,100 votes. It was submitted again, after seven years of municipal woman suffrage, and it received 95,302 votes. This does not look as if experience of municipal suffrage lessened the number of believers in full suffrage.

## THE ENEMIES IT HAS MADE.

Almost every religious convention and educational convention held in Kansas while the full suffrage amendment was

pending passed resolutions endorsing it by a large majority. More significant still, a German-American Liquor League was organized from one end of Kansas to the other, for the avowed purpose of fighting the amendment. If bad and ignorant women had voted at municipal elections more generally than women of the better sort, the liquor interest would not have organized to fight full suffrage.

#### · MRS. JOHNS IN OKLAHOMA.

In Oklahoma, where a full suffrage bill came within two votes of carrying, Mrs. Laura M. Johns was the principal factor in securing the large vote. She arrived on the scene at a time when the outlook was peculiarly discouraging. A 'special from Guthrie to the Kansas City Journal thus graphically describes how quickly the situation changed:

The members are not having half as much fun out of the woman suffrage bill as they thought they would. It was easy to run a bluff on the local suffrage sisters, who were inexperienced and verdant in the whole matter, and everybody thought it was a good joke to report adversely on the bill before the ladies were ready to open their campaign. Mrs. Laura Johns arrived a few hours later, and before she had been here six hours things began to change. She first directed her fire at the Senate, where a suffrage bill was still in the hands of a committee, and by a vigor-ous course of buttonholing secured the promise of almost every Senator to give the matter full consideration. The next day she marshalled all the local forces, and, under their leader, they captured the Senate the next day, and got an hour's time granted to address the body. Then she went to the House, secured a reconsideration of the original suffrage bill, and had two new bills on the subject introduced. Yesterday a number of the ladies addressed the House, and now they are at work enlisting the sympathies of the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the members of both houses, and have started petitions in every county in the Territory.

The narrow margin by which the bill was lost shows the good work done. It was a Cadmean victory for the opponents of equal rights, and an augury of success for our side next time.

## LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

## The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

A New York judge has sent a woman to the penitentiary for three months because she did not keep her children clean.

The action of the Massachusetts Legislature this week must have been an eye-opener to those who have been saying that woman suffrage was dead. A report of the debate will be found in the Woman's Journal of March 13.

Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard offers to the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ a scholarship in Modern Languages, consisting of free tuition for one year in the Willard Home School in Berlin. Applications for this scholarship must be sent before April 1, 1897, to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer, 1428 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The Methodist women of Toronto have taken up with enthusiasm a proposal to create a women's residence at Victoria College, as a commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and a memorial to Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in Canada. A meeting was held last week to appoint a committee, and it is expected that the work will be pushed with energy. The executors of the estate of the late H. A. Massey will give \$50,000, and the women hope to secure an equal amount by subscription. The plans were prepared at the time when the university building was constructed, and they will probably be carried out without revision.

The Reform Department of the Woman's Club of Denver, Col., has passed resolutions opposing any restriction in the application of civil service rules as at present in force in the National Government, and favoring the extension of the classified service so as to embrace the fourth-class postmasters, and other officers in the National Government not already included. It also favors the application of civil service rules to the offices of the various States, counties and cities throughout the country, and particularly in Colorado. Copies of these resolutions, which reflect the views held by a considerable number of women's clubs in the State, have been sent to each of the Colorado representatives in Congress.

Mrs. General Grant made the first move against intoxicating liquor at the White House, and secured its banishment from the President's New Year reception. Mrs. Grant was succeeded by Mrs. Hayes, a lifelong teetotaler, who never offered wine. Next came Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Cleveland, all total abstainers, and none of them furnishing wine to their own guests, though, lacking the cooperation of their husbands, they could not prevent its use at State dinners, as Mrs. Hayes could because the President's views coincided with her own. Mrs. McKinley is well known to be a total abstainer, so that, as Frances Willard points out, the wives of six Presidents (President Arthur was a widower), since 1868, have perhaps dealt more telling blows against the drinking habit than any other women who have lived. For "where McGregor sits is the head of the table," and what is done at the White House sets the keynote of social observances for millions.

## WOMEN ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

The first woman lawyer was lately admitted to the Canadian bar, in the person of Miss Clara Brett Martin. This is a victory won by one brave and persistent young woman after six years of effort, which included securing the passage of a bill by the Ontario Parliament to permit women to study law and to practise as solicitors; a three years' course of study under difficulties; securing the passage of a second bill to authorize the benchers to admit women to the bar as barristers, and finally overcoming the opposition of the benchers to her admission.

Miss Martin has entered into partnership with the law firm of Shilton, Wallbridge & Company. The new firm is entitled Shilton, Wallbridge & Martin. On Feb. 23, Miss Martin appeared in her first case, one in commercial law, and won it for her client.

On Feb. 23, Miss Mary M. Steele, of Somerville, N. J. passed her examination for the bar at Trenton, with flying colors, making the second woman lawyer in that State

Miss Mary E. Corbett, sister of Senator Joseph J. Corbett, and one other young woman, passed a brilliant and successful examination among the thirty members of the class of the Boston University Law School just examined for the Massachusetts bar. Miss Corbett began her studies in 1887 in her brother's office, and has continued them pretty steadily ever since. She has been a teacher in the Frothingham School in Charlestown since 1881. She studied in Senator Corbett's office after school every evening, and for the last year has applied herself for an hour or two before school in the morning. She will continue her school work for the present.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS "REFERENDUM."

In 1895, the women of Massachusetts were invited to vote yes or no upon the question, "Is it expedient to grant municipal suffrage to women?" It had been asserted for years that the majority of Massachusetts women were strongly opposed to suffrage,—not merely indifferent, but distinctly averse to having the ballot "forced upon them." This claim was shattered by the result.

An influential "Man Suffrage Association" was formed, which covered the walls and fences throughout the State with large posters urging women to vote no. Yet, out of about 575,000 women who might have voted no, only 861 did so. In 238 out of the 322 towns of Massachusetts, not one woman voted no.

According to the women's vote, every county, and every congressional, councillor, senatorial and representative district went for suffrage, by an overwhelming majority. We are told the result showed that only four per cent. of the women of the State desire suffrage. It also showed that only one-sixth of one per cent. object to it.

The vote of the men was in the negative. But a large proportion of the men who voted no had been in the habit of saying that they were on that side because they believed there were more women opposed

to suffrage than in favor of it, and they thought the question ought to be decided by the wishes of the women themselves. It is fair to assume that all the men who said this with sincerity would have voted yes, if they had known in advance how the women's vote would go.

The so-called referendum showed that the active opposition to suffrage among women, however respectable it may be in quality, is exceedingly small in quantity.

— Woman's Journal.

#### PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"The Remonstrance" mentions a number of equal suffrage measures that have been defeated during the past few years, and seeks to give the impression that the movement is making little or no progress. On that point let the "hard facts" speak for themselves:

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wvoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in New Brunswick and Ontario. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1893. school suffrage was granted in Connecticut. and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted to women in Utah and Idaho.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The last Fortnightly Meeting was largely attended and of more than usual interest, Mrs. Livermore presided, and urged the importance of work for the Woman Suffrage Fair to be held early next December. "Dickens as Historian of Vanishing London," was the subject of a charming paper by Mrs. Holden, which called out a unanimous vote of thanks, and the afternoon closed with light refreshments and a social hour.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address
C. WILDE, Woman's Journal Office,
Boston, Mass.

# Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MARCH 20, 1897.

No. 12.

## The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR .

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . 50 cents per annum Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

## PULLING WHISKERS.

There is much reason to doubt the accuracy of a sensational despatch printed in the Boston daily papers of March 15, professing to describe the disorder reigning at a Populist meeting in Denver in which women took part, the disturbance culminating in the pulling out of a delegate's whiskers. Several times before this, reports have been published of disorderly behavior on the part of women in the equal suffrage States, which reports, on investigation, have proved to be manufactured out of the whole cloth. This whiskers story bears all the ear-marks of a canard.

Mr. Charles R. Saunders pounced on it immediately, of course, as a conclusive proof that women are unfit to vote. But two years ago a case of pulling whiskers occurred in Nebraska; not in a general public meeting, but in that august body, the State Senate. A local poet celebrated the combat in the Nebraska State Journal in a long set of verses, of which the following are a specimen:

Oh, those statesmanlike whiskers that flew

in the breeze, And the smoke on each Senator's breath! I tell you, my friends, it is such things as these

That give me this yearning for death.

I care not for life, in my view of the case, When men that are sent to make laws Will sit still and see whiskers torn from the face
Of my old friend Stewart of Dawes.

On the occasion of this Nebraska incident, neither Mr. Saunders nor any of his friends began to clamor for the disfranchisement of men. But, clearly, if the alleged pulling of whiskers by Denver women is a good reason for the exclusion of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe from suffrage, the pulling of whiskers in the Nebraska Senate must be an equally good reason for the exclusion of Mr. Charles R. Saunders. Consistency is a jewel.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the Woman Suffrage parlors, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2.30 P. M. Miss Julia King, of the Faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory, of Boston, will deliver an address on "Proper Physical Culture," which she gave at the "Congress of Mothers," in Washington, some few weeks ago. It

was received with great favor at the time. and has been lauded as "the address of the occasion." Miss King's fine presence, her perfect elocution, and her charm of manner, added to her remarkably attractive lecture, will render the afternoon most enjoyable. Discussion will follow, and afterwards light refreshments will be served and there will be a social hour. All who are not members are expected to pay 15 cents admission.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

## ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Armenian refugees continue to arrive. There are several young men who would be glad to do housework, and several boys who want a chance to work mornings and evenings for their board while attending a public school. There are several strong and sober men ready to do farm work, and two or three trained pharmacists looking for employment in a drug store.

#### PROGRESS AT THE SOUTH.

Miss Frances E. Willard says many signs and tokens of progress in reforms come from the South. The Governor of Arkansas has appointed two women notaries public. The Governor of Missouri has declared every office in the State open to women, unless they are specially debarred by statute. Alabama has made women eligible as county superintendents of schools. Mrs. E. A. Robinson, president of the W. C. T. U. of Baltimore, has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the county jail. The Mayor has also appointed one of Baltimore's leading women on the Board of the City Almshouse and Female House of Refuge, and the physician in charge at the Women's College is the only woman member of the new Board of School Commissioners in Baltimore.

## MRS. HALL'S LECTURES.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, of Plainfield, N. J., daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will be in Boston from March 23 to March 31, and is open to engagements, on moderate terms, to read before women's clubs, or suffrage leagues, or in private parlors, her witty and amusing suffrage comedy, entitled "The Judgment of Minerva." Mrs. Hall read this lively production recently, for the first time, before the New England Women's Club, and it elicited general laughter and applause. She has also a lecture, entitled "What People Expect to Do with a Postage Stamp," and one on "Moving Day;" also "What Women's Clubs Should Do for Mankind." Suffragists will do well to secure Mrs. Hall during the last week in March, or during the last ten days of the month of May. Mrs. Hall's home address is 910 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. M. Young, of Woodburn, Ore., has completed a bedquilt of 4,570 pieces. And yet it is said that women have not time to vote.

FRANCES WILLARD says: "Steam turned into whistles instead of on the wheels is as wise as woman's power turned into wailing instead of ballots."

MISS COLUMBA RIVERA has been licensed as a practising physician, and appointed to the Women's Ward of San Andres Hospital. She is the first woman in Mexico to obtain such a position. Miss Rivera has studied medicine for four years, passing her examinations with great credit.

MRS. W. W. CRANNELL spoke against equal suffrage at a parlor meeting at Mrs. Rothery's, Wellesley, Mass., on Monday of last week. It is said, and we hope truly, that there was a large attendance from the college. She and Mrs. George, of Brookline, also addressed an anti-suffrage meeting at Amherst, Mass.

The Universalist Club and the Universalist Social Union of Boston cannot unite. because the Club has not yet discovered that the universe includes women, while the Social Union cannot accept a definition of universalism which is not universal. Mr. John D. W. Joy seems to be the antiwoman member who makes union impossible.

The license woman suffrage bill was defeated in the Massachusetts House on March 17 by a vote, including pairs, of 108 to 125, a majority of 17 in a total of 233 votes. Last year it was defeated by a vote, including pairs, of 93 to 116-a majority of 23 in a total of 209 votes. This is a gain, though not so marked a gain as is shown in the vote on full suffrage, which went up from practically zero last year to 74 to 107 this year. We are not "there" yet, but we are getting there all

Advocates of the higher education of woman will be interested to know that, according to this year's report, of the thirty-one students of Radcliffe College who received the degree of A. B., twentythree took it with distinction-a fact which President Eliot considers worthy of comment. He remarks that while the examinations for Harvard and Radcliffe are precisely the same, the proportion of distinguished students was much larger in the latter than in the former.

In New York, March 17, 1897, the second place in the graduating class of 1897 of the Union Theological Seminary was awarded to Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, the first woman ever graduated from a Presbyterian seminary. She cannot yet speak in any Presbyterian church, however, for thus far the Presbyterians require that women should remain silent. Professor Hastings said that the directors of the seminary had become enthusiastic in the matter of higher education for women.

## BROOKLYN REMONSTRANTS.

The reports of remonstrant meetings are always interesting to suffragists, and some day they will also be not a little entertaining to posterity. For both reasons, we are glad to print them. The Brooklyn Eagle of March 14 says:

A meeting of representative women opposed to the extension of suffrage women was held yesderday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. David M. Morrison, 18 Monroe Place. Mrs. W. A. Putnam, chairman of the local auxiliary to the State Association, presided. This was State Association, presided. This was the first parlor meeting of the local opponents of suffrage this winter. Mrs. Putnam, in her opening remarks, explained that the members of the auxiliary had by no means been idle. The executive committee had been particularly active. The distribution of literature in the States in which the question of suffrage came before the voters the past fall had been the main object of their endeavors, and she felt assured that their work had been effective, particularly in California, Delaware, Vermont and Maine. All of the ten States, including Kansas, rejected general woman suffrage.

The only "States in which the question came before the voters" last fall were California and Idaho. In Idaho, the woman suffrage amendment was adopted by a vote of almost two to one. In California, it carried the State outside of San Francisco and Oakland.

The report continues:

The work has been accomplished by the distribution of leaflets and the writing of personal letters to legislators and editors of papers. The Brooklyn auxiliary, she said, intended to continue its effective work, and considered the distri-bution of literature the best means to employ in the cause.

Mrs. Arthur Dodge, chairman of the

New York State Association, spoke of the work done by that society. The organization, she said, now stood for more than any other association, not excepting that of Massachusetts, and its influence was far reaching. The names of the influential women on its membership roll had carried much weight in the campaigns in California, Delaware and elsewhere.

In Portland, Me., three of the members from Albany had asked permission to address a suffrage meeting in that town, and their arguments proved so effective that their opponents left the town soon after the meeting.

This will be news to the women of Portland, we fancy. Mrs. Dodge continued:

Maine now intends to organize an anti-suffrage association. Owing to the pres-sure of work from outside the State organization, Mrs. Dodge said she was going to ask that Brooklyn auxiliary look after Long Island and Staten Island exclusively. A more aggressive campaign than that urged heretofore was to be pursued, and as the position taken was a negative one, they must be prepared by intelligent knowledge of the subject to argue well for their side. The need of the day was intelligence on general topics, including politics, and women should become informed, so that the wives could bring up their boys in the right way, and be able to dis-cuss political matters intelligently.

This is a pretty good argument for equal suffrage. Nothing stimulates women to inform themselves on public questions so much as having the ballot. Mrs. A. C. Taylor, of Colorado, a daughter of Gov. Chapman, of Alabama, says a Denver

first eighteen months after women obtained the suffrage than he had sold in fifteen years before.

The report continues:

The society, Mrs. Dodge said, wanted members, but wanted intelligent ones, who were conversant with the subject of suffrage. One point she wished to em-phasize was that the anti-suffragists were not opposed to women who were fitted for the positions taking an interest in public affairs, as they now do in New York and Brooklyn, on school boards or as factory inspectors. Some women, she said, were what are called twenty-year suffragists; that is, didn't approve of granting the ballot to women at present, and preferred leaving the matter to the next generation.

These "twenty-year suffragists" should ponder Lowell's lines:

Then to side with Truth is noble when we

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just.
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

they had denied.

Concluding, she said that she wished to protest against the statement so often made by the opponents, that suffrage was bound to come. It would not come if the New York State Association could prevent it.

Doubtless; but that is a large "If."

Mrs. Barclay Hazard, of Santa Barbara, Mrs. Barclay Hazard, of Santa Barbara, Cal., was the next speaker. The suffragists were especially well prepared for the campaign in California this year, she said, as they were equipped with a large fund, had regularly established head-quarters, and excellent speakers all along the line. Among the lecturers were Susan B. Arthony, the Pay Anna Shaw and Mrs. B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of this city. For two years they had been preparing for the work, and she said that she wished she could say that the women of the State were opposed to suffrage, but she knew they were not. The minority against the movement was not a small one, but the majority was certainly in favor of it. The excitement over the money issue absorbed the attention this year of many who would otherwise have protested against suffrage, and a better time could not have been chosen to secure the ballot. The social influence that was brought to bear, Mrs Hazard said, was very great, and in a club to which she belonged there were only three out of twenty-five opposed to the ballot, and she was the only one who was not araid to say so. She gave an interesting account of her efforts to organize women against the granting of suffrage. and of her experiences at the different meetings at which she had spoken. The suffragists, she said, claimed that the liquor interest had defeated them, but this was not so. It was the vote in Alameda County and Oakland which turned the tide. The rest of the State was solidly

for woman suffrage.

"In this part of the country," she said,
"you cannot understand the differences there are in the various communities in California. If you can afford to have suffrage in New York, we cannot afford to have it in California." The names of the women in the East who are opposed to it has had its effect in California, because many of our people like those of the East to think well of them. In the recent campaign the suffragists boasted that they would have a meeting in every school district, and they did reach many points. The defeat has not been accepted by some of them, and it is proposed to bring the matter up in two years again. Mrs. book-seller told her that he sold more matter up in two years again. Mrs. books on political economy during the Hazard said the press of California was

not generally opposed to suffrage, but added that the journalism of the State was not of a very high order.

Mrs. Dodge announced that California was soon to be organized against suffrage, and said that with this State, Maine and Louisiana, in addition to those already on the anti-suffrage side, she thought that the country would be safe. Illinois is also to be organized for the movement at once. She wished to deny the statement frequently made that Mrs. Hearst had contributed \$200,000 to establish a school where girls would be trained to appreciate the ballot, as she had seen a statement from Mrs. Hearst that she did not favor suffrage. She also wished to deny that the liquor interest defeated the suffrage measure.

If Mrs. Hearst does not favor equal suffrage, it is odd that she should have contributed to the funds of the suffrage campaign.

Mrs. Lyman Abbott made a few remarks, stating that the Association needed to provide itself with strong literature, and that some of the leaflets now in use were too voluminous. Mrs. Putnam had said that Brooklyn had not shown herself very active this winter, but Mrs. Abbott took exception to the statement, saying that Brooklyn had been doing very well.

Mrs. Putnam announced that a number of new and effective leaflets were to be

obtained from the secretary.

The members of the executive committee of the Brooklyn auxiliary are: Mrs. tee of the Brooklyn auxiliary are: Mrs. William A. Putnam, chairman; Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Mrs. Lindley Murray, Jr., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. Dwight Richardson, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr.; Mrs. Joseph C. Hoagland, Mrs. James S. Suydam, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Alfrad G. Barnes, Mrs. George Southard Suydam, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. George Southard, Mrs. Edward Gibb, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. James McKeen, Miss Chittenden, and Miss Lillian Hart, secretary.

No truer remark was made at the meeting than Mrs. Lyman Abbott's, that "the Association needed to provide itself with strong literature." The more of their present tracts these well-meaning women distribute, the better for equal suffrage.

## A TOUCHING LETTER.

This interesting and touching letter was not written for publication. We have obtained the writer's consent to print it. hoping that some of our readers may be able to put her in the way of such work as she wants:

I have been teaching a good many years, and my nervous system will not endure the strain any longer. It was not only the teaching, but my father died while I was still young. My sisters were younger than I. One died of consumption; one we have saved by going South. I have a help-less uncle of 85. Our means are more less uncle of 85. Our means are more than limited. I had to occupy places of responsibility to earn as much as I could, and fret about home and means, and try to fill father's place as far as possible My health completely gave out over a year ago, and I resigned my position as principal of the — State Institute for the Blind [in a Southern State.]

I thought I had completely recovered for my general health is perfect, but when I taught this fall, found I could not endure it, but would soon be as badly of as before. So I must find some other occupation.

I wish to study law at the Boston University; would like, first, to get into some prominent and able lawyer's office. I write shorthand sufficiently for secretary. I have always written more or less.

Among the papers which my work are the New Democrat, Sunny South, publican, Milwaukee Senti never written over my wrote because I liked i thought of ever doing any thought of ever doing any thought of ever doing any But now, if I could get e drudge work, I would like anything else. But, in an work, and in Boston if p no relatives, and, owing to rest life in schools, no fried vent life in schools, no frier tured to ask for your advice incapable, as I was at the years, and during that complimentary vote from and an increase of salary. teaching at \$320 per year, place received over \$1, months. It may seem foolish for

study law now, but I thin been studying something believe I should succeed. to try.

Any one wishing to help and capable woman will W., care WOMAN'S COI Street, Boston.

SOUTH DAKOT.

PIERRE, S. D., M Editor Woman's Column:

Our State Legislature ha final step whereby an ame constitution providing for will be placed before the v approval or disapproval election to be held in Nove

Our legislative committe Mrs. Simmons, of Huror have been constantly on weeks. We have had th Mrs. Lyman, of this city, M Aberdeen, and Mrs. Dollar S. D.

We met but little opp Senate. The opposition in Representatives was from it was bitter, and skilfull copy of our bill was intro House and Senate at the came to a vote in both upo was passed in the Senate a the House, but in the cou business the bill from th before the House for act much hard fighting the dec 45 in favor and 32 opposed ing it introduced simultar branches which really save This suggestion is worth other legislative committ that we had quietly madcertain committees as to the members upon woman s great service in knowing mittee to ask that our bill We obtained a favorable re the House and Senate c party of ladies was invite Senate Committee on the matter was under consid Simmons, Mrs. Cranmer ar its importance. To our the question came up for the Senate Chamber, some men of that committee rec should address the Senabehalf. We were invited to and listened to with muc

Among the papers which have accepted my work are the New Orleans Times-Democrat, Sunny South, Springfield Republican, Milwaukee Sentinel, etc. I have never written over my own name. I wrote because I liked it, without any thought of ever doing anything regularly. But now, if I could get even the merest drudge work, I would like it better than anything else. But, in any case, I want work, and in Boston if possible. I have no relatives, and, owing to my almost convent life in schools, no friends. I have ventured to ask for your advice. I am not an incapable, as I was at the Institute three years, and during that time received a complimentary vote from the Legislature and an increase of salary. Then I began teaching at \$320 per year, and in my last place received over \$1,000 for eight

It may seem foolish for me to try to study law now, but I think not. I have been studying something all my life. I believe I should succeed. At least, I mean

Any one wishing to help this estimable and capable woman will please address W., care Woman's Column, 3 Park Street, Boston.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, S. D., MARCH 2, 1897. Editor Woman's Column:

Our State Legislature has just taken the final step whereby an amendment to the constitution providing for equal suffrage will be placed before the voters for their approval or disapproval at the general

election to be held in November, 1898. Our legislative committee, consisting of Mrs. Simmons, of Huron, and myself, have been constantly on duty for six weeks. We have had the assistance of Mrs. Lyman, of this city, Mrs. Cranmer, of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Dollard, of Scotland,

We met but little opposition in the Senate. The opposition in the House of Representatives was from a minority, but it was bitter, and skilfully managed. copy of our bill was introduced in both House and Senate at the same time. It came to a vote in both upon the same day, was passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but in the course of routine business the bill from the Senate came before the House for action, and after much hard fighting the decisive vote stood 45 in favor and 32 opposed. It was having it introduced simultaneously in both branches which really saved our measure. This suggestion is worth the notice of other legislative committees. The fact that we had quietly made a canvass of certain committees as to the views of the members upon woman suffrage was of great service in knowing just what committee to ask that our bill be referred to. We obtained a favorable report from both the House and Senate committees. party of ladies was invited to meet the Senate Committee on the morning our matter was under consideration. Simmons, Mrs. Cranmer and myself urged its importance. To our surprise, when the question came up for discussion in the Senate Chamber, some of the gentlemen of that committee requested that we should address the Senate in our own behalf. .We were invited to the platform, and listened to with much courtesy and

attention. Not a word was offered in controversy, and the vote was immediately taken, resulting in 32 for the submission and 9 against it. When it was known that we were to speak, many members of the House came into the Senate room, also nearly all of the State officers and clerks employed about the State House. The lobby, aisles and halls were crowded, and we felt that we made valuable suffrage sentiment, besides securing a satisfactory vote.

The question of equal suffrage is now squarely before our people, and we hope for the cooperation of its advocates in every part of the country. We have a large foreign vote to convert, and the antagonism of the liquor business to meet. These forces will no doubt be used by a few professional politicians, who do not want "women in politics," to make the campaign as difficult as possible for us.

Early in the session each member of the Legislature received a copy of The Remonstrance, and last week each member received a copy of an article entitled "Of No Benefit to Women," claiming to be reprinted from the Boston Sunday Herald, and signed Mary A. J. McIntire. This remonstrant literature seemed to have very little effect, as the most of it was promptly consigned to the waste-paper baskets.

Men of all parties voted for the proposed amendment, according to their own convictions or the wishes of their constituents, so that it is distinctly understood to be not a party measure.

JANE R. BREEDEN.

## MISS MARTIN, BARRISTER.

The Canadian Home Journal for March contains a portrait of Miss Clara Brett Martin and an account of the long struggle she has made to gain admission to the Canadian bar. The picture shows a fair young woman with persuasive grace and in dainty dress. The persistent effort Miss Martin has made and the victory she has won constitute an interesting and important chapter in the history of woman's progress. Concerning the event of her admission, the Canadian Home Journal says:

It was a very brief ceremony, so brief and simple that it attracted little atten-tion, and few were present to witness it. Only an ordinary meeting of benchers, consisting of perhaps a dozen well known lawyers, in one of the Osgoode Hall courts; only a couple of candidates to be formally "called" to the bar; a few formal oaths to be taken and a book to be signed, that was all. The ceremony had been repeated was all. a hundred times in the past, until it had become commonplace; but on this day it was marked by an unprecedented eventone of the candidates was a woman.

She stood, a tall and slender Portia, in black gown and white tie, with fair uncovered head; she recited the oaths clearly, and affixed her signature with steady hand, then walked quietly out, a fully credentialled lawyer, qualified to practise and plead at the Ontario bar.

A simple ceremony, of a truth, but it marked the victorious close of a long struggle against prejudice and selfishness: it signalled another barrier down, and another profession open to Canadian women.

The effort necessary to overcome the

prejudice and obstinacy of conservatives is described as follows:

It is six years since Miss Martin, having taken her B. A. degree, notified the benchers of her desire to enter as a law student. Naturally these conservative gentlemen were considerably disturbed. They took nine months to consider the matter, and then notified the young lady that they had not the power to grant her request, since the regulations did not admit the enrolment of women.

Nothing daunted, Miss Martin began working among the members of the Ontario Parliament, and succeeded so far in enlisting their sympathies that in 1892 a bill permitting benchers to admit women was brought in, fought fiercely over, and carried by a majority of one. Next came the difficulty of finding a

firm that would take her as articled clerk. That was accomplished in 1893, when she entered the office of Messrs. Mulock, Mil-

Then followed three years of struggle and annoyances too petty to be put on record, but none the less real.

The young woman student resolutely endured, and closed her lips upon all complaining; but from the male students themselves we have gathered something of what she has borne, in sneers, in lack of courtesy, if not actual rudeness; in the unnecessary emphasis upon certain lecture points; in the thousand ways that men can make a woman suffer who stands among them alone. In those three years she met with courtesy from the true gentlemen, as a woman always does; but there into law as one poaching on choice preserves, and these were something less than kind. were others, who resented her entrance

But the bill of 1892 permitted women to practise as solicitors only, which would limit their work and prevent them from pleading before a judge in high or county courts. Miss Martin desired full barris-tership. The Legislature had grown some-what broader-minded in the intervening time, and upon being again approached, a majority of thirty-seven authorized the benchers to call women to the bar as fullfledged barristers.

Miss Martin was ready, but the benchers were not. They postponed, they delayed, they discussed and argued behind closed doors.

Sir Oliver Mowat was won over, and gave her his strong influence; Hon. A. S. Hardy followed; Miss Martin enlisted the active service of many sympathizers; and influence was brought to bear upon the benchers through influential clients. Her case came up seven times during the last six months of the year. Rather interesting those star-chamber discussions must have been. Benchers, unwilling to commit themselves, and equally unwilling to offend profitable clients, failed to attend.

When a question reaches a point necessitating the absence of opponents from its discussion, the cause may be con-

sidered won.

It was fulfilled in this instance, and Miss Martin's choicest Christmas gift was the notification received in late December, 1896, that she could present herself to be formally admitted to the Ontario bar on Feb. 2.

Miss Martin is an attractive and earnest woman, with youth, sincerity, and an indomitable perseverance and splendid brain to help her in this chosen path of work, which she is the first of her sex to tread in Canada. She purposes making an especial study of law as it relates to concerning her individual responsibilities, her estates, her children, and her citizenship.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

## WOMAN PROTECTING WOMAN.

It was a windy, cold night, with the rain falling in torrents. "Spectator" of the N. Y. Outlook was one of five passengers in a Third Avenue cable-car going downtown. It was half-past six in the evening. The other passengers were two women and two children; one a baby such as the Spectator has heard his women friends call a "long baby," meaning one in a long dress. The other child could just walk. The mother was a small, half-starved, discouraged-looking woman. The other woman passenger was strong and well dressed. The poor woman motioned for the car to stop as it approached the Bridge. The conductor immediately brought the car to a stop north of the Bridge road, over which trucks and carts were passing in an almost uninterrupted line, with a like procession crossing diagonally across the tracks toward the south roadway. The rain was falling in torrents, the confusion of men, horses, vehicles, bewildering. The mother of the two babies gave a despairing glance out of the window and rose. Immediately the well-dressed woman rose to her feet, and with a commanding gesture said, "Sit down!" then to the conductor, "Stop at the Bridge, please."

Aggressively impudent, the conductor responded, "This is the Bridge."

"I beg your pardon, this is not the Bridge. Stop at the crossing."

As she said this, the woman looked pointedly at the conductor's number and took out her note-book and pencil. "I am not doing this for myself, but for that woman; I can get through this crowd; she cannot. To me your uniform means service; to her, authority. Stop this car at the crossing to the Bridge."

The conductor pulled the bell, with a muttered oath.

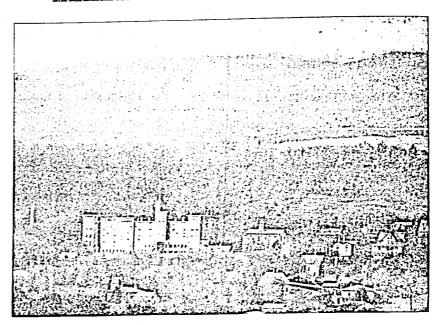
"Have you a wife and children?" was asked, softly. "Treat that woman as you would want your own wife treated."

The car stopped at the crossing, and the Spectator occupied the car alone. There are battles to be fought to secure the rights of the people that demand the courage of recognized war.

## THE FACTS AS TO THE REFERENDUM.

The Massachusetts opponents of woman suffrage last year, and again this year, have opposed all legislation in its behalf, on the ground that it has been passed upon adversely by the voters. But the facts, as stated by the Boston Daily Transcript, are as follows:

"In 1895 a majority of the men of this State who voted on the question expressed the opinion that it was inexpedient to grant municipal suffrage to women. But this majority comprised less than onethird of the men of the State. More than two-thirds of the men of the State either voted for woman suffrage, or, by refraining from voting on the question, signified their indifference. Of the women who saw fit to express an opinion either way, twenty-four out of twenty-five voted in favor of woman suffrage. There were 22,204 women who voted for it; only 861 in the entire State voted against it. And this in spite of the urgent appeals of the HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



## The Jackson Sanatorium.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

Man Suffrage Association, which posted huge placards everywhere throughout the State, asking women to vote no. Thus ninety-six out of every one hundred women of the State, by refraining from voting, signified that they had not sufficient objection to municipal woman suffrage to take the trouble to register and vote against it. Now to claim that an expression so partial and inadequate as this, upon an abstract proposition, should be a finality may well be characterized as grotesque. Yet that claim has been gravely urged in the newspapers and by lobbyists at the State House, and even by members upon the floor of Representatives' Hall.

"In several cases men who are Republicans by this action have shown their ignorance of the history of their own party. For their benefit let us recall 1866 and 1867. When it was decided to reconstruct the South upon the basis of manhood suffrage, it was found that the constitutions of a number of Northern States limited suffrage by the word 'white.' So the Legislatures of these States submitted constitutional amendments to their voters to strike out the word 'white.' In every case-in Connecticut, Michigan, Indiana, even in radical Kansas—the proposition was overwhelmingly voted down. What followed? Within a year the Legislatures of those very States, every one of them, ratified the Fifteenth amendment, which forever prohibits any State from making political distinctions on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

A majority of all the Republican members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives voted for woman suffrage on

the license question on the 12th inst., and again on the 19th.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## A LUCY STONE TEA.

At Vermontville, Mich., there was recently held at the home of Mrs. Allen, a "Lucy Stone tea." Mrs. Allen gave a synopsis of Mrs. Stone's life. An interesting programme followed. A paper presenting statistics pertaining to Mrs. Stone's life was read by Mrs. S. E. Kelly; also one by Mrs. Joie Benedict upon "The Enfranchisement of Women." A selection by Mrs. Fay was read, also one by Mrs. Folger on "The Work of Lucy Stone." A yearly report of work done by the society was given in chronicles, and a selection entitled "Law and Gold Beads," by the secretary, closed the exercises. Mrs. Allen. as president, has done much by her energy and painstaking to augment the society's work. Refreshments were served, quotations from Lucy Stone being tied on each sandwich with the society colors, and read by the members, who enjoyed a pleasant afternoon.

## LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

# The Woman's Column.

Vol. X.

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No. 13.

## The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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## DID NOT PULL WHISKERS.

A few days ago it was reported that a fight had occurred at a political meeting in Denver, and that two women had torn out a delegate's whiskers. The story bore all the earmarks of an invention, and we declared last week our belief that on investigation it would turn out to be a falsehood. Such it proves to be.

Mrs. Helen G. Ecob, the wife of a prominent clergyman of Denver, investigated the case, at our request. She writes:

A faction of the Populist party, known as "Middle-of-the-road Populists," held a meeting in Denver on March 13. The vote of the Populists of Arapahoe County (Denver) numbers 12,000, and this wing comprises about 150 men and women, followers of ex-Gov. Waite. Discordant resolutions were introduced, and an inevitable heated discussion followed; whereupon the press reported a fight instigated by women delegates, in which Mrs. Reed and Miss Holmes tore the beard from one Akens.

This report is a bit of political mudslinging, which has no foundation in truth. As a matter of fact, the women took no part in this debate, and there was no fight on the part of men or women. Every one in Denver regarded the story a bit of "fake" reporting, which it was, pure and simple.

A Colorado friend now visiting the East, who was for years on the staff of the principal daily paper of Denver, and who is a Populist, writes of the "Middle-of-the-Road Populists":

This whole contingent is so utterly insignificant that it is only reported at all for the purpose of making fun of it by exaggerating its absurdities. They meet in a little dark hall capable of holding at the most twenty people; and when a reporter gets an assignment to go to one of their meetings, he either writes it up in a paragraph, or else strings it out and makes fun of the whole combination.

Another friend writes from Denver in a private letter:

I have sifted the report to the bottom, and find it only political mud-slinging. I have also called on Miss Holmes, a clerk in a large dry-goods store. She is a woman in middle life, quiet and self-respecting. Mrs. Reed is her sister. They are vexed that the press has such unlimited power, but know that their friends understand that they could not be guilty.

This absurd canard was seriously brought forward as an argument against equal suffrage in the debate in the Massachusetts Legislature last week. It was also used in the California Legislature,

and doubtless in all the States between, where there was any suffrage measure pending.

The rapidity with which such a story grows in passing through the picturesque imaginations of the opponents of equal rights is illustrated in the Massachusetts Spy of March 19. The Spy not only lends ready faith to a tale ridiculous on its face, but declares that the fight took place in the Colorado Legislature, and that the pulling of whiskers was done by the women legislators! It says:

In the Colorado Legislature unwomanly women are sometimes said to take a principal part in rows. The other day there was nearly a free fight in that august body, or rather a hustling of one or two members, who were "minions of corporations," by a crowd of pugnacious Populists, male and female. The report gives the impression that acrimonious personalities, which ended with whisker-pulling by enraged feminine legislators, were started by the women. Mrs. Smith-Jones's husband, a legislator like herself, would not fly to the defence of his spouse with ready fists when one of the conservative Solons "answered back." So she and another lady law-maker felt obliged to do the whisker-pulling in question.

The remonstrants have made great capital out of an incident which proves to have been wholly baseless. It remains to be seen whether those who took so much pains to spread the falsehood will take any pains to spread the correction.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## PAY OF N. Y. TEACHERS.

In New York women school teachers are asking for an advance of salaries, and a leaflet, entitled "A plain statement about the salaries of the women teachers of New York City," has been prepared, which contains some amazing facts, carefully collated from the City Record and the estimates of the Board of Apportionment. Here are a few of the facts:

"There are about 4,000 women teachers in this city; they are the most poorly paid employees in the city government. girl must be nineteen years of age and a graduate of a college before she can begin to teach. At the end of a year of apprenticeship at \$404, if appointed a regular teacher, she receives \$504 a year. The elevator boys in the city building get \$600 to \$900 per annum. At the end of fourteen years of meritorious service, a woman teacher receives \$750 a year, \$30 a year more than a street-sweeper, \$30 less than the stablemen in the Health Department. The highest salary paid in a Girls' Grammar Department is \$1,056; \$24 a year less than is paid the axeman in the Bureau of Sewers. A woman principal receives from \$1,000 to \$1,900, according to the size and kind of school over which she presides; much less than the salaries paid to the janitors, some of whom receive as much as \$3,000."

#### THE WICKED RIB.

A. Wilder, of Newark, N. J., writing to the New York *Voice*, gives the following interesting reminiscence:

In the autumn of 1852, the National Woman's Rights Convention was held at Syracuse. I was present, and reported the proceedings for the Associated Press. The lights of the cause were present, Lucretia Mott, Paulina Wright Davis, Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Ernestine L. Rose, Clarissa Nichols, Martha Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and Antoinette L. Brown. The latter two had recently graduated from Oberlin. Mrs. Mott presided, and displayed parliamentary ability and tact of a superior character. Miss Brown evinced her logical ability, Mrs. Rose her characteristic energy, Miss Stone her readiness and grace of delivery. She was the star, but the others supported her well. This, however, is not the point. There was free speech on all sides, and some of it was very free. Several men were far from complimentary, and the defects, the petty spites and other naughtinesses of women were forcefully depicted. One evening a lady whose name I forget took the platform. "We read," said she, "that God made heaven and earth in six days. Then He created man. After that He created woman from one of his ribs. Now if that one bone of man is so wicked, what must the whole of him be?"

After April 1, the headquarters of the National American W. S. A. will be in charge of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 107 World Building, New York. Orders for supplies of all kinds should be sent there.

MISS HELEN M. STAPLES has been appointed superintendent of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and her associates have been trying for eight years to secure the appointment of a woman as superintendent, and success has at last crowned their efforts.

MRS. W. B. WARD is proprietor of an undertaking establishment in San José, Cal. She has a thoroughly equipped house, and is up to date in all branches of her extensive business, which she has successfully managed for years. For funerals of women and children her services are in great demand.

MISS NANNIE MONTGOMERY, of Marion, South Carolina, has been appointed by Governor Ellerbie to succeed Mrs. Caroline Le Conte as State Librarian at Columbia. This young lady has had some preliminary business training in her father's office of county treasurer, at Marion, and is said to have good capacity.

MRS. MARTHA HUGHES CANNON, the only woman in the Utah Senate, has introduced a bill for the better protection of the health of women clerks, and it has passed both houses. Mrs. La Barthe, a member of the lower house, has introduced a memorial asking that the Industrial Home be ceded by Congress to the State. This also has passed.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE SONGS.

#### THE BREAKING DAY.

BY SOPHIA M. HALE.

Tune-"Webb."

The light of day is breaking, The nation shall be free, For women are awaking To ask for liberty—
To plead for truth and justice,
Nor shall we plead in vain;
We seek the nation's glory
And not our selfish gain.

And deeming it our duty
To save our homes from blight,
And seeking to protect them
From error's gloomy night,
Uniting with our brothers In one harmonious band, We'll strive to save the nation And bless our native land.

#### GIVE THE BALLOT TO THE MOTHERS.

Arranged from words by Rebecca N. Hazard. Tune-"Marching Through Georgia."

Bring the good old bugle, boys! we'll sing another song—
Sing it with a spirit that shall start the cause

along— it as we ought to sing it, cheerily and Sing it as

strong,
Giving the ballot to the mothers.

#### CHORUS:

Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the jubilee! Hurrah! hurrah! the homes they shall be

So we'll sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea—
Giving the ballot to the mothers.

Bring the dear old banner, boys, and fling it

to the wind;

Mother, wife and daughter, let it shelter and defend. "Equal Rights" our motto is, we're loyal to

the end—
Giving the ballot to the mothers.—Chorus.

## NEW AMERICA.

BY ELIZABETH BOYNTON HARBERT.

Tune-"America."

Our country, now from thee Our country, now from thee Claim we our liberty, In freedom's name. Guarding home's altar fires, Daughters of patriot sires, Their zeal our own inspires Justice to claim.

Women in every age
For this great heritage
Tribute have paid;
Our birthright claim we now,
Longer refuse to bow;
On freedom's altar now
Our hand is laid.

Sons, will you longer see
Mothers, on bended knee,
For justice pray?
Rise now in manhood's might,
With earth's true souls unite
To speed the dawning light
Of freedom's day!

## NEW COLUMBIA.

Arranged from words by Anna Gardner. Tune-"The Red, White and Blue."

O Columbia, gem of the ocean,
A home for the brave may you be,
A shrine for the people's devotion,
Be the land of the just and the free!
Forget not the rights of your mothers,
When Liberty's form stands in view,
Or when proudly you carry her colors,
And boast of the red, white and blue!

## CHORUS:

And boast of the red, white and blue—And boast of the red, white and blue—Or when proudly you carry her colors, And boast of the red, white and blue!

O Columbia, list to your daughters! They rally from hilltop and plain,

And a prayer echoes over the waters That justice and freedom shall reign. When the banner of freedom floats o'er us, And her sons to her teachings are true, We will join in the soul-stirring chorus— Three cheers for the red, white and blue!

#### CHORUS:

Three cheers for the red, white and blue, etc.

## BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY JULIA WARD HOWE.

Tune-"John Brown."

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming

of the Lord,
He is trampling out the vintage where the
grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of his

terrible swift sword;
His truth is marching on.

Cноrus—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his

judgment-seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.—Chorus.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures
you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to

make men free,
While God is marching on.—Cho.

#### COLUMBIA'S DAUGHTERS.

BY HARRIET H. ROBINSON.

Tune-"Hold the Fort." Hark! the sound of myriad voices Rising in their might! 'Tis the daughters of Columbia Pleading for the right.

Сно.—Raise the flag and plant the standard, Ware the signal still; Brothers, we must share your freedom, Help us, and we will.

Think it not an idle murmur, You who hear the cry;
'Tis a plea for human freedom,
Hallowed liberty!—Chorus.

O our country, glorious nation,! Greatest of them all! Give unto thy daughters justice, Or thy pride will fall.—Chorus.

Great Republic! to thy watchword Wouldst thou faithful be, All beneath thy starry banner Must alike be free.—Chorus.

## . WOMAN'S CRUSADE.

Tune-"John Brown." Tune— John Brown.

The light of truth is breaking,
On the mountain tops it gleams;
Let it fiash along our valleys,
Let it glitter on our streams,
Till all our land awakens
In its flush of golden beams;
Our God is marching on.

-Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Our God is marching on.

With a purpose strong and steady,
In the great Jehovah's name,
We rise to snatch our kindred
From the depths of woe and shame,
And the jubilee of freedom
To the slaves of sin proclaim.
Our God is marching on.—Chorus.

From morning's early watches
Till the setting of the sun,
We will never flag nor falter,
In the work we have begun,
Till the forts have all surrendered
And the victory is won;
Our God is marching on.—Chorus.

## THE TAXATION TYRANNY.

Arranged from words by Gen. E. Estabrook. Tune-"The Red, White and Blue."

To tax one who's not represented
Is tyranny—tell if you can
Why woman should not have the ballot?
She's taxed, just the same as a man.

King George, you remember, denied us The ballot, but sent us the tea, And we, without asking a question, Just tumbled it into the sea.

#### CHORUS:

Then to justice let's ever be true, To each citizen render his due, Equal rights and protection forever To all 'neath the Red, White and Blue!

That one man shall not rule another, Unless by that other's consent, Is the principle deep underlying The framework of this government.

So, as woman is punished for breaking The laws which she cannot gainsay, Let us give her a voice in the making, Or ask her no more to obey.—Chorus.

#### W. M. SALTER ON SUFFRAGE.

The Brookline Equal Suffrage Association held its winter meeting at the resi dence of Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger. There was a large attendance. Mr. Wm. M. Salter spoke on equal suffrage. He said, in part:

Generalities are sometimes thought to be fruitless things, but true general principles are the ground of all progress. It is by going back to first principles that mankind always takes a fresh start. It is these that give impulse, horizon, largeness of vision to men. What a charm the ideal side of the French Revolution has to generous minds, and what an impulse to progress those large vague generalizations— Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—have been to the modern world! So with the abstractions of our own Declaration of Independence. They have incited to all manner of concrete changes; they are a kind of perpetual charter for reform.

It is in the same way that I find an advantage, in discussing such a subject as I vantage, in discussing such a subject as I have to-day, in going back to fundamental moral principles. It is only in this way that I seem to find any firm ground or to get any assurance of conviction. What are we here for on the earth, what is the supreme aim of human life, what is duty? These may seem vague or unpractical questions, but it is only on the basis of an answer to them that I can get anything like a clear clue to what is right or wrong as to this and many other subjects of present dispute. Suppose people look on life with no deeper thoughts than the ordinary conventional man or woman of the world has; why should they strive for the enconventional man or woman of the world has; why should they strive for the enlargement of woman's sphere? What ideals are unsatisfied? They take life very much as they find it, and why shouldn't they? They find enough to do and amuse themselves with in the ordinary round of buying and selling, shopping, calling, dressing, entertaining and being entertained—why should they break up this spug little routing for they break up this snug little routine for themselves, or seek to for others? They have no pull in any other direction, and it is hard to see how they can have it till in some way or other they are led to take an altered, a deeper view of life.

Now, what is the great aim of life? I should say the aim was to make the most

Now, what is the great aim of life? I should say the aim was to make the most of ourselves, to become all that we can become, to attain a certain perfection of being. This is the aim for all, for men and women, for all who are human beings. Each should cherish it individually, and should do all possible to encourage it in himself and in others. To bring out all that is latent in us, and to help bring out all the potentialities in others, to add

thereby to what is good and beautiful under the sun, to enrich the sum of creation—this, I take it, is our task; and to us it is a divine task, since in complying with it we are heeding and coöperating with the inmost tendency of things, doing, to use the old language, what God means we should do.

we should do.

But, if this is true, is there not on the face of any proposal to limit anybody's sphere, something against it? Rather than seek to confine people and to hedge them about, should we not open to them all possible opportunities by which they may grow? In the light of this principle. does it not become almost unnatural to say that certain people or classes in the community are fitted for this or that and should not be allowed to try anything else? Such ideas have been more or less We still hear sometimes that common. people should not be educated above their stations. How noble the motto which might be said to sum up the genius of the French Revolution—"A free career open to talents!" What inspiration is there in the thought of that! Of a social order in which opportunities to realize the best that is in them are open to all; in which no one is denied a chance; in which no one's talents are prejudged (from his birth, station or otherwise); in which all may become whatever they can become!

In theory, all men are free to do any-

In theory, all men are free to do anything they can do in this country; but, if all men, why not all women?

In the deepest sense, when we contend for the cause of woman, we are not contending for a class, but for an integral, constituent part of humanity, whom not we, but the forces against which we contend, have made a class. It accuses us that we have to speak of women's rights, for there are no such peculiar things; there are no women's rights that are not men's rights, and the only significance of "women's rights" as a special phrase is as descriptive of those opportunities and privileges which women should enjoy; that are or should be the common human dower. Woman is here to grow, to educate herself, to become a full-fledged human being, just as man is. She exists for her own sake, and she should have a sense of her dignity on that account, and should, as a matter of sacred duty, enlarge the quantity and quality of her being. In a sense she is for man, but in the same sense man is for her, and the full truth is that both exist for one another's sake and yet both for their own sake. They are independent individualities, each having that peculiar and incommunicable worth that belongs to personality; each bringing something to the other when they meet; each standing with separate feet on the earth and drawing life from the eternal source of all life, and yet by nature drawn to one another, needing one an-other, each incomplete without the other, together making first a real and perfect unity.

## ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Armenian refugees continue to arrive. There are several young men who wish to do housework, three or four who wish to do farm work; one, very bright and capable, who speaks English and is accustomed to driving and to all sorts of outdoor chores about a place; two or three professional druggists; and a well-educated man who speaks English, French, German and several Oriental tongues. He would be glad of teaching, or clerical work, or anything in that line. His wife and two children are with him.

Mrs. Judith W. Smith has taken a with this church, the Sunday young Armenian to do second girl's work, and is much pleased with him. Her church attendance has doubled.

daughter, Mrs. Merrick, says: "He is very kind to my children, although it is no part of his regular work to take care of them; and I notice that the cat seems much more at home in the kitchen now than she did before he came."

A lady in Weymouth says of one who is doing farm work and general chores: "He is doing splendidly. He takes hold readily, and is very desirous of learning. He is as bright and smart, and as nice and clean and gentlemanly, as he can be. He is as particular in his habits as any member of the family, and is treated just like one of them,"

A handsome Armenian rug, belonging to one of the refugees, is for sale at 3 Park Street.

## MORE MANUFACTURED NEWS.

Another lie just punctured is the report of the breaking up in great disorder of a political meeting at Dunedin, New Zealand, in which women took part. The papers now inform us:

The tidings cabled last month of a disgraceful display of rowdyism by women at an election meeting in Dunedin seem to have been exaggerated. The meeting was a small, semi-private gathering of a women's association. One amiable clergyman, in the chair, alone represented the masculine sex.

"A persistent but unpopular speaker," we are told, was greeted with sounds of disapprobation, and was not allowed to continue. That was all that happened at the women's meeting.

It was from a much larger and wholly masculine meeting in the same town and during the same week that an unlucky candidate, after being disastrously pelted with evil eggs and cast-off cabbages, was escorted home under police protection.

When the disorder at Dunedin was supposed to have been the work of women, it was made an argument against suffrage for the women of America. Now that it proves to have been the work of men, will the same persons make it an argument for the disfranchisement of the men of the United States? Probably not.

A. S. B.

## WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Nine women have been elected as lay delegates to the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, which is to meet in Toledo, Ia., May 13.

Miss Jessie Ackermann, assistant pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church of Chicago, preached the dedicatory sermon of the Baptist church at Pittsburgh, Kan., Rev. Edith Hill Booker, pastor.

Rev. Harriet E. Williams, pastor of the Congregational Church at Lone Rock, Wis., has personally gone from house to house throughout the village, visiting all the merchants and saloon-keepers, and has secured signatures for a measure prohibiting the sale or gift of cigarettes to minors. This petition was presented to the town board, and carried. In addition to driving fourteen miles each Sunday, she preaches three sermons, conducts two Bible classes, and is always at the Endeavor meeting. Since Mrs. Williams began work with this church, the Sunday school attendance has increased from 25 to 60, and

The Keystone (S. D.) correspondent of the Chicago Advance writes:

Rev. Nina D. Pettigrew began her work here last September. Since then a beautiful and commodious church edifice (Congregational), which was in process of construction, has been completed; four members have been received; a very efficient Junior Endeavor Society of forty-four members has been organized, and lately it took charge of the evening service, every member taking part. This society has also presented to the church a new organ. The Sunday school gave a Christmas cantata, which was pronounced the most pleasing entertainment ever given in the church.

It is reported that a remarkable revival work is going on in Northern Wisconsin. It is conducted by a Miss Sangstead, who avoids towns and churches and holds her meetings in country schoolhouses. She is pronounced "a veritable John the Baptist."

Rev. Emeline Harrington is pastor of the Unitarian Church at Pepperell, Mass., which celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary a short time ago.

F. M. A.

#### SUFFRAGE WOMEN AS MOTHERS.

I regret to differ from my valued kinsman, Dr. Walter Channing, in his argument against woman suffrage. It seems to me that the logical foundation for his plea is wanting; and for this reason, that, while he complains that women do not sufficiently do their duty as mothers, he does not adduce one fact to show that women who perform public functions or advocate woman suffrage are liable in any special manner to this charge. From experience much longer than his, I should judge the contrary.

My old friend, John G. Whittier, used to give, as one reason for the support of woman suffrage, his lifelong observation of Quaker women. Among them, he said, those who were most eminent in public service were also uniformly estimable as wives and mothers. His solution was that the same conscientiousness and mental capacity which fitted them for the one sphere fitted them for the other also. This has, at any rate, been my own observation as to the woman suffrage women of the country.

Not only have many of the best suggestions as to education, hygiene and home sanitation been due to them, but in their actual service and success as wives and mothers they have almost always been worthy of admiration. In the long line of leaders, beginning with Lucretia Mott and continuing through Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Mary Livermore and many others, their households and their children have been their sufficient testimony. Had there been any very marked exceptions, we may be very sure that it would have been proclaimed in a thousand newspapers .- T. W. Higginson.

Two symphony concert tickets for the rest of the season are for sale at reduced rates. Address 51 Sawyer Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

## HEARINGS IN CONNECTICUT.

Bills for several different forms of suffrage are pending in the Connecticut Legislature. On March 17 and 18, the Connecticut W. S. A. had well-attended legislative hearings, which were addressed by Miss E. U. Yates, Judge Hooker and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner, Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.

Judge Hooker recalled the fact that for many years he and his friends had appealed to the Connecticut Legislature to grant suffrage to colored men, and had been met with "contemptuous refusal." They then petitioned that colored people should not be taxed, since they were not represented. This was conceded; and from 1844 until 1871, the real and personal property of colored persons in Connecticut was exempted from taxation.

Judge Hooker read a letter written in 1874 by the late Amos A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, to Abby Smith, of Glastonbury, Conn., who had let her property be sold for taxes as a protest against taxation without represention. Mr. Lawrence wrote, in part:

My Dear Madam: Your action will be highly beneficial in bringing the subject to public notice, and in leading to the correction of a great injustice. The taxation of the property of women without allowing them any representation, even in town affairs, is so unfair that it seems only necessary to bring it to public view to make it odious and to bring about a change. Your case has its parallel in every township of New England. In the town where this is written, a widow pays into the town treasury \$7,830 a year, while 600 men pay \$1,200 in all. Another lady pays \$5,042. Yet neither has a single vote, not even by proxy. That is, each one of 600 men who have no property, who pay only a poll tax, has the power of voting away the property of the town, while the female owners have no power at all. Please to accept the sympathy and respect of one of your fellow citizens. No doubt you will have it from all in due time, or, at any rate, from all who love to see fair play.

Very truly yours,

Amos A. Lawrence.

Judge Hooker has petitioned for the granting of suffrage to tax-paying women.

## LADY ABERDEEN ON THE HOME.

Lady Aberdeen said in Montreal a year ago: "People sometimes speak as if the fact that the home is woman's first mission in itself prevented her from taking part in public work. They forget that a woman, if she is to do her duty truly to her sons and daughters, must keep in touch with the world, its thoughts, its activities, its temptations. Is she only, indeed, to be a mother in the nursery, not to the growing up sons and daughters who need her more? Is she only going to shield the little ones from temptation, or is she going to make her influence felt for good in the world in which those children will have to live and work?" What an enlarged and serious standpoint! Friends, what is the home after all, and what is the place of woman there? Is home a place simply in which to eat and sleep? Are our wives or mothers simply to nurse us, to wait upon us, and make us comfortable? Or, is it rather a centre of spiritual influence, and these humbler goods as incident thereto—a place in which to be made better, wiser, a place in which to get impulse for

all noble and humane work in the world? Is woman only to serve there, or is she also "to warn, to comfort and command?" If you take a spiritual view of the office of woman in the household, then the larger her range of interests, the more she lives in and for great public ends, the larger-souled her sons and daughters will be.

souled her sons and daughters will be.

The most encouraging thing, to my mind, at the present time is not the simple increase in the number of States where more or less of the right of suffrage is extended to women, but in the great associations for education and reform which women are forming, and the great meetings and conventions by which they are helping to quicken and enlighten not only themselves but the public conscience generally. In England, in Canada, in America, we see these signs of the times, and every year witnesses their frequency. I do not plead for a mere mechanical right to put a piece of printed paper into a ballotbox, I plead for the right in connection with all that it implies. I plead for woman's right to become a full grown human being on the earth. I plead for the steady enlargement of her nature, for the increase of her opportunities, because I believe that what we all are here for is to grow, to become all we may be, to rise to the stature of perfect men.—W. M. Salter.

## WOMEN NOTARIES IN ILLINOIS.

In Illinois the effort to debar women from being notaries public has failed, as it deserved. Women have served in that capacity for years, with no bad results. Representative Walleck lately introduced in the Legislature a bill requiring that all notaries public must be electors, must stand an examination, and must produce evidence of good character. The National Association of Women Stenographers had no objection to the second and third stipulations, but determined to fight the proposed requirement that notaries public must be voters. They started a petition against this clause of the bill, and secured 1,200 signatures, including those of all the judges of the United States, Appellate, Superior and Circuit Courts. At the second meeting of the Association of Women Stenographers held on the subject, the following telegram was received:

Springfield, Ill., March 18, Miss Marie L. Price: The objection of the National Association of Women Stenographers to my notary bill has been already cured, and the word electors stricken out by the judiciary committee. Should be pleased to have your assistance and cooperation in passing the bill. If necessary, will appear before your Association and explain my motive.

C. R. WALLECK.

The telegram caused much satisfaction, and the Association decided to arrange for a conference with Representative Walleck.

## GOOSE AND GANDER.

Several years ago, there was a faint hiss from the women's gallery during the delivery of an abusive speech against equal suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Charles R. Saunders recalled this fact in a letter to a Boston paper a few days ago, and said that persons who could not listen in silence to opinions differing from their own were not fit to vote. Now the individuals connected with the management of Forest Hills Cemetery have held a most boisterous meeting. According to the daily papers, "Pandemonium reigned," and "hisses and

cheers' followed each other in rapid succession. Now will Mr. Saunders and his friends institute an agitation for the disfranchisement of the men who could not listen in silence to opinions differing from their own even on the peaceful subject of a graveyard?—Woman's Journal.

## THE LAST FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. last Tuesday, March 23, was very largely attended.

Mrs. Livermore presided. A resolution was passed thanking the Legislatures of South Dakota and Washington, which have just voted in favor of constitutional amendments extending full suffrage to women. It was announced that a bill for the better protection of women clerks, introduced by Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon, had passed both Houses of the Utah Legislature.

Miss Julia King, of the Faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory, gave an address on "Proper Physical Culture," which was listened to with much interest and warmly applauded. Refreshments and a social hour followed.

## A VOICE AND A VOTE.

Why should woman be forbidden to take an effective interest in the affairs of the community of which she is a member? It may be said that she is allowed to have an interest, if she is not to have a vote. But it argues a certain generosity and rare disinterestedness of mind to interest oneself in things about which one can do nothing. A number of women in Philadelphia have recently organized themselves into a club for the promotion of civic interests. I have seen a circular from one of the officers urging the members to find out the number and locality of the election divisions in their respective neighborhoods, where their votes would be received if they had a vote, and then influence the men who have votes to vote But this is real magnanimity, and rightly. But this is real magnanimity, and cannot be reasonably expected from more than a few. I know this moral influence that, women can have is greatly talked up by some people, and I would by no means moderate it, but how many men would like to exchange their vote for moral influence? We have only to put ourselves in the place of those for whom we are recommending something to find out that our recommendations are so little satisfactory that we wonder that they could be made with perfect sincerity. In the natural course of things, interest in things and power to act about them go together; if one cannot act, interest is apt to die out At least, interest can only live, or at any rate, long live, if there is a possibility, a prospect, a hope that some day or other one can act.

Why should women be forbidden this active participation in the life of the community? Is it not coming to be the fact that some women have actually more leisure time than their husbands or but thers; that they might do more thinking on public questions if they had a mind (and some do have a mind), that if they put their wits to work they might some some knotty problems—particularly in our crowded cities?—W. M. Salter.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address
C. WILDE, Woman's Journal Office,
Boston, Mass.

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## AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.

There was nothing more remarkable in the recent presidential campaign than the prominent part taken by women, exceeding anything of the sort known before. All parties had women as speakers; women voted in three States; woman suffrage amendment campaigns were conducted in two States. Women's presence as a political factor has become familiar to the nation, and they have demonstrated their value as political allies.

Suffragists see that our cause has taken on hopeful new aspects, and are no doubt impressed with the importance of studying the political situation, so as to draw from it the lessons whereby we may reap the largest benefit in our future efforts.

One important feature to the suffragists is the political alliance between the West and the South, which made such a conspicuous figure in the elections, and which will be even closer in all probability in the next few years. The West has long viewed woman suffrage, favorably, while the South is at least popularly supposed to be radically opposed to it. Any one who has followed the discussions on woman suffrage in the conventions of Prohibitionists and Populists must have observed that the supposed opposition of the Southern States has weighed heavily against party declarations in favor of woman suffrage. This indicates how it will work in the new political alliance between the West and the South, unless something is done to prevent it.

My personal study of Southern sentiment leads me to believe that it only needs a thorough educational agitation to make the South sympathetic with the West on this subject, as on others. In the meantime, no party that hopes for national success can afford to antagonize the South on an issue as important as this. Hence, unless the suffragists exert themselves to educate and organize suffrage sentiment in the South, they will gain little, and may even lose much, by this political alliance, which ought to be so fruitful of good to our cause. For it is scarcely to be hoped that the West will offend its new allies for the sake of advancing woman suffrage, and the fear of doing so may even repress the suffrage sentiment already on the eve of victory

With this state of things confronting |

us, the wise thing for suffragists to do is to use strong efforts to bring up suffrage sentiment in the South.

At the Des Moines convention of the National American W. S. A., it was unanimously voted in the Executive Committee that the Tennessee Centennial Exposition would offer a most favorable opportunity for suffrage propaganda in the Southern States, and I was appointed chairman of a committee to have the work in hand. The Tennessee Legislature has just passed a bill for calling a Constitutional Convention, which now only awaits the governor's signature. Two Western States, Washington and South Dakota, will have woman suffrage constitutional amendments submitted to the voters at the general elections in 1898. If there is any truth in the suggestions I have made, the progress of suffrage sentiment in the South will be a strong favorable influence in these Western States. What is done in Tennessee may well be considered as preliminary to the campaigns in the West.

The Exposition promises to draw great concourses of people. The United States has appropriated \$130,000 for a government building and exhibit, and the State appropriations are commensurate. The situation is beautiful, the buildings are commodious, and already many of them are complete. The Exposition affords an unprecedented opportunity for extensive suffrage work in the South at a moderate expense. A booth should be kept open for the distribution of literature, etc., and there should be a succession of suffrage lectures. The chairman of Women's Convocations has extended a cordial invitation to the Suffrage Association to occupy a liberal proportion of time under the auspices of her board. To do the work as it should be done, a fund of at least five hundred dollars should be raised, and I write this as an appeal to suffragists everywhere to contribute to that fund.

Those making contributions can either send to the national treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O., specifying this object, or they may send to me, and all contributions will be properly acknowledged by letter and in the Woman's LAURA CLAY, JOURNAL.

Chairman of Tennessee Centennial Exposition Committee of the N. A. W. S. A.

78 North Broadway, Lexington, Ky., March 26, 1897.

## WOMAN'S REST TOUR ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Rest Tour Association, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is president, begins its sixth year with over six hundred members scattered all over the country. To women planning trips anywhere, at home or abroad, the Association offers company or chaperons, if desired, a selected and exclusive lodging list, not to be got elsewhere, and suited to all purses, a handbook of foreign travel compiled to their and to their nomes, while every registered "bum," destitute of property or character, was allowed to help decide the question at issue.

from practical experience, and other helpful information ad libitum. From its travelling fund money is loaned, under the supervision of its finance committee, to provide vacation trips for women in need of rest and change. The Elizabeth O. Robbins Memorial Library is a gift to the Association of an extended collection of standard guide-books for the use of members. Some of the well-known women interested are Miss Alice Brown, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Mrs. Both-Hendriksen, Miss Louise Imogen Guiney and Mrs. James T. Fields. The headquarters of the Association are at 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Gifts aggregating \$4,000,000 have been promised to the University of California by Mrs. Hearst and others, on condition that the State appropriates \$500,000 for new buildings.

MISS EMMA F. BATES, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Dakota, and for many years a worker in behalf of the interests of the schools, has entered upon a new field of labor. She has been appointed special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company.

Women have had municipal suffrage in Kansas for the last ten years. During that time, in the three hundred and ninetythree little "cities" of Kansas, about fifteen hundred men and only fifteen women have served as mayors. This does not look as if women were unduly eager for office.—Christian Register.

MISS FANNY GROTHJAN, of West 56th Street, New York City, has invented a device which instantly detaches runaway horses from a carriage. The detacher not only separates the horse from the vehicle, but is so constructed that immediately afterward the operating rod is transformed into a steering gear. Any one can easily steer the vehicle in any direction desired. This invention has been exhibited at recent horse sales, and its practicability thoroughly demonstrated Miss Grothjan is an artist, and has lately returned from a five years' course of study in Paris.

The Woodland (Cal.) Home Alliance says:

The election on incorporation in Winters has opened the eyes of many voters in that town to the injustice of refusing the ballot to women. The women propertyowners and taxpayers were as much interested in the results of the election as the men, yet their feelings in the matter counted for nothing, because they were not allowed to register their opinions at the ballot-box. They were left helpless in a matter which was of direct interest to them and to their homes, while every

## A MAN'S STORY.

When sinners truly repent, I believe the first thing they do is to confess their sins.

Well, that is what I am going to do now.

I have often talked with my wife of the poetry and sentiment of the home, and have tried to impress upon her that it should be the abode of peace and harmony, and that she is the priestess who must keep the sacred fire ever burning upon its altar.

The duties which fall to her lot in our copartnership seem to me to be so light and easy that I have often wondered, and indeed, have sometimes felt vexed, that she should look so weary when I came home at night. I have always believed, and have often said it, that women have by far the better part of the bargain, with so little to do, and such opportunities for enjoyment.

Consequently I have been rather critical of what I have considered her lack of system in her way of managing her affairs, and have shown my annoyance at a spot on the table-cloth, an overdone beefsteak, a smudge on a tumbler, or at finding dust on the top shelf of the beaufet. But Winnie is a cheerful little soul, and always makes the best of things, even if I am sometimes a little censorious.

But you are waiting to hear my experience, and what brought about my change of heart.

First, then, I must tell you that I am a clerk in a banking house, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and that before Winnie and I were married we carefully counted the cost, but, calculate as we would, we could not make out that we could live on it and go in the set in which we had always moved, without practising the strictest economy. But in the heyday of our bright hopes, we thought all things possible, and so we started in.

I will do Winnie the justice to say that she has bravely done her part, having always kept the household expenses within our income, and she has made us very comfortable, often with very little money; but what has irked me is that she should have looked pale and weary, and apparently full of care, when, in my opinion, she has had so little comparatively to do.

We hired a modest flat when we were first married, and for two years we were able to keep an inexperienced servant at small wages, so that Winnie had an opportunity to learn by experience many of the ways of housekeeping and cooking. But, dear me! that was almost four years ago, and now we have Philip; and how proud we are of our little three-years-old son! I never could bring myself to think, much less to acknowledge, that Philip ever brought anything into the family but a wealth of joy and happiness. It seems almost sacrilegious to think that he is any trouble to us; and yet, since he came into it, he has slowly but undoubtedly revolutionized our household. Our lives, our characters, and our belongings bear marks of the energy of this little life which cannot be bottled up, and of the spirit which is ever rebelling against the limitations of a flat; for we still live in a flat. We have been obliged to dispense with the maid.

We now hire a woman who comes in two mornings in a week, one morning to do the washing and the other to do the cleaning, and some cooking as well, such as a piece of corned beef, or a roast of beef, or a pair of chickens, which is a great help to Winnie, and makes possible little soups and made-dishes, which she has learned to make so tasty and toothsome.

Last night Winnie had a telegram from her mother, who was to come from Buffalo to take the steamer to-day, at twelve o'clock, for Europe (she had expected to come earlier and spend the night with us); and "could she not come down in the morning and visit with her on board, until the steamer sailed?" Of course she must go, and we were up bright and early this morning, and by seven o'clock we had had our breakfast, and Winnie had cleared the table, made the beds, dressed herself and Philip, and was off. Yet there was a weary look in her face when she kissed me good-by that irritated me. "Good-"When by, dear boy," she said gaily. you go, just draw down the shades, and see that the water and the fire are all right, and after mother's gone, I'll be back and have everything as nice as a pin before you get home."

Before she could have got down the three flights of stairs to the front door (we have no elevator), some good (or was it an evil?) spirit shot a thought into my soul. "It is just seven o'clock," said I, as I stood in the lonely and not very orderly apartment. "What a fine chance to give Winnie an object-lesson! I have talked a good deal, now I will demonstrate. I will prove to her that she consumes too much time and nervous force in doing her simple household duties. To be sure, I have greater physical strength than she has, but I will make all due allowance for that in my application. I can get away at nine o'clock, and by taking the 9th Ave. express train, I can get to the office on time, and in two hours what a transformation there will be!"

Winnie had left the breakfast dishes piled up in the kitchen, on top of the tubs near the sink. I would make short work with them. I had often, when the shades were pulled down and I thought nobody could see me, wiped the dishes for her, and it wouldn't be much work to wash them. But I would begin in the diningroom, for I meant to be thorough. So I swept the crumbs from under the table, and rearranged the things on the beaufet; but, dear me! how the time did fly, till I was obliged to finish off with a feather duster. I don't approve of feather dusters, they only flip the dust up in the air to come back again just where it was before. I have often said this to Winnie.

Then I looked into the bedrooms. How dusty the rugs were! I concluded to give them a good shaking. Just then, the front door bell rang, and I rushed into the kitchen to press the door-opener, then back again to the rugs. "I ought to get them done before my visitor mounts the long stairs," said I, so I flung open the blinds and shook the rugs vigorously out into the air shaft, the wind blowing the dust directly back again into the room. At this juncture my opposite neighbor put her head out of her window, and called me to account for flaunting my dust in

upon her. Our eyes met. I should never have known her to be the lady in silks and velvets I had seen on the street, (Winnie always looks the lady, even at her work), and she seemed taken aback at seeing me with dishevelled hair and my necktie under my left ear. We did not continue the conversation. I hastily shut down the window, and hurriedly brushed the dust from my clothes, so that I could decently open the door for the somebody who was ringing and ringing, so incessantly that I thought the elevated train had run off the track, and that Winnie and Philip were both killed.

It was a boy with a bundle.

"Does Mrs. Gunning live here?"

"No, you little rascal, and don't you ever ring my bell like that again!" I am afraid that I slammed the door and said things. But I couldn't stop to get mad, for the time was running along as if it had a thousand legs—seven forty-five, and things looked worse than when I commenced,—so I spread down the rugs and rushed to the kitchen, for I must wash the dishes.

I took down the dishpan and put some pearline in it, as I had often seen Winnie do, put in the cleanest dishes and turned on the hot water; but no hot water came, only air, with a scornful snort and a prolonged sputtering, then-nothing. "Now, what am I to do? Hello, janitor!" I shouted down the dumb waiter, "what's the matter with the hot water?" The reply came up, in the dulcet tones of the janitor's wife: "Jist wait a bit, an' it'll come all right, and don't ye be botherin' me." It moaned and sighed and snorted, but it didn't come; so, in my desperation, I turned on the cold water. It wasn't nice, but I pitched in and did my best.

"There, what's that?" said I. "Is that the front door bell again?" I opened the door from the kitchen and went on with my work; nobody came up and the bell continued to ring, alternating with shrill whistlings. "That must be the postman I suppose he has got a package too large to go into the box, or a registered letter. I have no time to go down stairs." But there was no alternative, down I had to go.

"A letter, sir, one cent due."

I didn't trust myself to speak, but paid the cent, and flew up the stairs again.

"Dear me," said I, as I began my tast again, "what a lot of dishes for our little" family! And yet, I am always so particular about having a clean plate and spoon for everything. If I had this thing to do every morning, I should som become a gibbering idiot. Here are big plates and little plates, cups and saucer, bowls, platters and pitchers (how I hat to wipe pitchers!), tumblers and spoons knives and forks, and, worse than all, the frying-pan, the oatmeal boiler and the coffee pot (and the coffee-pot is worse than ! pitcher)." I resolved over and over again never to use more than one plate at 1 meal; never to drink any more coffee, nor to eat anything which would leave a lorrid pan to be washed. I made pretty good time, however, though I was not ver proud of my work. The things didn't lost as bright and clean as they ought to, and I could not stop to finish them all. Isin cerely wished that I had never begun. It

my frantic efforts to finish up, I had turned the little kitchen into a sort of pandemonium. But time was flying, and I must get off.

Again the front door bell rang. This time it was Mrs. Jones, to see Winnie. I should have thought, when she saw the glare in my eye, that she would have gone right down stairs again, but she didn't. She "wanted to get her breath," she said. so she stepped inside and leaned against the wall, and talked and talked, and kept me answering idiotic questions, as to how we all were, and whether Philip had got over his cold, etc. I have often found fault with Winnie for not excusing herself from callers when she was busy, but I never will again, for I simply could not browbeat Mrs. Jones, nor get rid of her until she was ready to go, unless I threw her down stairs After she was gone, I went out feeling quite exhausted and unhinged, and I concluded not to say anything this time to Winnie about the object-lesson.

What her impressions were when she got home, I shall probably never know. She couldn't tell me the cruel truth; but when I came home to-night and the house looked as peaceful and lovely as any home could, I felt like taking off my hat to her, for I realized, in some degree, what she had to do to make it so.

I found out, little by little, how surprised she was to find the windows open, the shades up, the sun pouring in and the flies walking over everything. Worst of all, I had not turned off the hot water. When it got ready to run, it ran, filled up the sink, and ran over, till, in the kitchen below, it began to make arabesques on the ceiling. Fortunately, I had not fastened the door of the dumb-waiter, and the janitor's boy pulled himself up and turned the faucet before any great damage was done.

Winnie did not reproach me, but said that she appreciated my motive, and that it was 'real sweet' of me to try so hard to help her.

To-night I am a regenerated man. Hereafter, I shall feel that her part of the work is quite equal to mine. Besides, she has Philip, and that means an unending combat with compressed activity. In fact, I am free to say, from my small experience and large opportunities of observation, that not even with my strength and athletic training, and my non-obtrusive garments, would I exchange. Never will I again undervalue woman's work, and while I live she shall have my sympathy and help.

I, however, hasten to write this to-night. I want my good resolutions to go on record while they are fresh and crisp. How I shall feel to morrow, being rested, and having recovered my equanimity, I cannot tell. My impressions may not be so clear then as they are now, and I may have slipped back into my old way of thinking; for old prejudices are not always banished, nor are principles changed, by a single experience.—Romelia L. Clapp, in Woman's Journal.

Although the salary of the King of Greece is four times greater than that of our President, it is said to be smaller than that of any other European monarch.

## CHAPLAIN REBECCA MITCHELL.

Mrs. Rebecca Brown Mitchell, who has been appointed chaplain of the Idaho Senate, was brought up on a farm in central Illinois. Miss Willard says of her in the Union Signal: "She had a devout nature from childhood, and had she met with encouragement, would have studied theology. She is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Mitchell has been a resident of Idaho since 1882 as a self-supporting missionary, teaching a mission school and working for temperance in Sunday and day school, as well as in the W. C. T. U. and juvenile temperance organizations. She organized the first children's temperance society in Idaho. Her children are married and settled in homes of their own, leaving their mother free to carry on her work as an evangelist and State organizer for the W. C. T. U. In 1893, Mrs. Mitchell was elected superintendent of legislative work for the State, securing the passage of the bill which raised the age of consent from ten to fourteen years. Two years ago she was instrumental in securing an amendment of the constitution, which was adopted at the last election, granting suffrage to women and securing a further protection to the girls of the State by getting the age of consent raised to eighteen years. Mrs. Mitchell's election to her present position as chaplain of the Senate was almost unanimous, and she has been treated with great respect since she entered upon the duties of her office."

#### INACCURATE MRS. CRANNELL.

Mrs. W. W. Crannell, of Albany, N. Y., has become proverbial in suffrage circles for her inaccuracies. In a letter to the Iowa Register of March 28, she makes the astonishing statement that the petition of the South Dakota suffragists has been defeated. The South Dakota suffragists petitioned for an amendment granting full suffrage to women, and the Legislature on Feb. 25 voted in its favor, by a vote of 45 to 33 in the House and 31 to 9 in the Senate.

Mrs. Crannell intimates that in every other State where a woman suffrage measure has come up since the last presidential election, it has been defeated. Almost simultaneously with South Dakota, the Legislature of the State of Washington voted in favor of a full suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Crannell says that in Albany, N. Y., "not one tax-paying woman" who was asked to sign the anti-suffrage petition refused to do so. Last year Mrs. Crannell made this same assertion in the Boston papers. It seemed so improbable that I wrote to Albany making inquiries. A taxpaying woman of Albany who had refused to sign the "anti" petition sent me not only her own name, but the names of three other tax-paying women living within a block of her, who had also been asked to sign and had refused. If that block is a sample of the city, it may easily be seen how wide of the mark Mrs. Crannell's statement was.

Mrs. Crannell says: "We are ready to prove that the women of New York State who pay taxes, with a few exceptions, are

opposed to this appeal." If Mrs. Crannell will prove that a bare majority of the women of New York State who pay taxes have joined the "Anti" Association, or have ever signed an anti-suffrage petition, the editors of the Woman's Journal will pay a thousand dollars into the treasury of "The New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women." That Association, according to its own published report, had only a hundred members who had paid dues; and the report mentioned, as a proof of the remarkable activity of the Association, that the secretary had received and answered letters from 200 persons during the year. And, as Mrs. Crannell says, there are seven million people in New York State.

These are a sample of the reckless statements with which the whole letter abounds. In one of George Macdonald's novels—"David Elginbrod," if I remember rightly—some one warns Robert Falconer that an antagonist with whom he is engaged has no conscience. Falconer answers, "A conscience is not a bad auxiliary in a fight." Those who habitually disregard facts generally find that the facts have a way of revenging themselves in the long run.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Armenian refugees continue to arrive. A husband and wife, with a daughter twelve years old, want a place to work where they can be together. The husband speaks English enough to get along. He understands the use of tools, and would be handy for carpentering, etc., but is willing to work at anything he can do. The wife is a good all-around houseworker. Both are well recommended. They will be valuable for any place where honesty and faithfulness are more important than great muscular strength.

There are several young men who wish to do housework. A lady in East Boston, who has taken one for second girl's work, writes:

The Armenian refugee, a boy sixteen years old, whom we have working in our household, does as well as any untrained second girl; that is, he does enough better in other ways to make up for his ignorance of our tongue. He does not do all the work that a second girl usually does, but many kinds of work can be expected of him that a woman would not do: work about the stable, garden, coal, ashes, etc. He waits upon the table and does other dining-room work as well as girls of his age. He is fond of the children, kind, willing, studious (attending public school) and agreeable.

During the last six months, places have been found for more than a hundred Armenian refugees. We have not yet received from any of their employers a single complaint of dishonesty or any serious misconduct on their part.

A. S. B.

## The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

## THE VICTORY IN WASHINGTON.

PUYALLUP, MARCH 23, 1897. Editor Woman's Column:

Perhaps your readers would like to hear how the Washington woman suffrage amendment passed the Legislature just adjourned.

In ways that are dark and deeds that are crooked, a certain class of our modern politicians excel. Mrs. Peters, who was sent to Olympia from the Port Angeles Suffrage Club, to watch over the interests of the proposed suffrage amendment, writes me as follows:

Rejoice and be glad. The Senate, House and the Governor have passed and signed the woman suffrage amendment bill. Our first victory is fought and won. Yesterday (March 9th) I waited all day anxiously for the bill to come up in the House. About four o'clock Mr. Rader rose to introduce it; but there were so many demanding a hearing for their bills that he could not be heard. Finally I slipped up to the Speaker (Mr. Cline, the same man that championed our bill in the House of the last Legislature), and told him that Mr. Rader desired recognition in order to introduce the suffrage bill. In due time the speaker gave his whole attention to Mr. Rader and his bill, which was soon passed by a majority of eight more than the required two-thirds vote. Then it was time to adjourn. At the evening session the bill was sent to the Senate for the President's signature, and returned to the House for that of the Speaker. It was then sent back to the Senate, when it occurred to Senator Miller that it would be well to look at the bill and see if it was all right. Behold, it was not the one the House had passed! The amended bill had been torn from the original bill, and a bill without any provision for advertising, etc., was the one signed. Mr. Miller immediately consulted with those friendly to the bill in the Senate, and then took it back to Mr. Cline (Speaker), who announced to the House that he had signed the wrong bill, and at once tore his name from it, and returned it to the Senate, where the same announcement was made. This morning a certified copy of the Senate bill was sent from the Senate to the House, where it was signed, then returned to the Senate, where President Daniels, at my request, had it immediately engrossed. Then I was sworn in as a special messenger to carry it to the Governor (J. R. Rogers), for his signature. Having received this, it is now the law. Now I am ready to go home. LAURA E. PETERS.

In the Senate we received one vote more than the requisite two-thirds.

With best wishes,

E. PALMER SPINNEY.

## NO PULLING WHISKERS.

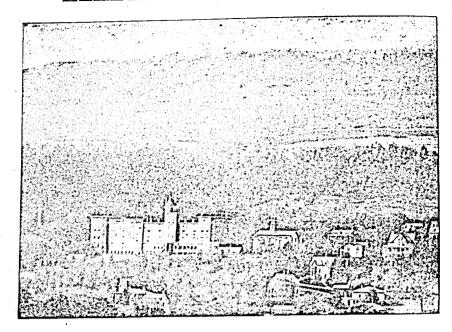
The absurd canard about women's pulling out a delegate's beard at a political meeting in Denver has already been authoritatively denied. The following affidavit, published in the Denver Republican, speaks for itself:

We, the undersigned, Mrs. Catherine Fonda, Alice W. Faulkner, Mary J. Shipman, U. F. Swisher, Edwin W. Reed, E. P. Miller and D. Mosher, residents and citizens of the city of Denver, in Arapahoe County and State of Colorado, being sworn, depose and say that we were present on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1897, at the city convention of the National People's party, which was held upon the said date in Plummer's Hall, in the Charles Block, on the corner of Curtis and Fifteenth Street, in the said

HEALTH!

REST!

COMFORT!



## The Jackson Sanatorium.

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established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

city, county and State aforesaid, and were so present during all of the said convention. And we further, on oath, depose and say that the statement of the proceedings of the said convention, so far as relates to the alleged transaction in which it is stated that at said meeting or convention Mrs. Libbie Reed and Miss Alida Holmes pulled the hair and beard of one Henry L. Acker in a certain alleged controversy upon that occasion, is wholly false and untrue and without the least foundation in fact.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 27th day of March, A. D. 1897. (Seal.) Geo. W. Taylor, Notary Public.

Mrs. Josephine A. Jackson, for ten years a teacher in the schools of Des Moines, Ia., and Miss Eva H. Fields, also of that city, graduated last year from the Women's Medical College of Northwestern University, and have both been on duty since in hospital work in Chicago. At the close of the school year a competitive examination was held, to which were admitted the graduates of Rush, Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago Medical, and the Northwestern Women's College. These examinations are held every year to fill twelve places in the county with the students réceiving the highest marks. There were forty-five competitors, and two of the best places were awarded to these young women. Dr. Jackson was made a resident physician in the Cook County Hospital for eighteen months. There are from nine to eleven hundred patients in the hospital all the time, and the work of a resident physician is not easy. Dr. Eva Field was made resident physician in the Mary H.

Thompson Hospital, and second alternate in the Cook County Hospital. Both these enviable positions have been won by hard work and faithful application.

Mrs. M. E. Goodkind, 15 Blaine Avenue, Allston, Mass., would be glad of dressmaking to do. She did the cutting and fitting at Filene's, in this city, for seven months, and before that was for years with Stern Bros., N. Y.

Miss Lilias Hamilton, who is private physician of the Emir of Afghanistan, has succeeded in convincing her royal patient of the utility of vaccination, says the Medical Record. Smallpox ravages Afghanistan every spring, killing about one-fifth of the children. Miss Hamilton has been deputed to organize a general vaccination service.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, of East Hampton, Conn., has lately given a course of lectures on Parliamentary Law before the Woman's Club of Chester, Pa., and before a large class of the Society of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and is giving another course to a class of men and women in Plantsville, Conn. Mrs. Buell is chairman of Parliamentary Law in the N. A. W. S. A. She has much ability as a parliamentarian, and her many years of study on the subject make her an authority. She will be open to engagements in the fall. Her address is East Hampton, Conn.

A Lady who has had considerable experience in the different departments of a publishing house, desire a position, either in an editorial, advertising or commercial office of a publisher. Would like to heard any kind of office work. Unexceptional references. Address, D. C. S., WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, Boston.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, APRIL 10, 1897.

No. 15.

## The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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## WOMAN SUFFRAGE SAVES \$12,000,000.

The greatest victory that has rejoiced the friends of good municipal government since the downfall of Tammany has just been won in Denver, Col. The telegraphic despatches announce that the reform ticket put in the field by the Women's Civic Federation and the Tax-Payers' League has captured every office on the city ticket.

This frees Denver from the "gang rule" under which it has suffered for many years-the rule of a corrupt ring which has plundered the city unmercifully. One single item of the gain to the citizens will be a saving of twelve millions on the water supply. Under the new administration, Denver will soon have a water plant costing not more than three millions. The city has been paying a private corporation interest and dividends on a water plant representing an investment of \$15,000,000.

The following letter from Mrs. Helen G. Ecob to the Woman's Journal, written before election, shows how the reform has been accomplished:

Three years of political enfranchisement have taught the women of Colorado many valuable lessons, and their evolution into independent voters has been marked

The desire for a clean ticket in Denver became urgent. This spring the Civic Federation, consisting of about 10,000 women, conceived a plan to call a convention and put out a non-partisan ticket for the municipal election of April. A single organization is not strong enough to carry an independent ticket, therefore the Civic Federation accepted the invitation of the Tax-payers' League, and joined forces in an effort to secure a ticket in the interest of good government. The Tax-payers' League was organized as a revolt against gang rule, and its platform received the endorsement of the Civic Federation in 1895. Both organizations stand for Home Rule, and the interest of the people as against the control of corporations. The call for the convention was issued conjointly by the Civic Federation and Taxpayers' League. The first step taken was to formulate a manifesto of principles. These were sent to prominent citizens with the request that an expression of opinion be given. From the answers received, the names of delegates were se-

lected by the Executive Committee. No primaries or caucuses were held. The Central Council of the Civic Federation discussed the names of different citizens who had in the past faithfully served the city, and whose record proved their ability to fill the various municipal offices. Informal meetings were also held in wards to consider the names of aldermen who might be entrusted with the interest of the people. But no slate was prepared, and the delegates were sent to the convention free to nominate any person to any office.

The convention assembled February Mrs. Frank Hall, president of the Civic Federation, was chosen temporary chairman, and presided until the convention was organized. The delegates, numbering more than a hundred, represented the best elements in the city-ministers, lawyers, physicians, labor men, trades assembly, etc. The convention was thoroughly organized before noon, and then adjourned till two o'clock. By six P. M. the ticket had been made out, the convention having been conducted in the most orderly and decorous manner. An adjourned meeting was called for the purpose of nominating aldermen, more time being required to secure suitable candidates.

A feature worthy of note in the convention was the presence of women, who constituted about half the delegates. Conventions conducted in this wise always honor the presence of women.

T. H. McMurray was unanimously nominated for mayor. For two years he has served the city in this capacity, and has won the confidence of the community. Hampered by a charter which allowed no constructive work, and surrounded by a Board of Aldermen, the majority of whom are under control of corporations, Mayor McMurray has stood like a rock for good government. With the power of veto alone, he has proved himself the friend of the people. The ticket, as a whole, is bevond criticism, and is made up of men who will support good government. When the character of the convention was known, men consented to serve as candidates who would not allow their names to appear on a partisan ticket. There will be no difficulty in securing high-minded aldermen when candidates can be assured of good company. Every person on the ticket accepts the pledge of the Civic Federation to promote the welfare and order of the city, and to advocate Home Rule, and the principles of Civil Service reform. The fact that no woman was put in nomination is not any disparagement to the sex, nor does it indicate that Denver lacks women both competent and trustworthy. It was the purpose to show that suffrage does not make women jealous for office. In an ideal government men and women share alike, but it is not well, I master of Rugby.

at this juncture, to press any claim. Women are willing to wait until we may all see "eye to eye" on this subject. This convention was the first political convention ever called by women in the State of Colorado. It is probably the first of the kind ever known in the history of the world. It is the record of unselfishness, freedom from partisanship, and effort for a better social order. Helen G. Ecob.

## KANSAS WOMEN AWAKE.

The Woman's Journal says:

Municipal woman suffrage in Kansas is very much alive. At Atchison 4,097 voters are registered, more than ever before in the history of the town. The women have been taking a remarkable interest in local politics, and the increased number is largely due to their efforts. At Holton, out of 1,260 registered, 541 are women. At Junction City, out of 1,688 registered, 639 are women. At Lawrence, out of 3,697 registered, 1,399 are women. At Abilene, out of 1,277 registered, 550 are women. At Independence, out of 1,267 registered (the largest number on record), 548 are women. At Wichita, out of 6,936 registered, 2,327 are women. In Kansas City, 3.500 women have registered, and in consequence it is said that "the ward politicians and party heelers are in a great commotion." A Kansas City daily says:

At no time since the women of Kansas were given the right to vote at municipal elections has there been such interest manifested by women in local government as there is in Kansas City, Kan., to-day, and it is predicted that the woman vote at the city election, will be the largest ever polled. The same interest in politics is shown by the women in Topeka, where 2,500 have registered for the coming election. At Wichita, Fort Scott, Atchison and Leavenworth, the woman registration is very large, while in all the smaller cities and towns in the State women will take a part in the selection of municipal officers.

The Nevada Citizen is a new suffrage paper hailing from Reno, Nev., Mrs. Frances A. Williamson editor.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, has just received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania at Allegheny, Pa.

"St. Andrews by the Northern Sea"-Andrew Lang's University—has bestowed the honorary degree of LL.D. upon a woman, for the first time in its history. The recipient is Miss Eugénie Sellers, a former pupil of Furstwängler, who lectures in various places, among others at Kings College, London, in the "Department for Ladies," where she gives a course on art and archæology. The degree was given in recognition of a translation, with notes, of Pliny's Letters on Art, which was made by Miss Sellers in collaboration with Miss Katharine Jex-Blake, daughter of the head

## AFTER THE DIPLOMA, WHAT?

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore lately wrote the following paper, by request, for the Woman's Club of Denver, Col. It was read to the club by Mrs. G. L. Scott, and was received with great interest:

When the question of the higher education of women was discussed, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, it aroused as hostile an opposition as is now manifested in certain quarters towards the enfranchisement of women. It was urged that the essentially feminine part of woman's nature would be disturbed, and that the home would be wrecked, and husbands and children left uncared for, if women were allowed collegiate education, and became inspired with a love of learning. Others contended that women were physically unfit to endure the hard, unintermitting and long-continued strain of years of study to which college men are subjected.

President Eliot of Harvard College informed the public that girls could not be admitted to Harvard, for they would break down irreparably in trying to mas ter the college curriculum, and that the young men at Harvard would never consent that their standard of scholarship should be lowered to accommodate young women; while Dr. E. H. Clarke of the Harvard Medical School, speaking ex cathedra for the whole medical profession, wrote a book entitled "Sex in Education," in which he demonstrated to his own satisfaction, from the hygienic, physiological, medical, sociological, and theological standpoints, that it would be ruinous to admit women to college, or to grant them higher education.

But the hour had struck on the dial of time when the barriers to woman's higher education were to be removed, and frantic oppositions to her intellectual advancement were as "the idle wind which men respect not." To-day eight-tenths of the colleges, universities and professional schools of the country are open to her entrance, and, according to ex-President Alice Freeman Palmer of Wellesley College, "30,000 girls have already graduated from colleges, while 40,000 more are pre-

paring to graduate."

What has become of these college girls of the last quarter of a century? Despite all the pessimistic predictions to the contrary, hosts of them have married, and have proved, beyond all cavil, that the highest mental training does not unfit women for wifehood and motherhood. The Associa-tion of College Alumnæ have collected and published statistics relating to their married associaties, which show that the advanced education they have received has added to their natural endowments, wisdom, strength, patience, balance and self-control; that their husbands and children have been the gainers by being brought under the loving and intelligent care of well-trained wives and mothers, who, in addition to a wise discharge of their domestic duties, have become the centres of scientific or literary study, or of philanthropy, in the communities where they live.

Other college women have gone into For since the days when Harriet Martineau visited our country, in 1836, and found only seven occupations open to women, who were allowed to teach, to be seamstresses, tailoresses, milliners, dressmakers, household servants and factory operatives, and were debarred from all other remunerative employments, the area of woman's work has been immensely enlarged. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the National Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, announced in 1890 that women were working in 342 professional and industrial employments. They are to-day accountants, pharmacists, cashiers, telegraphers, stenographers, type-

dentists, compositors, painters, journalists, painters, writers, authors, architects and sculptors.

Their capacity for public affairs receives large recognition at the present time. They are elected or appointed to such offices as those of town and county clerk, register of deeds, pension agent, prison commissioner, State librarian, State legislators in the woman suffrage States, overseer of the poor, school super-

intendent and school supervisor. serve as executors and administrators of estates, trustees and guardians of property, trusts and children, engrossing clerks of State Legislatures, wardens of women's State prisons, college presidents and pro-fessors, members of boards of State charities, lunacy and corrections, police matrons and postmasters. "And although many women have been appointed to positions in departments of government and to important employments and trusts," Senator William H. Blair, of New Hamp-shire, from his seat in Congress, "as far as

your committee are aware, no charge of incompetency or malfeasance in office has ever been sustained against a woman in

A yet larger number of college women have found their way into the literary field. The great magazines, which publish much of the best literature of the day, have been friendly to women writers from Five hundred women have the very first. contributed articles to the Century Magazine from its organization under the old name of "Scribner." Three hundred women have contributed to Harper's Monthly, 200 to the Magazine of Poetry, and from 700 to 800 to the Ladies' Home Journal, in the nine years of its existence. A late year's number of that journal represented the work of about 140 women. Twenty-two women have contributed to the Forum, and two-thirds of the contributors to the New England Magazine are women. Some of the most successful women. Some of the most successful editors of magazines have been women. Mrs. Jane C. Croly (Jennie June), Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt, Mrs. Frank Leslie and Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the Magazine of History, established by herself, are prominent examples. women editors and associate editors of newspapers, as also the women journalists of the day, are too many to catalogue. Nor have I space to speak of the brilliant women writers who are at the front to-day -Margaret Deland, Miss Murfree, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Hallock Foote, Amelia E. Barr, Agnes Repplier, Lillie Chace Wyman, Octave Thanet, Olive Thorne Miller, Mary E. Wilkins, Edith M. Thomas, Louise Chandler Moulton, Edna Dean Proctor, Louise Imogen Guiney, and a host of others—each working distinctiving host of others—each working distinctly in

a field of her own. The advancement of women in professional life has been less rapid and pronounced than in literature. The history of woman's admission to the professions is the story of a prolonged and acrimonious crusade against intolerance and profescrusade against intolerance and professional bigotry. Until women had received collegiate education, there was little ambition or effort on their part to enter the professions. But with an increase of knowledge, a thorough mental training and the consciousness of ability to succeed in the work of the professions, they sought the special education for their self-imposed task. Dr. Elizabeth Black-well, the pioneer medical woman, went up and down the country like a mendicant asking medical schools for a chance to fit herself for the practice of medicine. In 1849 she obtained it and became the leader of the noble army of women physicians who have done more to change the conditions that threatened to make women and invalidism interchangeable terms than men physicians are able to do, from the very nature of things.

The training of women for medical practice was so stoutly opposed by medical schools and men physicians, that it was absolutely necessary that medical schools, conducted by women, should be founded for the education of women students, and hospitals established for their clinical training. To this work they bent their energies, and in about a quarter of a century they have established about six such hospitals, and founded four women's medical schools. In the West many medical schools of the highest standing have been opened to them, which are largely coeducational. In the East the number is less.

Women are now serving as physicians in insane asylums, in women's State prisons, and in other institutions founded for women. The census of 1880 records 2,500 women physicians in the United States. The number will be greatly increased with another census—doubled, if

not quadrupled.

The admission of women to the theological schools and the ministry is still hotly contested, and yet they are gradually obtaining entrance to this profession. Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, a gradnet. Antoinette Brown Blackweil, a grad-uate of Oberlin College, was the first woman ordained in this country, nearly half a century ago. Following her was Rev. Olympia Brown Willis, a graduate of Antioch College, some twenty-five years later. And so the movement progressed, until Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, D. D., who was associated with Rev. Dr. Barrows in the management of the "Parliament of Religions," held in Chicago during the World's Fair, discovered seventeen different denominations which ordained women to the ministry.

Women have found it equally tedious and bitter to obtain legal instruction and admission to the profession of law The common law of England becoming the law of America, its women have been regarded as ineligible to admission to the bar, until within the last quarter of a century. The first woman to ask and obtain admission to the bar of this country was Mrs. Arabella A. Mansfield, at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., in 1869. Step by step women have made their way into the profession of law, and one by one the law schools have been opened to them, Through the heroic and wise persistence of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, women are now admitted to practice in the National Court of Claims, and also in the Supreme Court of the United States, and ten women

the country women have acted as police judges, justices of the peace, grand and petit jurors, federal and State court clerk and deputy clerks, official stenographen and reporters for federal and State courts, special examiners or referees, court appraisers, court record writers, notaria public, legislative clerks, deputy con stables, examiners in chancery, and examiners of applicants for admission to stables. the bar, and State and federal court commissioners, where many cases have been tried before them. Two of the ablest legal journals of the country have been established by women, who are their

have pleaded their cases in this highest court of the land. In different parts of

Side by side with this phenomenal development of women, and always subsidiary to it, when not its direct cause, the movement for woman's enfranchisement has proceeded with deepening earnestness, urged onward by the spurs of continual victories. Four States have already en franchised women and placed them on terms of legal equality with men. In twenty - eight States they have been granted partial suffrage. A great host of women have come to regard this as the largest question before the world to-day and as underlying and involving the just settlement of the great social and more problems of the time. In the great area of

editors and proprietors.

the woman suffrage debate, which now stretches from ocean to ocean, we find large numbers of college women, who reinforce the veteran workers with the enthusiasm of their young lives, and with new arguments deduced from their college studies.

lege studies.

"After the Diploma—What?" In view of the fact that the collegiate education of woman has broadened her field of work, introduced her into the professions, and finally led her to demand for herself the same freedom, self-ownership and rights in government as are accorded to men, may I not reply to your query, "Behold the women! Are they not answering you in a hundred practical ways?"

## THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held at the headquarters of the Massachusetts W. S. A., 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, April 13, at 2.30 P. M. Miss Eva Channing, granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Channing, and a graduate of Boston University, will be the lecturer. Her topic will be, "Bicycling for Women." A free discussion will follow, concerning methods of riding, bicycle costumes, rules to be observed, dangers to be avoided, etc. A social hour at the close, during which light refreshments are served, is one of the features of the Fortnightly most highly prized.

Members admitted on presentation of their membership tickets, and all others on the payment of an admission fee of 15 cents. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

## THE SUFFRAGE FAIR.

Last year the Massachusetts W. S. A. voted to try to get through 1896 without a Fair. The New England Hospital Fair was to be held that year, and would have conflicted seriously with ours. It was therefore felt that we must make a strenuous effort to raise the money needed for the expenses of the State work in some other way. The local Leagues exerted themselves vigorously and contributed a substantial sum to the State treasury, and two legacies came in opportunely, so that the Association did get through the year without a Fair.

Next winter, however, it will be necessary to hold one. The Executive Committee, after thoroughly discussing the matter, has voted unanimously to do so. Lorimer Hall, in the new Tremont Temple, has been engaged for six days in the first half of next December, and an active Fair Committee has been elected, with power to add to its members. The names will be published as soon as the list is complete.

A novel feature will be a Mary A. Livermore table, a Julia Ward Howe table, and a Lucy Stone table. On each of these, in addition to photographs, books, and autographs of the woman for whom the table is named, there will be for sale articles contributed to the Fair by her friends; and gifts of any sort are invited from the many friends of these three distinguished women, in any part of the country.

Mrs. Livermore has already received a present of a great quantity of beautiful

silk and satin to be made up; and Mrs. Judith W. Smith says she has never known the promises of cooperation to be so general and so cheerful as they are this year, at the beginning of the preparations for any previous Suffrage Fair.

Now let every one begin without delay to make things, and to urge all their friends to do likewise.

A. S. B.

## COLORADO WOMEN AND THE OUTLOOK.

Not long ago, Dr. Lyman Abbott's paper, the Outlook, published a fivecolumn article purporting to be written by one Priscilla Leonard, who had lately visited Colorado, and who gave an unfavorable report of the workings of equal suffrage there. The general lack of accuracy in this account may be judged by the following sample: Priscilla Leonard says that whenever she asked the question, "Does legislation trend, in any degree, toward temperance and social purity?" the answer was always in the negative. Yet the first Colorado Legislature that was elected in part by women raised the age of protection for girls to eighteen; and since women were enfranchised, the number of no-license towns in Colorado has been more than quadrupled.

It now turns out that there is no such person as Priscilla Leonard, and that the writer of the article in the Outlook is Emily Bissell. Colorado women are naturally much dissatisfied with her incorrect statements, and Dr. Abbott has been flooded with communications on the other side. Mrs. Ione T. Hanna, who is perhaps regarded with more general confidence and respect in Denver than any other woman, has written to the Outlook. Others that have written are Mrs. Helen G. Ecob, Mrs. Peavy, ex-State Superintendent of Education, Mrs. Platt, president of the Denver Woman's Club, Miss Pease, of the Civic Federation, Miss Reynolds, of the Denver News, and many others, including, we have reason to believe, Mrs. Nathan P. Hill.

It remains to be seen whether all these well-known women, put together, and writing over their own signatures, will have as much space accorded them in the columns of the *Outlook* as Dr. Abbott gave to a transient visitor in Colorado, who was not willing to sign her name to her statements. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## WOMEN ARTISTS.

At the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opened in New York this week, the Dodge prize for the best picture painted by a woman was awarded to Miss M. L. Macomber's "St. Catherine."

The Mary Smith prize of \$100 has been awarded by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts to Miss Elizabeth Bonsail, for the picture entitled "Hot Milk"—a group of cats waiting about a bowl.

Miss Enid Yandell is at work on the central figure for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, a statue of Pallas Athene, copied from the antique, and standing 40 feet high, including pedestal. Among the notable works accomplished by Miss Yandell since the World's Fair are a Check stamped with her name and check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation. "Widow." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation. "Widow." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation. "Widow." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation. "Widow." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation. "Widow." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French abbreviation." These antiquated for law are found in every department of the check stamped with her name and ceded by the French law are found in every department.

monument in honor of Maj. Lewis, which was unveiled in New Haven, Conn., in July, 1894, and a portrait bust in marble of Chancellor Garland for the Vanderbilt Alumni Association, which will be placed in the chapel of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Miss Yandell went to Paris for study about two years ago, and was elected president of the American Art Association of Paris. Two statuettes, one of her sister, and the other of Miss Mc-Pherson, of Washington, in platina and bronze, were accepted by the Art Exhibit. This work is the revival of a lost art. Years ago some statuettes were unearthed at Tanagra, which were portraits. These works of Miss Yandell are perfect reproductions of the models, even to colors and life tints.

An exhibition of pictures and statuary by Chicago artists was recently given under the auspices of the West End Woman's Club, which offered three prizes. Pauline A. Dohn, for the fine subject picture, "What the Stork Brought," won the \$100 prize for the best oil painting. This picture shows a young mother with two little children at her side, all gazing reverently and tenderly upon the wee baby resting in her lap. The prize of \$50 for the best work in water colors was awarded to Anna L. Stacy for a portrait sketch.

Miss Grace Lincoln Temple, the decorator of the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition, has decorated the interior of the newly bought Cleveland residence at Princeton, N. J. F. M. A.

## WOMEN IN FRANCE.

Woman in France is, according to the Code Napoleon, the present code, "a perpetual minor." Her husband has a full right to all her earnings, and, unless so specified in the marriage contract, to all her possessions, real or personal. She may open a savings-bank account in her own name, but she cannot draw a cent without his permission, and if he insists upon it, he can draw this money without her consent. A French woman asks: "Why should a son have more rights than his mother? Why can a woman bear a son, but not be legally permitted to testify that she has done so? Her testimony can hang a man; why can it not prove the birth of either a boy or a girl?"

Great banking establishments, with Government charters, cannot pay a check drawn by a woman, even if the money be her own and deposited by her, without her husband's written permission, which he usually gives once for all; otherwise he could sue the bank for giving his money without his authorization. This is so customary that when a married woman gives in her name to open an account, the first questions asked are: "Are you a widow?" or "Have you your husband's authorization?" If the new depositor is a widow, she will find each check stamped with her name and preceded by the French abbreviation for "Widow." These antiquated forms of law are found in every department of French life, hampering movement, development and progress at every point.

MRS. MAUDE BALLINGTON BOOTH spoke at Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, last Sunday evening, in behalf of convicts. She gave encouraging reports of the results of this work during the year that the Volunteers have been in existence. She said the members behind the bars now number 1,300, distributed about in the prisons of seven different States. She receives on an average 300 letters a week from prisoners, and she sends replies, intended to be of comfort and encouragement.

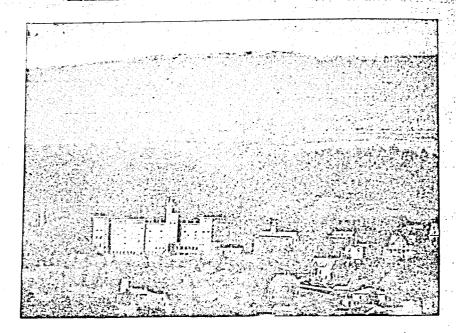
MRS. MARGARET DELAND gave a talk last week at the Boston Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, upon "House-keepers' Conscience." She dwelt upon the desirability of taking a broader and higher view of the relations between mistress and maid. She spoke upon kindness, justice, and the sense of proportion which must be observed. This talk was largely attended by women of wealth and fashion, and served to bring into prominent notice the new movement known as the Domestic Reform League.

MRS. ELLEN M. PUTNAM, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent of the new State home for veterans and their wives and army nurses, established by the efforts of the Women's Relief Corps, which is now almost completed at Oxford, N. Y. Mrs. Putnam has for thirty-six years been one of the most efficient teachers in the Buffalo public schools, having held her present position, as department principal, for twenty years. She is well known through the State as a woman of unusual executive ability and of great patriotism.

Mrs. Joseph Hartzell, wife of the new Methodist Episcopal bishop to Africa, has been her husband's earnest co-worker in all philanthropic tasks, and is well known in Cincinnati and vicinity for her broadminded beneficence and wise charity. She is a sister of Miss Helen Culver, who lately gave \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago. Mrs. Hartzell will probably go as far as Europe with her husband, remaining there while he makes his first tour of Africa, and going to the dark continent with him two years hence, when he undertakes his regular labors there.

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, president of the National Council of Women for Canada, and wife of the Governor-General of Canada, delivered the address at the quarterly convocation of the University of Chicago, on April 1. Lady Aberdeen said that the idea of coëducation and cooperation should be accepted throughout life. The forming of associations of women has been necessary for training and strength, but should be regarded as a temporary expedient to meet a temporary need. "Man was not meant to live alone," she said, "but still less was woman. It may be well and desirable at the present time to have our women's clubs and councils, and let us put our best effort into them to make them produce their best fruit; but let us also remember that they are but a means to an end, and that the redemption of the race can only be compassed by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department of life-not both necessarily doing the same work, but combining to do each their own part of the whole together." 

## HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



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J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

## ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A few more Armenian refugees can be had to do house work or farm work.

One young man has experience of all kinds of house work, speaks English enough to make himself understood, and is well recommended by his last employer as willing, clean and neat.

Two more Armenian cooks have arrived. One speaks English, and has a good recommendation from an American missionary in whose family he worked for seventeen years.

We have sent several Armenian boys to families where they can work for their board while attending a public school. One of them has been for several months in Stanstead, Canada. A member of the household writes:

I want to tell you what a comfort—
is here. I don't know what we should do
without him. He has improved wonderfully in English, too

Another, fifteen years old, is working in Lowell, Mass., for his board, while going to school. The lady for whom he works says:

We like him. He seems bright, and willing to do everything, and eager to learn.

A. S. B.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College, is quoted as once saying to a body of entering students: "It may be, girls, that you will not be able to get any more bread and butter in this world by going to college. But believe me when I tell you that a college education will make every morsel of bread and butter that you eat taste the sweeter to you forever."

A series of "county suffrage conventions" are in progress in Iowa.

3

A sample box of delicious home-made candy of different kinds, prepared by a daughter of Mrs. Judith W. Smith, was handed about at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts W. S. A., and was greatly enjoyed. She is prepared to take orders for candy; prices 60 and 30 cents per pound. Her address is Mrs. Jenny S. Merrick, care Mrs. J. W. Smith, 76 White Street, East Boston.

The woman question was considered by the Current Events class of the Virginia Street Universalist Church at Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass., on Friday evening of last week. The speakers were Mrs. James Beatly, of the Church of the Disciples, and Miss Blackwell. Mrs. Beatly said that a friend of hers who lately visited Colorado was much shocked by finding that there were three woren in the Legislature; but he said it was unde niable that they were doing admirable work there. It is the custom for the Current Events class to have speakers on both siles, and a gentleman in the audience expressed dissatisfaction because on this occasion both the speakers were in favor of equal rights for women. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker, rose and explained that he had made every effort to secure some one to give an address in the negative, and had even asked the Anti-Suffrage Association to send some of their speakers; but when they found that Miss Blackwell was to be there none of them would consent to come : :::::::

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## The Moman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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## TO CURE POLITICAL INDIFFERENCE.

An article in the April Arena gives some startling figures showing the indifference with which many men regard their political duties: "In some cities, less than thirty per cent. of the voters cast a ballot, and in twenty-four of the largest cities barely half of the voters vote. The stay-at-home vote increased in Pennsylvania from 70,000 in 1888 to 610,-000 in 1895; in New York, from 75,000 to 510,000; in Massachusetts, from 80,000 to 230,000; in Ohio, from 40,000 to 180,000. In Georgia, at a recent election, only nine per cent. of the voters voted."

Where the majority of men do not care to vote, this fact is never regarded as any argument that the minority of men who are sufficiently patriotic and publicspirited to wish to vote should be prevented from doing so. If this would not be a sound argument in the case of men, why is it any better when applied to women?

· How to cure the political indifference of men is an anxious question among the friends of good government. Experience proves that woman suffrage helps powerfully in this direction. Mrs. Howard S. Stansbury, of Denver, says:

"When suffrage was first granted to Colorado women, we were told we should never go to the primary meetings. We asked our husbands, 'Is it our duty?' They answered, 'It most certainly is. Everybody ought to go, but nobody does.' We inquired, and found that nobody ever had. But when we said we were going, they put on their overcoats and went with us. One of the marked results of woman suffrage has been to bring out a much larger attendance of men at the primaries."

Mrs. Helen G. Ecob, formerly of Albany, N. Y., now of Denver, says: "The enthusiasm of women created a renaissance of interest among men, arousing the indifferent from their political torpor."

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Denver, says: "Equal suffrage has not only educated women and elevated the primaries, but it has given back to the State the services of her best men, large numbers of whom had got into the habit of neglecting their political duties."

It may be said that, though women would perhaps show themselves earnest and conscientious about voting at first, yet after the novelty wore off they would | daughters.

be apt to sink into indifference, like the men, and merely swell the ranks of the non-voters. But in Wyoming, where women have had full suffrage for 28 years, the Secretary of State has just published a report showing that 90 per cent. of them vote.

How to induce good men to vote is the problem of the day. The answer is, Give the ballot to their wives.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### A WOMAN TRUANT OFFICER.

There are seventeen male and three female truant officers in New York City, whose duty it is to see that children between the ages of eight and fourteen years attend school. One of the most successful is Mrs. Alger, whose field is largely in a tenement district. She is so sure to locate the truants that the runaway schoolboys call her "de woman cop." She deals with each one according to his disposition, environment and necessities. She maintains a personal interest in the boys, makes friends with them, and in many instances transforms them into regular school attendants and respectable, industrious lads.

## THE DENVER VICTORY.

The Rocky Mountain News says:

The women of Denver have silenced those who have asserted that the possession of equal suffrage by women is not a powerful weapon in behalf of good government. The ladies of the Civic Federation gallantly raised the banner long ago, tion gallantly raised the banner long ago, and were largely instrumental in framing the Taxpayers' ticket. They were aided during the canvass and on yesterday by thousands of women who could not be swerved from their convictions by sophisters of the plandings of partises. try or the pleadings of partisans. The News believes that the action of the women of Denver will win praise for their sex from every part of the country, and that they will never relax their determination to make the only large city in which women vote the best-governed city in the

Denver is not the only large city in which women vote. They vote in every city of England and Scotland, in every city of Kansas, and in almost every city of Canada; and their votes are generally on the side of good government. But the object-lesson in Denver is conspicuous and on a large scale.

Mrs. Helen G. Ecob writes:

The Taxpayers' ticket, which won an overwhelming victory in the municipal election of Denver on April 6, is the ticket nominated by the convention called by the Women's Civic Federation. This organization coöperated with the Taxpayers in an effort to put competent and trust-worthy men in nomination, the Civic Federation adopting the name and emblem of the Taxpayers. The triumph of this effort for good government shows what may effort for good goverment shows what may be accomplished when high-minded women put their shoulders to the political wheel, and Denver rejoices in her enfranchised

#### THE SUFFRAGE FAIR.

The Woman Suffrage Fair will be held in Lorimer Hall, Boston, Dec. 6-11.

Mrs. Mary Schlesinger will be the head of the table prepared by the Brookline League. Each of the 130 members of the League is to make one article and to buy one. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Page and a subcommittee of eleven have the matter in charge. The Brookline table is sure to be a success.

Mrs. Homer, of the Belmont League, will make a specialty of canned fruits, both giving them herself and soliciting them from others.

Mrs. Myra Pitman will give an entertainment in the fall for the benefit of the Fair.

Mrs. Livermore has already received "bushels of silks and satins."

Other Leagues and individuals are known to have in hand work for the Fair, but have not sent in details as to what they are doing. Every League or individual is urged to report work and plans as fully as possible, that they may be published as suggestions and encouragement to others. A. S. B.

## MISS ANTHONY'S BIOGRAPHY.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is busily at work assisting Mrs. Ida Harper in the preparation of her biography. She finds that she has thousands of letters from her friends and co-workers, containing their opinions of everything and everybody, but she has almost none of her own letters, containing what she herself thought and said. Miss Anthony therefore earnestly asks her old friends, or their children, to send her all letters of hers that they have in their possession. She will return them, if desired, after getting from them what she needs for her book. Her address is 17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y.

## BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

Dr. S. W. Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, presented some interesting figures at the last quarterly meeting of the American Statistical Association, showing the comparative fatality of consumption in men and in women. In 1851 the rate was 1,451 females to 1,000 males; in 1890, 1,055 females to 1,000 males; and last year (1895) 974 females to 1,000 males, being the first year in the history of the State in which the number of deaths among women from phthisis was less than among men. He considers it a significant fact that a uniform reduction in the rate of women's deaths from this disease began about five years ago-about the time when women began to ride the bicycle extensively, and he believes that this diminution in the death rate is due directly to this great increase in open-air exercise among women.

#### COLORADO WOMEN AND THE OUTLOOK.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's paper, the Outlook. lately published an article signed "Priscilla Leonard," written by Miss Emily Bissell, declaring that woman suffrage in Colorado had not promoted good government, temperance or social purity, that there were no women on the Denver school board, that the vote of the women had largely fallen off, and that the laws of Colorado in regard to married women's property rights, etc., were far behind those of most other States. Each and every one of these statements was erroneous.

Miss Bissell, so far as we have been able to learn, had spent only a few days in Denver and in Colorado Springs, and her cursory observations, not likely under the circumstances to be of great value, were colored by a strong preconceived prejudice against equal suffrage.

In addition to the serious errors of fact in her letter, Miss Bissell made a number of garbled quotations from an article by Mrs. Ecob in the Woman's Journal, giving the impression that Mrs. Ecob herself did not claim that equal suffrage had done good.

Much indignation was naturally aroused in Colorado by these misrepresentations, and Mrs. Ecob, Mrs. Hanna, and other women of Denver, wrote to the Outlook in protest. But the Outlook, which had been able to give five columns to Miss Bissell's record of her transient impressions, declined all these articles from wellinformed Colorado women, on the ground of lack of space, and merely corrected some of the more flagrant errors of fact in an editorial note. Comment would be superfluous

The Woman's Journal publishes Mrs. Ecob's letter to the Outlook. We give extracts below. A. S. B.

## COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTERS.

Travellers making the tour of the world in ninety days pick up chance bits of information, and then sit in judgment upon the work of missions in foreign lands. So tourists come to Colorado with preconceived notions concerning equal suffrage, ensconce themselves at the Brown Palace for a day or two, and then write up the case to their own satisfaction. If it requires a year for strangers to become accustomed to our altitude, just a mile above sea-level, how much longer time is required to understand the problems of a State where all the conditions are unique, and the political problems, by reason of party subdivisions, are unusually complex?

A writer on Colorado in the Outlook of March 20 gave the impressions of a visitor who was not correctly informed on important matters. Her deductions would have been impossible to one who had entered into the life of Colorado women. Mrs. Leonard (Miss Bissell) finds the new voters in a lethargic condition, indifferent to the public welfare, and exerting no appreciable influence in the solution of State and municipal problems.

Her statement that Colorado women hold justice, not expediency, to be the ground of equal suffrage is perfectly cor-

rect. Whether men and women have a natural or abstract right to the ballot does not concern them. Admit that it is an artificial gift, is it not logical to inquire by what authority one-half of the community may seize this gift and withhold it from the other half? Justice is the only ground on which women should ask for franchise, the only ground on which the State should grant it. But we are proving in Colorado that justice is expedient, and that the mother-heart is helpful in the civic home, just as it is in family life.

"Mrs. Leonard" is mistaken in her statement that no woman is on the School Board of Denver. Dr. Mary Bates is an able and efficient member of the Board of Education in District No. 1. In District No. 4 the board consists entirely of women. County superintendents and school boards of other cities are filled almost entirely by women. It is also a mistake to assert that school elections in Denver are corrupt. They are entirely devoid of politics. For three years a persistent effort has been made to foist a politician upon District No. 1, the most important district in the city, but without success. The leading women of Denver give especial care to these school elections. It is a novel sight to Eastern eyes to see the daughter of a millionaire busy at the polls from morning till night. Mrs. Peavy, the State Superintendent of Schools, is succeeded by another woman. Her record is not easily paralleled in the history of school administration. But she was confronted by an Augean Stable, the accumulation of years of incompetence and malfeasance in office. The application of strict business principles in the management of school affairs occasioned the ill-will of politicians who control nominations. Mrs. Peavy's magnificent work has inaugurated a new order, which coming administrators cannot ignore and from which retreat is impossible.

The first result of equal suffrage in Colorado was a quickening of public sentiment. The new voters brought in an earnest spirit of investigation that compelled the attention of men who had long been indifferent to political abuses. Good politics are to the State what good house keeping is to the home. When women entered this disordered and filthy realm, they at once set about a renovation. Then men began to realize the disadvantages of one-sided housekeeping.

Equal suffrage has secured a better class of officials, because women are independent voters. Every name in nomination is put through the crucible of investigation. A man disreputable in private life is remorselessly scratched. The good man, whatever his party, is endorsed.

When we remember that election day in many States is the scene of drunkenness and mobs, sometimes resulting in murder, is it a small thing that woman's enfranchisement has improved the condition of polling places; that booths are always in respectable neighborhoods and decent buildings; that clandestine treating is diminished to a degree which makes intoxication rare; and that election day in Denver is more quiet than Sunday?

The laws against gambling and other iniquities are better enforced. Greater economy in administration is secured. A

large number of towns have been added to the no-license list, and the moral atmosphere of the Legislature has been purified by the elimination of the questionable typewriter and clerk.

It has been urged that equal suffrage would find women clamorous for office. This has not proved the case in actual experience. Women have asked for appointments only on school boards, and it is as difficult to find the right kind of women to serve in municipal affairs as it is to find the right kind of men. Moreover, there is a strong feeling that in the present stage of social development, it is wise that public offices be filled by men. A remarkable example of this spirit is the Convention of the Civic Federation, where no woman was put in nomination. The only desire was to nominate men honorable in public and private life, and fitted for office.

The old common law, which gives the widow a life interest in one-third the estate of her husband, does not prevail in Colorado. The widow is entitled to onehalf the estate of her husband, and, if she has borne children, it cannot be willed away from her. Should such an attempt be made, the widow has election to take under the statute and not under the will, and so holds one-half the estate. Father and mother are joint guardians of the child, with equal rights, powers and duties. The erroneous impression that the property rights of married women are not protected in Colorado may arise from the fact that the husband has power to deed property without the signature of the wife. This law is reciprocal, and is therefore no more unjust to women than to men. The law grew out of the exigencies of early history. The pioneers left their families in Eastern homes, to come to a frontier country. To await the slow process of the mail in securing signatures was inexpedient, especially in mining transactions. A bill requiring a joint signature is now before the Legislature.

Criminal laws, upon the best legal authority, are as severe as in other States. Legal protection for girls is fixed at eighteen years. A bill for the right of veto of the liquor traffic in the precincts of Denver was presented to the Legislature this winter, and is championed by the women of the city.

No person has authority to assert that there is a decrease in the vote of women. Registration is made without reference to sex, and the only method of compilation is the culling of feminine names from the registration books in the office of the county clerk, requiring days of tedious deciphering. Such an enumeration was made in 1894, the count showing that 94 per cent. of Denver women registered, and that 84 per cent. voted. Since this election, no separate enumeration has been made. The county clerk expresses the opinion that there is no decrease in the vote, and his statement is the only information on the subject.

It is the general impression of those who remain in Colorado long enough to come into touch with the life of the State, that her women, in a marked degree, show the broadening and ennobling effect of their larger new life. The besetting sins of gossip, personal vanity, trivial

details of fashionable life, are lost in the larger interests of the broader life. Nowhere are women more intelligent in public affairs, or more profoundly alive to educational and civic interests.

HELEN G. ECOB.

Denver, April 12, 1897.

[Mrs. Ecob appended the statement put forth by the governor and three ex-governors of Colorado, all the judges of the Supreme Court, and of the District and Appellate Courts, the presidents of the chief women's societies of Denver, and many others, testifying that more than three-fourths of the women vote, and that "the vote of women is noticeably more conscientious than that of men." As this statement, with its long list of eminent signers, has already been published in full in our columns, we do not reproduce it here.-ED. W. C.]

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Romantic incident as well as hard work attended the progress of the Suffrage Amendment in the fifth regular session of the Washington Legislature. The Reform Legislature of 1897 was pledged to the measure, but it had its vicissitudes, for all that.

It was the intention of the House to honor the women (or was it to honor the list of bills?) by making this amendment No. 1. But there was a gentle strife about who should introduce it. The work stayed not, however, for men or measures, and when Representative DeMattos got the floor and launched his skilfully devised suffrage amendment, it was No. 24, made to the section prescribing an educational qualification for the voters, which was made constitutional in the election of 1896. He made it read: "Any person" (instead of "male" person) "having the required education, age, etc., is a legal voter." This was following out the "still hunt" idea, and proposed large things for woman while suppressing all reference to her, a plan much approved; but truth always gains by being lifted up, and no great principle ever lost anything by coming clearly before the people. It was thought that the publication of the amendment in this form, for the three months preceding the election in 1899, would arouse little or no opposition, inasmuch as many would not perceive that it meant woman's ballot. No. 24 passed the House early, with but fourteen out of seventyeight against it.

The conservative Senate had a bill (S. B. 51), which simply and directly declared that women should not be denied the right of suffrage on account of sex; this to be added to the constitution as Sec. 9. Whether because this rose above the "Hidden Hand" method, or whether, like Audrey to Touchstone, "dear because mine own," it was preferred by the Senate to House bill No. 24. There was no unseemly haste about so grave a matter. After several postponements for good reasons, the final vote in the Upper House was reached in the seventh week of the session, on the afternoon of Feb. 22. It was reported earlier that one Senator was so sensitive to outside influences that he could not endure the presence of women in the lobby, and in self-defence he de- the two bodies. The House could not see

clared that if one showed her face there on the event of the consideration of this bill in which woman was supposed to be most closely interested, he would vote against it; but if he could be freed from sight or sound or other token of her. he would vote "Aye." There was a clearing of the chamber of most honneted visitors for a few days after that. One patient woman, who had another important measure in charge, hid behind screens, waited in committee rooms, and picked up such crumbs of information as best she could from the outside, for fear of blocking the wheels of progress. But that had worn away, and by two o'clock of the 22d, mothers, sisters and wives were there with husbands, brothers and sons, to the close crowding of the lobby. I should add right here that the sensitive Senator voted "Aye" when the right time came; so he was better than his word, like the son that answered his father, "I go not," but went.

Senator Hill, the author of the bill (an English brother), spoke clearly and forcefully in its support. He pointed out the justice, the consistency, the reasonableness, the need, the feasibility and expediency of giving the ballot to woman. He dwelt upon the importance of uniting heart and head in government. His speech ought to be in leaflet form and sown broadcast. There was little that could be called debate. One speaker insisted on referring the matter to women to see if they wanted to vote. A few urged that "women were too pure to mingle in politics;" but no word of slight to her head or hand or heart fell from any lips. There was much warmth in the discussion of "Why Washington women were deprived of suffrage." Senator Taylor, an ardent suffragist, said, of the Supreme Bench that rendered the decision against them, that the judge who wrote the decision had died, two that concurred in it had sunk into hopeless obscurity, and the only one that might be called a survivor had repented. One of the opposition asked if penning that decision had killed the judge? The reply came with warmth, "Yes, any reasoning which could make out that a woman was not a person" (that was the logic of the decision) "must so strain a man's brain as to kill him."

An opposing Senator sought to show that women had controlled legislation more without the ballot than men did with it, and cited certain of his brother lawmakers with whom he had labored on this question, and thought they were of his party. But the other day he saw some dainty bouquets on their desks, and now they were for the amendment. "Did you get one?" was the swift question from all sides. At his regretful "No," a silverhaired matron, with quick wit, passed a fragrant bunch of yellow jessamine and snowdrops over to him. The house rang with cheers and laughter, while the Senator received it with gallant respect, and tried to pin it on his coat. Roll-call showed 23 yeas to 11 nays, just the necessary two-thirds, and President Daniels declared it passed, with gladness in his

This put another grain of sand between

why its admirable bill should have been thrown aside, and was inclined to put by S. B. 51 till further effort was made to convince the Senate of the superior merits of the H. B. 24. This was dangerous, in view of the fact that a large part of the work of the session was being telescoped into the last week.

Mrs. Peters, vice-president of the State E. S. A., who toiled bravely through the sixty days, having special privileges as a reporter, cared more for the kernel than for its husk. It was the ballot she wanted. and she followed up the matter with untiring zeal. There was not a shadow of a chance for H. B. 24 in the Senate. The only thing was to get 51 out of its pigeonhole and on the House calendar, which was done, and it ran the gauntlet safely the third day from the end. There were long sighs of relief from many souls that night, but they said softly to one another, "Our work for it, our hard work, lies before us. Voters must be educated before the election."

After the bill was enrolled and signed by President and Speaker, Senator Miller, one of its strong friends, bethought him to examine it with care, and was startled to find that the wrong bill had been enrolled. It was a moment of peril. Taking it to Speaker Cline, he asked if that was the bill passed by the House? Speaker saw that it was not, and promptly tore it up. (The President and Speaker rightfully expect the enrolling committees to see to the correctness of enrolled bills, and seldom do more than look at the titles when they sign them.) How the mistake came has not transpired, but the right bill was unearthed, enrolled and signed. Mrs. Peters was sworn in as special messenger, and took it to Governor Rogers, who said, pleasantly, after he had affixed his name, "There, you have the law."

Some who voted to submit the amendment because it was asked for by their constituents, expressed grave doubts about its wisdom. Voting seemed to them an impossible work for woman. There was an instructive incident along this line in the Senate the closing night. A serio-comic wrangle was in progress over the reading of a long bill, whether it should be read entire or in part. At last the Mentor of the Senate demanded a ruling from the President as to whether they could skip from the second section to the ninety-ninth. Amid general uproar, Senator Taylor shouted, "Mr. President, I would like to ask the gentleman if we have?" "Yes, you have," was the savage Senator Taylor, with mighty emphasis, cried: "Then we can."

Let those who doubt woman's ability to perform successfully the duties of a voter, ask themselves the direct question: "Has she?" The history of Wyoming for the last twenty-eight years, with a rapidly growing number of object-lessons elsewhere in that line, must compel the honest answer, "She HAS." "Then she CAN." Joaquin Miller has said:

The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where or when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not,
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

EMMA E. PAGE, Franchise Supt. W. C. T. U. West Wash.

## MISS WILLARD ON SLUM JOURNALISM.

A New York daily asked Miss Willard's opinion of the "distinguished journalist" (name unknown), who lately said, "What God sees fit to let happen, I see fit to print." She replied:

It is not a question of what is fit for God to let happen; you cannot shirk your personal responsibility or shoulder over the burden of your misdoing upon the Omnipotent. It is a question of what is fit for you to let happen. The bloody prize fight in the sage grass would have been unknown except as "the likes of you" dragged it (with as much apparent affection as a cat lugs her kitten) in among the firesides of the land. It was not "fit" for you to do this; it was not fair; it was most inconsiderate and unkind. The home people have no redress; they have to take your paper or some other, and are condemned to read your headlines and to see your pictures. If you thought to have a "Slum Supplement" or a "Saloon Edition," that would help us out; but where would it leave you, and, as a matter of course, where are you left now?

I write these words more in sorrow than in anger. My only brother was a journalist. I have edited a daily paper in Chicago, and I shall never forget how rich our morning's mail was in criticisms because of some advertisements that were not considered "up to key," and how poor in the praise and much poorer in the subscriptions of good people. The Chicago Times said mockingly of me, "Miss Willard is a temperance Republican—the only one of the species; but for our part we buy and sell news, and that is the whole of it." But the Chicago Times, which in its day was probably the most monstrous illustration we had of what we used to call, and might still call again, "Satanic journalism," bit the dust long ago, as thoroughly as did the Post, which, when my brother died, his heroic young wife and I tried to keep going, and tried in vain. All the same, the core of every question is "What is fit for you to do?" and the fittest will survive, and it will be the newspaper that makes most account of human brotherhood and those qualities by which alone that brotherhood may be developed in the individual, the municipality, the State, the nation, and the wide, wide world.

cipality, the State, the nation, and the wide, wide world.

You ask for my opinion, and here it is, with a frank recognition of the good you have done, and which I believe you mean to do and may do in ten thousandfold larger measure hereafter.

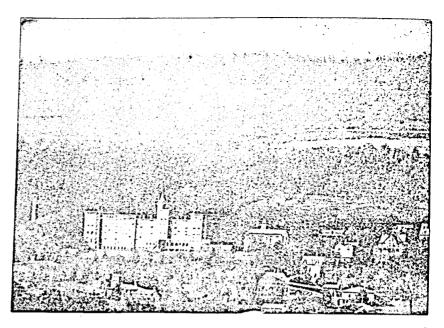
## THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the Fortnightly last Tuesday, there was a large attendance. Mrs. Livermore presided. Miss Eva Channing read a very interesting paper on "Bieycling for Women," which was followed by discussion. Resolutions were passed rejoicing over the great victory for good municipal government just won by the women of Denver, and a description was read of the passage of the woman suffrage amendment by the Legislature of the State of Washington. Refreshments and a social hour followed.

## ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A few more Armenian refugees have arrived. There are several young men wishing to do housework; two or three bright boys wanting to do chores for their board in a family where they can attend a public school; and a few male cooks. One can speak English, and has a good recom-

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established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

mendation from an American family in Constantinople for whom he cooked for seventeen years. There is also a family consisting of father, mother and twelve-year-old daughter. They want to work where they can be together. The father speaks some English. He is a carpenter, but is willing to do anything. The mother understands washing, ironing, sewing, and general housework. She is well recommended as a good worker and a bright woman. These are good people, and would be valuable help.

A. S. B.

## GOING TO NASHVILLE.

The Association for the Advancement of Women held its mid-year conference at 5 Park Street, Boston, April S.

It was voted to accept the cordial invitation of several large organizations of women in Nashville, Tenn., to hold the next annual meeting of the A. A. W. in that city. The city government and the Nashville Chamber of Commerce joined in the invitation.

Miami County was one of the nearly thirty counties in Kansas that last fall elected women as county superintendents of schools. Miss Lizzie Boyle, a successful teacher of several years' experience, was the only candidate on the Republican ticket who was elected. She was (being a woman) acceptable to all parties, and is filling her position with credit to herself and satisfaction to all.

Mrs. Katie R. Addison, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, calls attention to the fallacy of the accusation

constantly made that the advocates of equal rights are almost all spinsters. She says: "I do not know how it may be elsewhere, but in Kansas we have but one unmarried woman on the official board, and sheayoung woman (Laura Gregg)."

The New York Herald complains that the woman teachers are underpaid on the ground that if the women's salaries are advanced the men's might be scaled down, and adds:

The city can well afford to pay good prices for good teachers of both sexes. Our whole system of public education is mapped out on a broad and liberal scale, with this single exception, that the old-fashioned idea of a weaker sex that deserves smaller consideration has been permitted to retain a place in the mind of the Board of Education. Practically there is no weaker sex nowadays, especially in the class-rooms of our universities and normal schools. Woman's brain ranges along with man's. The outputs of her brain should, approximately at least, be as valuable as man's.

## LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helictype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

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No. 17.

## The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

## ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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## COLORADO WOMEN AND THE MILITIA.

The manufacture of false news about Colorado women is carried on so actively that it would take the whole energies of an expert carpenter to nail all the lies put forth on the subject. The latest story was that the women of Colorado were to be enrolled in the militia. The new militia law of that State reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Every able-bodied male citizen of Colorado, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, residing therein, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except persons exempt by law, shall be subject to military duty.

Gov. Adams, of Colorado, writes:

Above find Sec. 1 of the new militia law. This is as passed, and signed by me. In the printed bill the word "male" was omitted, but it was inserted before passage. The printed bill was the basis of all the newspaper wit and nonsense.

A little wholesome incredulity will be in order after this, in regard to any report about Colorado which is improbable on its face.

## THE VALUE OF SUFFRAGE.

Very few men or women understand the value of the right to vote. Men do not appreciate it, because they have always had it; women do not appreciate it, because they have never had it. Men and women alike are creatures of habit, and accept established usage as of divine authority.

A bright-minded colored man visited Dahomey, with a desire to civilize that barbarous African tribe. He represented to the men in authority the cruelty of human sacrifices and of ornamenting the walls of their city houses with the ghastly heads of slaughtered victims. After listening attentively to all his arguments, they had but one answer: "It is our custom." And beyond that they could not go.

The remonstrants against woman suffrage, male and female, shut their eyes to reason. In vain we show them that the ballot has always and everywhere promoted the welfare of the class enfranchised; that every extension of suffrage has been a public benefit; that in many ages and countries women have shared political rights with men, and always with good results. To every consideration of justice, reason, experience and common sense, they are deaf and blind. Because women do not vote, it is assumed that

they never will, or can, or ought to vote. They must always be taxed without representation and governed without consent. It is our custom. Ere long, in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, the remonstrants will have to meet the same objection, since there, custom, law and constitution now uphold the voting of women.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held in the parlors of the Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, April 27, at 2.30 P. M.

The lecturer will be Mrs. Marie A. Moore, of Newton, and her subject will be "Oursel's as ithers see us." Mrs. Moore is an artist, and illustrates her lecture with free-hand drawings and large photographs taken from life. At the request of the Twentieth Century Club, she has spent several Sunday afternoons in the Renaissance room, at the Art Museum, explaining the works of art to the visitors, and there she has had many interesting experiences. She not only lectures on art-some of her lectures having been given at the Art Museumbut she has classes in the History of Art. The members of the Fortnightly may anticipate a most charming afternoon.

Members admitted on presentation of their membership tickets. All others will pay an admission fee of fifteen cents. Chocolate and light refreshments served as usual, when an hour of sociability will be enjoyed. MARY A. LIVERMORE,

Pres. Mass. W. S. A.

## MRS. HALL OF DENVER.

When Mayor McMurray, of Denver, was inaugurated on April 13, before a great audience composed largely of women voters, he received no more attention and no more applause than did a medium sized woman, modestly attired, who entered just before the exercises began and took a seat near the railing which separates the council from the space set apart for spectators. This lady, who blushed deeply at the volley of applause which greeted her entrance, was Mrs. Sue Hall, president of the Women's Civic Federation, and chief executive officer of the campaign which resulted in the election of Mayor McMurray on a non-partisan reform ticket by a majority of more than 6,000 votes, although he had against him the combined opposition of the great corporations of the city, and the influential leaders in both the Republican and Democratic parties.

It is said that two years ago, when Mrs.

Hall was urging the Republicans to nominate a clean municipal ticket, she was anxious that her husband should be renominated for city treasurer, but when the offer was made to her to give Frank Hall that nomination provided she would use her influence for the entire ticket, no matter whom the convention might nominate for the other offices, she refused. "The women will support none but good men," was her steadfast reply. The result was that Frank Hall was not nominated. The politicians of both parties put up tickets obnoxious to the women and to good citizens generally, and the city government continued its régime of plunder. This year the Women's Civic Federation and the Taxpayers' League nominated a non partisan reform ticket, and the main credit for the victory of that ticket at the recent election is given to the remarkable executive work of Mrs. Hall. Every municipal office, with the exception of two contested seats in the board of aldermen, was captured by the reformers, backed by the Women's Civic Federation. Many things combined to aid the women, but the contests in each ward over aldermanic candidates showed conclusively that the results were due largely to the generalship and thorough work of the Civic Federation. In recognition of her good work, Mrs. Hall has been selected as delegate to attend the National Municipal League Convention, which meets next month in Louisville, Ky.

In Columbia University, New York, of the eight candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, one is a woman.

The Methodist Episcopal Conferences this spring are casting a larger vote in support of the eligibility of women as delegates to the General Conference than did the conferences which met last fall. At last accounts the total vote stood 6,060 for to 2,574 against.

Armenian refugees continue to arrive, singly or in small groups. There are several young men who wish to do housework. Some of them speak English, and have had more or less experience of housework. Some are professional cooks. There are several active and intelligent young men, able to speak English, who would make good waiters at summer hotels. One plays the violin admirably.

An appeal has just been issued, signed by the bishops of the Anglican Church in London, by Dr. Monro Gibson and by Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the prominent Methodist, urging the municipal voters to elect to the Vestries at the coming elections men and women of high character and humane disposition. The London Methodist Times says: "There is no more important or influential sphere of local Christian and patriotic work than a London Vestry."

## BOUND.

BY HONOR E. WOULFE.

ı.

. Boats were gliding down a stream; a stream at times calm and beautiful, and again rough and unfair.

In the foremost boat were a man and woman. They were talking and laughing, and seemed very happy. He was sitting at her head and a little above her, his hands hanging idly, for the current was carrying them. She lay at full length in the bottom of the boat, and the fair and rounded symmetry of her limbs, with the storm-browned wood for a background, looked like an unsurpassable work in basrelief. Her lips were of that form made for kisses, and her hair changed color under the light of either the sun or the moon. The man gazed upon her, and he knew that she was beautiful.

They passed a bed of flowers growing on the bank.

"Oh, I want them, I want them!" she exclaimed, clapping her white tiny hands as a baby or child would do.

He steered the boat over to them, and leaped on the shore to gather some. The boat rocked gently on the waters and drifted a little, but she lay there wholly unconscious of it, and played with the network that stretched above her and around her and under her, and was securely fastened to the side.

He came back with an armful of the flowers, and threw them in the bottom of the boat. She laughed a rippling laugh that went over the waters and echoed back again. She forgot the network around her, and played with the flowers, and held up the tips of her fingers to be kissed.

Soon another bed of flowers attracted her, and, as before, she clapped her hands and called for them; but he frowned and said, "You cannot have them; they are not good for you."

She pouted, a very tiny pout: "You wore one yesterday."

"Ah, yes, but I am a man. It is different; they are not good for you."

In a very little time the lips were again smiling and the fingers running through the network. She looked up at him, slight euriosity in her face. "What is this for, this network?"

"To protect you. I put that there because I love you. It will keep the storms from you, and the rain and the hot sun. It is a custom to put this protection about our women, we are so solicitous for their comfort."

She looked up at him and smiled, never realizing that she was bound.

The boat passed on, and others came in quick succession, and drifted on with the current. In every boat was a man, and a woman bound; and in some of the boats were children.

II.

The evening sun rested on the waters. White clouds, like immense sea-birds, covered the sky. A boat bearing a man and a woman and a child was slowly drifting. The child's dark curls hung over her white shoulders, and her eyelashes were darker than her hair.

They passed a bed of flowers. "Oh, see !

the beautiful flowers! Please get them for me," the woman cried; but the man's face grew sullen and dark, as he said, "Have I not told you often that you cannot have those flowers? They are not for you. All the women that have gone in the boats before have done without them, and I will not be the first to break the custom by gathering them for you."

Angry tears were in her eyes, and she clinched the little hands that lay under the netting. Then she said, "Unbind me, and let me out to get them for myself." He looked at her surprised, amazed. Of such open rebellion he had never dreamed.

"Hush, hush!" he said, in a low constrained voice. "I would not for the world they heard you in the other boats. It is disgraceful. Why can you not be contented, like the others? They never wanted any but what the men have brought them."

Her lips parted sarcastically. "How do you know they are content, that they never want more? Perhaps they are afraid to tell what they want; or perhaps they think it useless."

"You are very unthankful for the kindnesses I lavish upon you."

"I would rather have freedom."

"How strangely you talk! Any one would think you were a prisoner."

"I am bound."

"Ah. no, you are only protected. And if you would lie quiet as I advise, you would not feel the cords."

"Still they would be there."

"What matter, if they did not hurt?"

"Ah, but they would hurt, thinking of the injustice of it."

"It is not unjust. It is the custom."

"That does not make it right."

"We know what is best for you."

"You cannot know.

"Why?"

"Because you are men. We are women. You can only understand the wants of men."

"Your mind is wandering," he said. "I will go for a stroll on the shore. Perhaps you will be rational when I return."

"Well, go," she answered bitterly. "It is ever thus you put me off. But the time will come when you will be compelled to listen to the voice of reason."

He was gone before she had finished, and the little girl came and laid her cool cheek against the woman's burning one, and they wound their arms around each other. Then the woman whispered with terrible intensity between her closed teeth: "Never let them bind you tight! When they go to put the net over you, raise yourself up as high as you can, and they will place it that much higher. Then watch how they tie the cords, and some night when you are left alone, undo the cords, and seize the oars, and go down the stream as fast as you can. They may catch you-no doubt they will-but no matter, you will have had a little of the glorious life of freedom and the heroic pleasure of breaking the bonds."

The child's arms closed tighter and tighter around the woman as she promised: "I will, I will. If ever I get the chance, I will break the bonds."

m.

It was midnight, and a boat rocked on their futile efforts.

the wind-tossed waters. A man and a woman and two children, a boy and a girl, were in the boat. Flashes of light leapt from the angry sky, and disclosed living clouds of black, full of suppressed wrath. The man at the oars strained his eyes in the vain effort to find a port of safety, and drops of perspiration stood on his brow.

The children each suggested a different course, and cried in their fright. The woman leaned on her elbow and scanned the water. Her lips were white and set, as much in anger as in fear, as she now directed to the right and now to the left,

"Oh, if I were only free! I could help you guide the boat." She moaned and beat at the net till her hands were blistered.

"Oh, no, no!" he quickly answered, "the work would be too rough for you; I could not think of letting you do it. It would kill you."

"Ah, why will you talk sophistry in such a time as this? You know well that work does not kill half so many as idleness does. How do you know my strength? You have never tested it. You have never encouraged or tried to help me to develop into anything but what I am, a woman bound. I do not mind it so much in the sunshine, but when the storms come, these cords seem to cut through the flesh into my heart, when I see my children in danger and you trying to steer the boat alone, when I know two are needed for the work, and I am compelled to lie here bound. See even now how the storm rages and roars about us, and the children cling crying to my skirts! They know as well as I do that I am bound, and that my promises of protection are lies. They know that I have not the power to protect them, since power to protect myself is taken from me."

There was bitterness and sarcasm in her voice, and he answered her bluntly:

"It isn't your duty to protect; it is your duty to guide. They have been under your care and teaching. If you had done your duty, they would know what to do when this storm came. They would lie flat in the boat, and cease their screaming."

"Ah, yes; I tried to inculcate that theory; but when the storm came they forgot all my teachings. How vain to think that I could guide when the danger came, guide without protecting! It can never be done. It is only a make-believe, a shift of responsibility, a mockery. It can never be done." She turned to the man with that look in her eyes you see in the gazelle or the mother deer when the hunter catches the fawn.

"Undo these cords," she pleaded. "You must undo these cords. I want to help my children. Quick, quick! Or, if evil befall them, I will curse the day they were given into my keeping. Unbind me! "She clutched and tore at the netting till some of the cords broke, but they were red in her blood first. No one saw it, for the storm still raged. The boy and the girl tried to help her, but their hands were weak, and they knew when the daylight should come the ones in the boats following would laugh at their futile efforts.

A great gust of wind caught up the boat and hurled the children away from the woman, down to the stern. The boat seemed about to capsize. They climbed to the high edge and clung to each other in terror. The woman saw them—a moment-and sent a shrill scream over the stormy water. The next moment the treacherous wind again caught the boat and hurled it in the opposite direction. plunging the children into the black water. One wild cry, and two bleeding arms stretched into the unseeing night, and all was quiet again.

The fury of the storm abated, and the wind, having spent its force, travelled with less noise and speed; transmitting sound along the river. The woman in the boat rose up on her elbow. Her face and hands were smeared with dry blood, and her hair was white.. The man had dropped the oars and sat dejectedly, his head drooping forward. There was something uncanny in the woman's voice, for it could be distinctly heard even at a greater distance than the fleet wind could carry it.

Every boat stood still in wonder, and consternation, and thought, as she cried out, "O women, why are you so blind, and so senseless, and so cruel? Why do you bring children into the world to be like yourselves, bound? The shackles on your own limbs should teach you mercy and consideration. If you are denied the right to protect your offspring, how dare you bear it and turn it loose to the caprice of the heartless storms? You are told your mission is to teach and to guide; but what avails your guiding and teaching when you have to abandon your subjects to the alluring and treacherous snares of an unknown sea? It is then your voices are needed to counsel, your hands to restrain, and your love to protect. But you are bound; you cannot follow. For us there may be no hope of freedom. The bonds are very strong, and we are weak. But for the ones that must follow, there is hope-nay, there is certainty, if only you now do your duty. Lift your voices up loud and strong and ceaseless, and war against this bondage; make it odious, till the ones that tighten the cords will see the wrong they do, and blush for the blindness of the past. Make it odious, till the new ones to be bound will fight and rebel, and die before they submit to this cruelty that ages have sanctioned, and that church tenets under the unchallenged cognomen of Christianity have pampered and succored and spread."

The woman ceased speaking, and the man by her side still sat with his head bowed. In most of the boats the women were raised up, intently listening. The men and the children too heard her words. Some of the faces were blank and some were sarcastic, and others were sad and thoughtful.

After a few moments, the woman spoke again; but her voice was hoarse and could scarcely be heard: "Believe all that I say. I do not speak at random. I know the servileness of bondage, and I know what I could have done had I been free. I had two children, a boy and a girl. I taught them, and warned them against all kinds of danger. They were very attentive to my counsels while the sun shone, but in

the storm, in the rapidity of the shock of danger, they forgot all, and were lost to me forever. I could have saved them had I not been bound-my God, my God! had I not been bound."

The woman covered her face with her hands, and low moans came through the delicate fingers. The man looked around, half bewildered, for a moment or two. Then he took a knife from his pocket, and slowly opened the blade, and one by one deliberately cut the cords that bound her, and, gathering the net that had enwrapped her, he cast it into the water.

The woman's face was covered, so she did not know that she was free until he put his strong arms around her and lifted her up, and set her by his side. She smiled at him through her tears, and wound her soft arms about his neck.

"You are breaking an old, old custom," she said. "Are you not afraid they will scorn you?"

"I will not mind their scorn." he answered stoutly. "The light has come. Through all these years I have been blind, and you have borne the burden patiently and alone; but now I will help you; I will make what reparation I can. I will work hard to help you make others free.'

For answer she took one of his hands and held it in both of hers; and the boats glided on. But strange unusual murmurs were heard all over the waters.

TV.

Morning awoke. The sun danced a myriad of fantastic figures on the water, darting in and out and over the boats. Flocks of birds swooped down to dip their bills in the water and then be off again. The place was rife with sound, and animated and earnest conversation was heard

The occupants from a cluster of boats talked across to each other. Others joined them. The few grew into an army that thickly studded the space, until little room was left between.

They were discussing the bold and impassioned utterances they had heard in the early morning, and the later speech by the man who had unbound the woman with the white locks and blood-stained bands

One girl's voice was heard above all the others, and soon every eye was on her.

She stood gracefully poised on the seat of the boat, her back foot firmly set, indicative of determination and concentrated force, while the front foot lightly rested a little to the side, as if on the alert and ready for any action. She was not a fully developed woman, but a chrysalis on the banks of the river Transformation, ready to cross at the first signal. She resembled the early pink blush on a spring peach ere the sun's rays have had time to change it to the deep red of the later summer.

"I for one will never be bound," she said; and her voice was clear as the water on which her little boat stood. "I will never be bound. No one has the right to bind me. Every soul in the world should be free, and no one should hold jurisdiction over another. If any one should try to bind me, do you know what I would do?" Her flashing eyes swept the throng. "I would take this boat and turn it over, and I would dive down to the bottom of | your mind and for the unfitting words

the water, and wind my arms around something there, even though it were a monster, and I'd cling to it as long as there was any breath in my body; and then, when I could hold on no longer, I would not care if my body floated to the surface, for then no one would want to bind me. Oh, I should stifle, suffocate, die, if I were bound. I must be free! free! free!" She changed her weight to the forward foot, and waved her bare arms exultingly in the air.

From boat to boat there ran quick glances of wonder and alarm and admiration, but no word was spoken, until, as if by one impulse, a shout arose from the women: "We, too, want to be free. We demand that you cut these cords. You had no authority ever to place them here." And a few male voices joined in, saying: "It is only just they should be free. We have overstepped the law."

In one of the boats an old man arose and demanded silence. Then he turned to the girl, who still stood balanced on the seat of the boat, and said, "Who is with you?"

"No one," she answered.

"How come you to be alone?"

"I will tell you." She sat down on the seat and clasped her hands across her knees, and her eyes wandered over the water, and above to the blue sky, as she

"A long, long time ago, a man sat here, and a woman was with him, bound. But one day he went off to the mountains to gather something, and he never came back. Then the woman cried and cried, for she had no way to help herself. Often the boat ran ashore, and we had to sit and wait for the water to carry us out again. And sometimes the boat struck hard against a rock or a piece of drift-wood, and then the woman would cry in terror; but I only laughed, for I did not know the danger. As I grew older I discovered that I could row, and I loved the work; I loved to see the boat dart here or there as my will and muscles dictated; so when the woman told me that some day they would take the oars away, I was angry, and rowed all the harder and faster. I tried to break the cords that bound her, but I could not, for I had nothing but my teeth to work with, and though the cords were silken and soft on the outside, I found a hard steel wire between, and it broke my teeth; so I had to leave her bound. One morning I found that she and the net had disappeared, and there was no trace of either, except a decayed spot in the wood where she had lain so long. At first I was terribly frightened to think that I was all alone; but I was more alarmed at the thought that perhaps some one would capture me and bind me as she had been bound. So every day I steered away out to the edge of the water where I could be alone; then at night, when it was dark, I came in among the crowd. So have I lived, and so am I going to live."

Her eyes came in from their distant travel, and rested steadily on the old man.

He looked about uneasily, and after a little nervous cough, thus addressed the girl:

"I am sorry, very sorry, for the state of

you have so boldly spoken. I am sorry, too, that the women and the children have heard you. Such deviation from longheld sacred custom cannot but have a corrupting influence. Know now that what you call bondage is only protection. What more would you have than we are willing to give?"

"I would have freedom."

"You want to be like us?"

"No. I want to be only myself, but unbound."

"Ah! you would quickly see your error. You would cease to be a woman. Your voice would grow harsh and your cheek rough, and your limbs would lose their roundness, and the wind would crack your hair. In a word, you would become as a man."

"What? Has the Creator made such a bungle of nature that the light of His sun will change one of a species into another, and that the only way to keep them distinct is to hide one away in the darkness? I cannot believe it! I cannot believe it."

The girl stood in the bottom of the boat, her arms folded across her breast. The old man leaned against an oar. In all the boats the children and the men were eagerly straining their necks for a glimpse of the speakers. Many of the women were clamoring to be free, and trying to tear the nets that enveloped them.

A young man with a few masterly strokes of his oar brought his boat close up to the girl's and directly in front of the old man, and, without asking permission to speak, he said: "Hear me, all ye here on the water. I can no longer follow this old man nor his old doctrine. My conscience and my reason are against both. There is no logic in either. He says, unbind the women and they will grow like men. That is proven a falsehood. Look at this girl. She has always been free. Is she like a man? Are her arms sinewy and unfair like ours? No! Look for yourselves. How beautifully the wrists taper, and how graceful the curves of the upper arm! See her hair. Has the wind cracked it? Oh, no, it has only made it glossy and wavy and silken. Show me the one among you whose limbs are half so lovely. Where is the roundness that can compare with the chiselling of her fair form? Ah, freedom has not made her a man, it has only added firmness to the beauty that bondage would never have allowed to develop."

He turned to the men: "How would you like to be bound? Suppose that we could change places for a while, how would you like it? For shame! Cut the cords. Let every man take out his knife and cut the cords of the woman with him; then will all be out of bondage. Then will the kiss you receive be that of freedom and not of slavery."

There was much argument now on every side, but all over the water at little intervals could be seen an unbound woman arising.

The young man pulled his boat alongside the girl's. The two boats touched. He stood up and addressed her thus:

"I have something further to say, but it concerns not the crowd, but you. Have I your permission to speak?"

"Speak," she said; and her eyes fell from his to the bottom of the boat.

"You are beautiful; but it is not of that I came to speak. Your voice is clear and firm and sweet, and your eyes see far into the distance. If ever terrible storms come, the kind that toss and lash the boats to pieces, if you were by my side, your sweet voice to counsel and your eyes to help me, I know that my oars could vanquish the waves, no matter how high nor how hard they came. And through the valley and up the mountain sides we would go hand in hand, to gather the flowers and the rare specimens of ore that are scattered all around. Will you come?"

She lifted her eyes from the bottom of the boat and held out her hand to him, saying, "I will come."

He took her in his arms and kissed her there before all the crowd.

In the evening they were seen wandering together hand in hand, and the mountains and the valleys were peopled with men and women and children gathering flowers, and chasing butterflies.

Together the men and the women wove wreaths and laughingly crowned the fair brows of the children. And when they went back to the boats, the nets and the cords had disappeared.

No vestige of bondage was left, but instead triumphant, sweet smiles on the faces of happy women, and an expression of noble justice in the eyes of the men.

All that night the harmony of music was heard. Free voices filled the air with grand choruses, and high up in the heavens an invisible choir sang a Te Deum of praise.—Woman's Journal.

## WOMEN VOTING IN KANSAS.

The city elections in Kansas are just over, and reports are in from dozens of cities of every class.

The first Monday in April, the day on which elections in third-class cities occur, was fair, and the papers reported "the woman vote heavy." The following day, election day in first and second class cities, dawned dark and rainy; the rain fell faster and the mud grew deeper as the day went on. I feared that this downpour might cause the woman vote to make a poorer showing in the larger cities than had been made in the third-class cities blessed with fair weather on election day. But it didn't! The women went out in cabs and hacks, or in rubbers and mackintoshes; they left their spring bonnets at home, hoisted their umbrellas, and defied the rain. I said to a group of women waiting their turn to enter the booths:

"Bless me! you women must be a strongminded lot to come out to vote in such a storm! Haven't you heard that it isn't becoming?"

A bright young woman spoke up with a trace of indignation in her manner, and said: "I have heard nobody say anything about the unbecomingness of my tramp down town this morning to take my place behind the counter."

Another ejaculated: "Stuff! Pity if we couldn't come out once when the schoolma'ams and schoolgirls must come many rainy days with uo chance to choose the hour."

A third lady said: "Here comes Mrs. C—, poor soul! Nobody said she was out of her sphere when she was splashing through the rain to do a 'family wash' to-day."

Less effort than usual was made this year to get women registered, yet their registration was larger than ever. But this has been true of every full election. I have watched it from the first. The gain is evident and good. More and more women participate as time goes on. It was feared that the storm might make the woman vote fall far below the registration, but the results showed that the weather did not affect the woman vote more than it usually does the vote of men. Here are some of the things which despatches and letters are saying:

"Woman vote heavy in spite of rain."

"Women more active than ever."

"Rain did not keep women voters at home."

"Women's tickets much scratched."

"Women an important factor in all the elections."

"Women taking as lively an interest as the men."

"Unusually large number of women voted."

"Women brought school board issue to the front," etc. Now and then appears the statement that when the votes of the men in a town were counted, Mr. So and So was found to have received the majority, and if no women had voted he would have been elected; but when the votes of the women were counted Mr. Somebody Else was found to have received a majority big enough to turn the scale. (The ballots of women are put in a separate box in all first and second-class cities, because certain district officers are elected at the city election for whom women may not vote.) Thus do the facts of woman suffrage in actual operation refute the theory that woman's enfranchisement will but add to the number of votes without making any appreciable difference in results.

I hear of but four towns electing women, to city offices, though many elected women to school boards. Hutchinson has a woman city treasurer—a paid and responsible office in a large city. This office was up to this year appointive, but is now elective. It was a fine tribute to Mr. Constant's ability and faithfulness to be elected by popular vote to the office she had filled by appointment.

Holton elected Mrs. M. E. Walker city clerk. This city had had woman clerks by appointment. They must have given satisfaction, for at the first opportunity granted, the people elected a women to that office.

Mrs. C. A. Curtis was reëlected mayor of Cimarron with the councilmen who served with her last year.

Jamestown elected a government of women. The only man who will help administer the government of that city this year is the police judge.—Mrs. Laura M. Johns in Woman's Journal.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address C. WILDE, WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, Beston Mass. Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MAY 1, 1897.

No. 18.

## The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

## ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . 50 cents per annum Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

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## COLORS OF PLANTS.

Miss Esther Thompson, in the "Asa Gray Bulletin," disputes the dogma that color in flowers is solely the product of light; and also the dogma that color is given to flowers for the purpose of attracting insects, and thus aiding in cross-fertilization. In defence of her view, she points out that there is as much variation in color in roots in the darkness of underground life, as in the flowers exposed to the full light above. She refers to white and yellow carrots, purple beets, red onions, the golden fibres of the Coptis, commonly called goldthread; and she gives numerous other instances. In the black, upturned mud of a swamp, she collected among the network of roots, ivory white, brown, black and yellow-tinted fibres, belonging to various species of plants. She further contends that so great is the difference in the color of roots that species and even varieties can often be readily distinguished by the shades of color alone. She sums up by objecting to the general theory that color in flowers and foliage is a development to serve some special purpose in the individual's "struggle for life."

## A VOICE FROM MISSOURI.

The Springfield (Mo.) Republican says: The women of Denver have demonstrated the fact that as a ballot purifier and municipal cleanser woman is a suc-The women of that city won their first signal victory on Tuesday last. Not by a system of crusades nor by prayers and tears was this victory won, but by turning out to the polls. Nor was their work confined to the polls. They attended the primaries and nominated their candidates, and then, unlike some of the stronger sex, did not desert them upon election day by staying at home and allowing the election to go by default, but turned out and elected their ticket. They were met by the saloon men with money, whisky and old-time politicians, but un-daunted they worked from the opening of the polls in the morning until the closing at night, and were rewarded for their efforts by seeing their candidate for Mayor elected by a good round majority. Strange to say, these women were not unsexed, nor were they insulted by the opposite sex. They were treated as ladies, and the election was the most orderly ever held in the city.

The Republican is not a firm believer in equal suffrage, but if the example set by the Denver women is a fair sample, this paper is free to admit that there are many worse things than women's rights. It is

quite evident that women should be allowed the privilege of voting at least upon school and municipal questions. Every city has its women taxpayers, there is no reason why such women should not be allowed to vote upon questional directly affect them. Why tions which directly affect them. Why should an uneducated, uncouth and illiterate man, who does not own as much as a tax title to a second suit of clothes, be allowed to vote upon a question which may entail a considerable outlay to the city, while a woman who is well educated and who may pay hundreds of dollars in taxes every year, is denied this privilege? There is neither justice nor common sense in such a system. The drunken dead beat who never earned an honest dollar in his life can vote a tax upon the poor washerwoman and almost confiscate her property, and she has no redress. In the ques-tion of school matters, the women are more deeply interested than the men, and yet they have no voice in selecting the school board, nor in the employment of teachers to whom must be entrusted the forming of the character of son or daugh-Such a law is unjust in the extreme, and the Republican hopes to see the day when this wrong will be righted by the law-makers of the great State of Missouri.

## A STUDENT OF INSECTS.

Mrs. A. T. Slosson, the author of many sketches of White Mountain life, is said to be the most indefatigable entomological collector in the country, besides being a very close, careful observer. During the past three summers she has made the insect fauna of the summit of Mt. Washington, N. H., the subject of systematic study. She has collected on this isolated alpine summit 1,200 species of insects, and last summer captured over 260 species not included in her previous lists. These specimens are generously sent to specialists throughout the country, authentically named, and the lists are published each year in the Entomological News. Probably no spot in the world has been so systematically worked as this mountain summit, and yet each season continues to yield new rarities. Very large numbers of species have also been discovered by this industrious collector at Franconia, and freely given to experts, to the great advancement of entomological science.

## ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A lady in Sandwich, Mass., who took a young Armenian for general housework, writes, after about two months' experience:

We have found him everything desired; in fact, we are much attached to him, he has proved such a faithful, willing servant in every way. I have been instrumental in having him learn the vertical writing. One would be surprised at the rapid progress he has made.

A lady in Laconia, N. H., who took a young Armenian to help her in housework and butter-making, writes:

M—— is getting along nicely. He tries hard to please, and is making good progress in his work. I am well satisfied

with him. I have a friend who would like an Armenian to do housework. They live on a farm and make butter, and the work would be quite similar to the work M——does.

There are several more young men who wish to do housework.

## A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold a Bazar in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, next December. The more money raised, the sooner our cause will triumph. Every man and woman interested in winning the battle for Equal Rights now has the chance to help. Let us show our loyalty and love, and rally all our forces, friends, time, money, influence—whatever will promote success.

There will be a meeting next Tuesday afternoon, May 4, at 3 o'clock, at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston. Let every one who reads this notice consider it a personal invitation to be present.

H. E. T.

#### THE ENEMIES IT HAS MADE.

Just before the vote on the resubmis sion of the equal suffrage amendment was taken in the California Legislature, a copy of a magazine called the Anti-Suffragist was sent to every member, and was scattered broadcast through the State. The most prominent advertisement in it was that of a large liquor firm. The nominal editor was Mrs. Belle S. Spanier. No one had ever heard of her, but on investigation she was found to be the wife of a bartender on Third Street. When those respectable people who conscientiously oppose woman suffrage realize that all the vicious elements of society are arrayed in a solid phalanx on the same side with them, it ought to give them pause. Let them ask themselves seriously whether they wish to be allied with that crowd .-Woman's Journal.

## NOT OPPOSED TO WOMEN.

An anti-suffrage correspondent of the Chicago Post says that, in consequence of the unwillingness of Kansas women to vote for members of their own sex, "not a woman was elected to office" at the recent municipal elections. Hutchinson elected Mrs. Constant as city treasurer, Holton elected Mrs. Walker as city clerk, Cimarron reëlected Mrs. Curtis as mayor, Jamestown elected a city government consisting wholly of women, and cities too numerous to mention elected women on the school boards. There seems just now to be an epidemic of inaccuracy among the opponents of equal suffrage. On every hand they are perpetrating most amazing misstatements of fact.

## SUFFRAGE FAIR NOTES.

At the last Fortnightly, Mrs. Livermore reminded the members that at the Suffrage Fair in December there would be (at the request of the younger women) a Mary A. Livermore table, a Julia Ward Howe table, and a Lucy Stone table, to which the friends of those ladies were especially invited to contribute. Livermore said: "I do not share the dislike of many people for Fairs. It involves plenty of hard work, but there is a good deal of fun in a Fair. We get together, and have a good time, and get our enthusiasm kindled anew by contact. The trouble is that we have too many other societies, Women's Clubs, Daughters of the Revolution, and ever so many more. But we shall make a success of it notwithstanding. I give you all notice now that I want each of you to give one thing to my table. I am asking every one I meet, and I am putting down in a book the name of every friend who promises to contribute one article, and also the name of the article, if specified."

Mrs. Judith W. Smith, of the East Boston League, gave notice that she was going to have a plum pudding table. She was asking each housekeeper of her acquaintance to contribute one pudding. They would easily keep from the first week in December till Christmas. Mrs. Smith said: "Ask every one of your friends, whether a suffragist or not, to give you one thing. Keep this up all summer, and it will amount to a great deal. Let us do with this fair as Mrs. Stone did—carry it in our hearts."

Every one present who would agree to contribute one article to the Fair was invited to leave her name and address with Miss Turner at the close of the meeting, and the ladies flocked to do so. Any one in Massachusetts, or outside it, who will make or beg one article for the Fair between now and next December, is invited to send her name and address to Miss H. E. Turner, 3 Park Street, Boston.

The City Point League will have an apron table. Nothing sells better than aprons, and the City Point table is sure to be a success.

The Dorchester League, at its meeting last week, voted to follow its custom of previous years, and make a direct cash contribution to the treasury of the State Association, instead of having a table at the Fair. The League will contribute fifty dollars, and Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mrs. Nettie C. Paige and Mrs. Mary Freeman are the efficient committee appointed to raise it.

The Roxbury League will have a variety table, giving free play to all talents.

Malden promises either goods or money. Either will be equally acceptable.

Chelsea promises a contribution; Hyde Park will do something; so will the Boston League, and it is hoped that the work for the Fair will lead to renewed activity of this League, which has found its occupation almost gone in consequence of the great success of the Fortnightly Meetings of the State Association.

West Newton will have a table, and has elected Miss Whiting to have charge of it. There is no doubt about this table's being a success.

Natick is getting ready for the Fair, and has lately held two dramatic entertainments to put some money in its treasury. The scenes were taken from the Josiah Allen books, and represented humorous discussions between Samantha, Josiah, Betsey Bobbit the "clingin' vine," Elburtus Smith Gansey the aspiring politician, Sweet Cicely, Dorlesky Burpy, the Senator who is a great admirer of the ladies, etc., etc. The Josiah Allen books are a rich mine from which comic dialogues may be drawn, and such representations require hardly any scenery, the scenes being generally laid in Samanthy's kitchen. Other Leagues might easily get up similar entertainments, and use the proceeds to buy material to be made up for the Fair.

Waltham is already at work. The Club has always done well at previous Fairs, and will not break its record this time.

Weymouth has heretofore made slk scrim comforters, which have always sold well, and it will probably do the same thing again; so says a member of the League.

In addition to the foregoing Leagues, and those previously reported, it is known that a number of others are at work for the Fair, but it is hard to get them to send in details as to what they are doing. Both Leagues and individuals are earnestly urged to report.

A. S. B.

#### KENTUCKY NOTES.

Suffrage sentiment is growing in Kentucky. The Mount Sterling Sentinel-Democrat nominates Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp for Governor of Kentucky in 1899, and adds, "Woman's voting and holding office is coming, it ought to come, and the sooner it comes the better it will be for the country." It says, "Mrs. Beauchamp has few if any superiors in intelligence and oratory." The Christian Soldier of Louisville publishes and editorially endorses an article in support of woman suffrage by J. E. Ray, of Asheville, N. C.

## PLEASANT TO LIVE WITH.

## BY MARY F. BUTTS.

"Jane is a very pleasant person to live with," said Mrs. Horton.

I listened to this information believingly, for I knew something of Jane myself. But at the same time, I felt sure that, if she were really pleasant to live with, it was because she exercised good sense and sound reason in her efforts to live agreeably with others.

I had noticed that Jane seldom omitted her daily walk. These outings, doubtless, had great power in keeping her temper serene and her feelings fresh and happy. A happy person is generally a pleasant person to live with. But one cannot be happy who is weary, bored, exhausted. In such a state the tendency is to be "difficult," jealous, easily injured. Sometimes Jane went by my house in the morning with a little satchel on her arm. Once I went out to give her a bunch of sweet peas. She told me that she was going for a little excursion.

"I didn't really feel much like it," she

said, "but I find that if I do not break up the monotony of life by frequent changes, I get cross."

Wise Miss Jane! As she went gayly down the street sniffing at her flowers, I resolved to follow her example.

I more than half guessed at another of Jane's ways. I felt sure that she conscientiously refrained from criticising her housemates. They were not perfect, but they were the persons with whom she spent her days, bound up with her in one social body. One would not purposely injure one's own hand or foot, yet in the body of the family the injury of one is the injury of all. An unkind remark is sure to react upon him who makes it, while at the same time it involves all in the pain that follows.

I have no doubt whatever that one reason of Jane's pleasantness was her good health. But in order to have good health at her age one must not overtax one's nervous energies. Though the road might be enticing, I was sure that Jane did not walk so far as to tire herself out. I believed that she did not read at night till her eyes gave out, that she did not sacrifice a week's pleasantness in order that some piece of work might be done at the exact minute determined upon.

Happening once to be in Jane's room, I saw that she had a shelf full of small, helpful books. As I looked at them she told me that she called them her wingstrengtheners. When, like a tired bird, her spirit came falling to earth, a glance at some radiant sentence would set her soaring again. Ah, if Jane was pleasant to live with, there was reason for it! The flowers of human nature do not grow without cultivation.

One especial and fragrant pleasantness I must not omit. Jane was given to praising her friends—not unduly, not flatteringly, but their kindness or their cleverness was sure of appreciation from her. Life has many clouds at the best. Deserved praise is natural and necessary sunshine. Would that there were more Janes!—Congregationalist.

## A WOMAN SCIENTIST.

A French woman, Madame Clémence Royer, has won distinction through scientific research. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Then, suddenly, when she was twenty, she took her first flight, a journey to England and Switzerland. In 1859 she was at Lausanne, giving courses of lectures to women on logic and philosophy. The next year, when she was thirty, she took part in a competition opened by the government of the Canton of Vaud for the best treatise on taxation, and divided the prize with Proudhon-who had just denied the intelligence of women! Finally, in 1862, she took a definite place in the scientific world by bringing to the theories of Lamarck, which she had defended and developed, a translation of Darwin's Origin of Species, with a remarkable original preface, in which she foretold Darwin's conclusions. Think of this from a French woman, convent-bred, of thirty-two! Since then she has published eight works on scientific and philosophic subjects.

Miss Katherine De Forest, who writes

to Harper's Bazar, giving the foregoing facts about Madame Royer, and an account of a beautiful banquet lately given in her honor, says further:

It is not in treatises and dissertations on the works of others that Madame Cléon the works of others that maname Clemence Royer has become distinguished. She has been a creator. She was the fore-runner not only of Darwin but of Haeckel. In geology, in physics, and in chemistry was an innovator. Her atomic theory, her theory of luminous vibrations, her view of European migrations, her criticisms of Newton and Laplace, put her in the first rank of scientists. Had she been anything but a French woman, her fame might have become world-wide. At one time there was a movement to get a decoration for Madame Royer. Then the Government was not in harmony with her advanced thought, and then another Government that might have decorated her fell. And so for twenty years or more she has lived in a sort of demi-obscurity, as she said, believing herself unknown and forgotten. Her friends, MM. Levasseur, Léopold Lacour, and Mlle. de Sainte-Croix, organized this banquet under the auspices of MM. Zola, Anatole France, Gustave Geffroy, Jules Bois, J. H. Rosny, and half the distinguished men in Paris.

One of the Americans present at this banquet was Miss Dorothea Klumpke, from the Observatoire, who has taken the degree of Doctor of Mathematical Science from the Paris faculty of mathematical science, and for several years has had charge of certain measurements for the chart of the heavens undertaken by Admiral Monchez.

F. M. A.

## COLORADO WOMEN PROTEST.

A meeting of the executive board of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association was held April 17 to consider articles recently published in the Outlook, the New York School Journal and other Eastern papers, to take action on the advisability of issuing a brief statement for the Associated Press, summarizing the results of equal suffrage in Colorado. The following communication from Governor Adams was read:

It may be unkind to destroy so good a text for newspaper cartoons and nonsense, but the witticisms concerning the military service of women in Colorado grew out of the printed bill, in which the printer inadvertently omitted the word "male." This word was inserted before the bill came up for final passage, and Section 1 of the new militia law, as it passed both houses of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, is as follows:

Every able-bodied male citizen of Colorado, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, residing therein, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except persons exempt by law, shall be subject to military duty.

ALVA ADAMS, Governor.

The Denver Daily News says:

Attention was called to an article by Priscilla Leonard, published in the Outlook of March 20, which was inaccurate as to facts, and misleading by inference. The editorial comments in response to the protests of Colorado women were, in the opinion of even the conservatives, inadequate and ungenerous.

It was moved by Mrs. ex-Gov. Routt and seconded by Mrs. Peavey, ex-State Superintendent of Education, that a letter be sent to the editor of the Outlook as follows:

The Equal Suffrage Association of Colo-

rado asks that the *Outlook* give space in its columns at an early date for an article upon the results of equal rights as experienced in that State. This request is made, not in the spirit of controversy, but that the *Outlook*, which has promulgated the impressions of a stranger, may publish also the actual experience of the citizens of the State. If the *Outlook* should grant this request, its petitioners agree to give a frank and unprejudiced exposition of the lights and shadows of equal suffrage in Colorado.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the committee appointed to prepare the statement, which is expected to report in a few days.

Colorado women probably think that Dr. Lyman Abbott would do well to give over for a time his study of the abstruse parts of the Bible, such as the story of Jonah and the whale, and to devote a little more attention to the plain commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

## A SPECIMEN FALSEHOOD.

TRENTON, N. J., APRIL 21, 1897. Editor Woman's Column:

I enjoy reading your comments on articles adverse to equal suffrage. The accompanying extract from the Carlinville (Ills.) *Democrat* doubtless has its counterpart in many other papers:

part in many other papers:

Dwight L. Moody asks, "Where is hell?"
A New York minister replies, "Southeast from Carson City and close by." Ah, yes, in the State of Nevada, the only State where such brutality as was exhibited in the Corbet-Fitzsimmons prize-fight is legalized, and where universal woman suffrage prevails. What a remarkable demonstration of the softening, refining, elevating, purifying influence of universal woman suffrage upon the morals of the community. Hurrah for Nevada, and universal woman suffrage, and legalized gambling hells, and legalized prizefights!

Is the above susceptible of comment that will blunt the point of its harsh criticism of woman suffrage and its influence on public morals?

H. B. HOWELL.

There is no "point" to be blunted.

1. Woman suffrage does not exist, and

never has existed, in Nevada.

2. In that State, the very Legislature which legalized the prize-fight refused to pass a joint resolve for a woman suffrage amendment.

 No State where women vote has ever legalized prize-fighting.

This is a triple inaccuracy worthy of Mrs. W. W. Crannell.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## SAVE THE BIRDS.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society, founded in Boston in January, 1896, has for its object the better protection of our birds. It proposes to discourage "the buying and wearing for ornamental purposes the feathers of wild birds, the demand for which has caused a great loss of bird life." It hopes to arouse a love for birds among the children, and so protect the birds' nests. The enforcement of our laws protecting birds will also be an aim of the The circulars and cards for society. membership may be obtained from Mr. Walter E. Thwing, local secretary for Roxbury, or of the general secretary, Miss Harriet E. Richards, care of Boston Society of Natural History, Berkeley Street, Boston.

#### A CORRECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., A PRIL 18.

Editor Woman's Column:

In your issue of April 10, speaking of Colorado women who have written to the Outlook, you say, "including, we have reason to believe, Mrs. Nathan P. Hill." It should be Mrs. Nathaniel P. Hill. She is my sister, and her husband is Hon. N. P. Hill, ex-Senator of Colorado. She and her two daughters vote. Her husband believes in woman suffrage, and voted for it. (Mrs.) Harriet J. Roworth.

109 Bowen Street.

#### TO SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES OR LIBRARIES.

Editor Woman's Column:

Since 1882, I have preserved files of that most ably conducted weekly, the Woman's Journal, and will send them to any society that will pay the expenses of transportation. To a club that has a reading-room or library they would be invaluable, as a better knowledge of the movement for woman's enfranchisement, during the last eighteen years, can be gathered from these journals than from all other sources.

EMILY P. COLLINS,

187 High Street.

Hartford, Conn., April 25, 1897.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the Fortnightly last Tuesday, the members of the Suffrage Association and their friends enjoyed a rare treat in the lecture by Mrs. Marie A. Moore, of Newton, on "Oursel's as ithers see us." Mrs. Moore is an artist, and a lecturer on art, and has classes in the History of Art. She was well qualified to speak on the subject, and her treatment of it was as original as it was delightful. She illustrated the lecture by free-hand drawing, and a few lines under her skilled touch brought out varied expressions in the blank outline of a face, in a manner almost magical. Large portraits of well-known persons-Gladstone, Carlyle, Phillips Brooks, the equal suffrage leaders and others-were also used to illustrated different points in the lecture. Each feature of the human face was taken up separately, its significance discussed, and its principal types shown in groups of noses, foreheads, chins, etc., of all shapes and races. The lecture also treated of the cause, prevention and cure of wrinkles.

This brief report does not at all do justice to a charming and unique lecture, which not only held the close attention of the audience from beginning to end, but taught them an important moral lesson. The lecture was really a sermon, but the pill was so thickly gilded that the hearers swallowed it with delight. Emphasis was laid on the effect produced on the face by the thoughts in which we habitually in-

Mrs. Livermore presided. After the lecture there was a discussion on work for the Suffrage Fair, a report of which will be found elsewhere. Refreshments and a social hour followed. The next Fortnightly will be held the second Tuesday in October.

What are you doing for the Suffrage Fair?

MRS. RAYMOND, the mother of the president of Vassar College, has given the Foreign Missionary Society of the Epiphany Baptist Church, New York, \$11,000 for the education of heathen women.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT and a staff of six trained nurses have gone to Athens to offer their services to the Greek Government. Lady Henry Somerset and other eminent persons saw them off, and a great crowd assembled at the railroad station in London to cheer them on their departure, waving handkerchiefs and a Greek flag.

The Legislature of Washington has passed a bill raising age of protection for girls to eighteen years, and provides a heavy penalty for fraudulent marriage, and for violation of the feeble-minded. The bill passed unanimously in the Senate, and there was but one vote against it in the House. This speaks well for the men who composed the Legislature that submitted a woman suffrage amendment. A bill prohibiting vivisection in all schools in the State except medical schools was also passed.

A copy of the anonymous pamphlet entitled "Tested by its Fruits," issued by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, was lately mailed to Chief Justice Groesbeck, of Wyoming, with a request for information as to whether the statements contained in it were true. He writes that some of the objectionable legal provisions said to be now existent in Wyoming never existed there at all, and that the others quoted in the pamphlet were repealed years ago. We shall publish his letter next week.

The new Manual of the national superintendent for the department of franchise, Miss Marie C. Brehm, is an admirable compendium of methods and suggestions. It contains lists of books, leaflets and papers invaluable for this work; forms of petitions; report blanks; directions for the holding of public meetings, and many other things of value to any franchise worker. The manual is also enriched with the pictures of the national superintendent and the various lecturers in the department. For further information address Miss Brehm, at 1115, The Temple, Chicago, Ill.

A movement is on foot to secure an endowment for the education and support of the gifted deaf, dumb, and blind girl, Helen Keller. She has no means of her own, and it is the desire of her friends to place her and her teacher, Miss Sullivan, in a position of permanent financial independence. It is proposed to raise \$50,000 if possible, which will be invested in some safe form for the benefit of Miss Keller and her teacher, who has become an essential companion to her ward. Nearly half the amount has already been subscribed. Among the people interested in the movement are: Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, W. D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, and Edward King, treasurer, 89 Broadway, New York.

# ANNUAL MEETING AND FESTIVAL

# New England Woman Suffrage Association.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING of the New England Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters, No. 3 Park Street. Boston, on Wednesday, May 26, at 10 A. M. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside. There will be Reports of State Societies, Resolutions, Plan of Work, and Election of Officers. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

# Woman Suffrage Festival.

The Annual Festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations will be held at

HOTEL VENDOME, Boston, Thursday Evening, May 27, 1897.

Reception from 5 to 6 P. M. Supper, 6 to 7 P. M. Address 7 to 9.30. Further Announcements later.

## Supper Tickets, \$1.00.

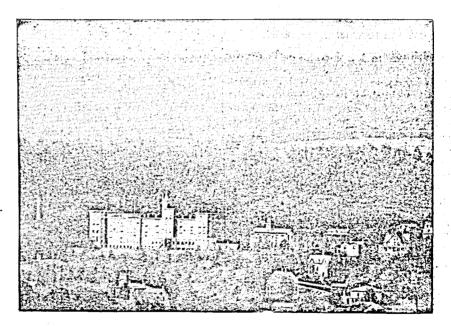
For sale by Miss Wilde at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, 3 PARK STREET.

The number is limited to Four Hundred. Prompt application should be made, therefore, by friends desiring tickets.

> MARY A. LIVERMORE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL, MARY HUTCHESON PAGE,

ESTHER F. BOLAND, FRANCIS J. GARRISON, HARRIET E. TURNER, Committee of Arrangements.

#### HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



# The Jackson Sanatorium.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire-Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illus trated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

The triennial meeting of the Working Girls' Clubs opened in Philadelphia last Wednesday. The Woman's Health Protective Association will meet in convention to-day, continuing next week. Seven-

The 36th annual meeting of the members and friends of the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs was lately held in London. The committee stated that during the year the Metropolitan Police ty-five organizations will be represented. | brought to the home 39,427 dogs.

# Choman's Aolumn.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MAY 8, 1897.

No. 19.

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass. EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 50 cents per annum Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

# PALSEHOODS ABOUT WYOMING.

Not long ago, an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Tested by its Fruits" was published by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women. It asserted, among other things, that while gambling goes on in other States, it is the peculiar distinction of Wyoming that gambling is licensed there. It also asserted that, under the present laws of Wyoming, no city or town is allowed to forbid gambling; that there is less restriction upon the sale of liquor than in most other States; and that homicide is held to be excusable when committed under sufficient provocation, and without the use of a dangerous weapon. This last law, the anonymous author insinuated, was probably framed on purpose to secure the acquittal of persons who killed their fellows in quarrels arising out of gambling disputes.

A copy of the pamphlet was mailed to Chief Justice Groesbeck, of Wyoming, with a request for information as to the truth or falsity of these statements. He answered that his term as Chief Justice had just expired, and that he could therefore reply with more freedom than when he was in office. After mentioning a number of other States where gambling is

legalized, he continues:

I am not an apologist for the law, and have fought it in season and out of sea-The excuse for its existence is that gambling would be carried on at any rate, and that the State ought to have some revenue from it, and place it where it could be under police espionage. Your people do not understand that, in pioneer communities, it is considered as respectable to do openly what in other communities is practised in secret. However, the law has been modified in such a manner as to relegate the matter of licensing gaming in municipalities to the several city councils. I am happy to say that in this, the University town of the State (Laramie), gambling is forbidden by heavy penalties, and have been forbidden by heavy penalties, and has been for many years, and this result has been very largely owing to the persistent efforts of the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

2. Our liquor laws are not less restrictive than those of other States not under prohibition; indeed, our liquor licenses are very heavy, the annual licenses here being \$800, and in other towns \$500. The laws and ordinances are severe against the sale or furnishing of liquors and tobacco to minors, and against the furnishing of the former to habitual drunkards.

3. The law in relation to "excusable

homicide" was repealed over six years ago, and was succeeded by the Crimes Act of Indiana. The old statute never received such an absurd construction as that placed upon it in the circular of the Anti-Suffrage Association, and it did not operate to shield any murderers while it was in force.

4. The number of murders committed in Wyoming is very few, and human life is held as sacredly here as elsewhere. We This must be are a law-abiding people. our reputation abroad, as our State and municipal bonds sell at a premium. This would not be the case were we known to be a dishonest or lawless commonwealth, as nothing is more sensitive than capital in this respect.

5. The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of temperance, morality and good government, and opposed to drunkenness, gambling and immorality. The "age of consent" is eighteen years, an advance, I think, on New England legislation in this regard.

Our constitution is broad and liberal, and our laws are progressive and wholesome. Three-fourths of the jury can render a verdict in a civil case; our election laws are based on the Australian system; our schools are excellent, and sparsely settled school districts receive a stipulated sum from the public moneys before they are apportioned pro-rata among the pupils; child labor is prohibited, and cruelty to children is punished severely; our prisons and jails must be cleanly kept and the inmates treated humanely; the irrigation laws are the best in the arid regions; and in fact, our code of laws, taken as a whole, is progressive and cleanly.

7. The influence of women upon our legislation and our elections has been marked. Party conventions have abandoned nominating corrupt, dishonest or immoral men, as they cannot obtain the "woman vote." Our elections are orderly, and so are the primaries. Wyoorderly, and so are the primaries. Wyo-ming women have exercised the franchise generally, and there are scarcely any who generally, and there are scarcely any who do not vote. The ladies have not been office-seekers. The position of County Superintendent of Schools in the several counties has been generally conceded to them, and they seem to excel in that place. The State Superintendent is a lady, and makes a very efficient officer.

Impartial suffrage is firmly fixed in the affections of our people, and the Constitutional Convention of 1889, which framed our present organic law, passed the woman suffrage clauses with but one dissenting vote.

It must always be borne in mind that the women voters constitute only about one-third of our voting strength, and that their influence would be greater were there not such a disparity between the male and female voters.

We have lost nothing, but have gained much, by twenty-eight years of equal rights, and we have been taught by the best teacher, Experience, to believe with Emerson that, if all the vices are to be represented as political factors, some of the virtues should be. We have fewer insane, fewer divorces and fewer-resident criminals in proportion to our population than the male suffrage States.

than the male sunrage States. These claims can be easily verified.

The moral tone of our State is improving, owing to the influence of the women electors, who are as modest, womanly and God-fearing as those of New England; and

we would not discard the "home element" in our politics if we could.

Sincerely yours,
H. V. S. GROESBECK.

Laramie, Wy.

Hon, H. V. S. Groesbeck's statement in regard to the small percentage of divorces in Wyoming is more than borne out by statistics. Full suffrage was granted to the women of Wyoming in 1869. According to the U.S. Census, during the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. In Wyoming it increased only about half as fast as the population.

Yet in Wyoming, as in most other Western States, divorce is not particularly difficult to obtain. This makes it the more remarkable that so few persons wish to be divorced. Evidently, the result of equal suffrage has not been to break up the home. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# THE SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL.

Speaker Bates of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Rev. Dr. Lorimer, and Representative Jones of Melrose are among the speakers who have promised to be present at the Woman Suffrage Festival on May 27, besides Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Garrison, Mrs. Cheney, and the "old guard" generally. Those who want tickets should secure them early.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF "ANTIS."

On Wednesday afternoon, April 28, there was held in New York the annual meeting of the "New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women." The representation was so small that the drawing-room of the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones accommodated all who cared to come. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge read an extraordinary report of the work of the Association during the year, claiming that the efforts of the "antis" had defeated suffrage all over the United States. No mention was made of the successes in Idaho, So. Dakota and Washington, and the figures of the vote in the British House of Commons were reversed, so that the signal victory there was made to seem a defeat, and the bill for Parliamentary suffrage was declared killed. The report closed by asserting that "Legislatures are universally inclined to grant what women ask, but that the appearance of even a few women in organized opposition to the demand for the ballot is sufficient to defeat it."

A very bright equal suffrage drama, for two performers, is one of the features of the Woman's Journal this week.

# WOMEN AND THE SCHOOLS.

A Boston teacher writes to the Woman's Journal:

At the meeting of the School Board, reported in your last issue, Mr. Anderson laid down the following proposition: "The elementary schools of Boston are to-day in an unsatisfactory condition, as a result, largely, of the preponderance in them of women teachers."

The course of reasoning by which he establishes this proposition is as follows: First premise, the work accomplished in the elementary schools is of poorer quality than it was twenty years ago. Second premise, the discipline has, during the same period, deteriorated. Third premise, the number of male teachers is proportionally less than it was twenty years ago. Conclusion, the deterioration of the schools is due to the decrease in the proportional number of male teachers. Evidently there is a missing link in the chain of reasoning. That missing link must plainly be, in order to lead up to Mr. Anderson's conclusion, men are better teachers and disciplinarians than women. Supplying this before Mr. Anderson's conclusion, we have a complete chain of reasoning, and if the chain be sound in every part the women must be content to bear meekly the pointing of the finger of masculine scorn.

But let us examine the premises:

First, the quality of the work is poorer than it was twenty years ago. Is it? I think the evidence Mr. Anderson brings on this point should be admitted as conclusive. He says it is the testimony of nearly all the High School masters that the children entering their schools are not as well prepared as they were twenty years ago. Large numbers of High School assistants, as I happen to know, testify to the same effect. It is not reasonable to suppose that so many intelligent men and women would be all mistaken on a matter about which they have the best possible means of information. Therefore, we will admit the first premise.

Second, the discipline of the elementary schools is weaker than it was twenty years ago. Is this so? If I were to rely wholly on the results of my own observation, I should say that it is distinctly not so. Still, there is abundant reason why it should be true, and as the field of observation of any one person must necessarily be limited, I am willing to disregard my own observations and accept the dictum of the supervisors, viz.: that when they began their work in the schools, some twenty years ago, the discipline was better than it is to-day. The second premise, then, may stand.

Third, the proportional number of men teachers is less than it was twenty years ago. This premise, unless my arithmetic is very much at fault, is not true. I do not happen to have at hand the manual for 1877, but I have compared 1874 and 1894, and the result would not vary greatly from that obtained by comparing 1877 and 1897. In 1874 there were, I think, 573 regular teachers in the grammar schools—special teachers being excluded—of whom 87, or 15 per cent., were men. In 1894 there were 675 teachers, of whom 109, or 16 per cent., were men. I have

run through the manuals hastily, but I think my result is substantially correct.

Evidently, Mr. Anderson's proposition falls to the ground with the failure of this premise. If the proportional number of women teachers is about the same that it was twenty years ago, the admitted deterioration of the schools during the last twenty years clearly cannot be charged to a growing preponderance of women.

But just for the sake of completing the inquiry into the premises essential to the drawing of Mr. Anderson's conclusion, let us examine the premise which he necessarily implies: Men are better teachers and better disciplinarians than women. As to their being better teachers, I have not, and I suppose Mr. Anderson has not, anything to offer in the nature of evidence. We can only set opinion against opinion. Men generally think men are better teachers than women, and women generally think women are better teachers than men. It is probable that both opinions rest mainly on prejudice, and the expression of either by those who hold it is in very bad taste. But to the alleged superiority of men as disciplinarians, I can offer something in the nature of evidence tending to disprove the allegation. Recently we have had two fires in Boston schoolhouses in which the executive head was a man. On both occasions that vigorous central authority necessary to prevent a panic was lacking, and on both occasions a panic occurred. In one case the master. though present, was ill, but in the other case the master was present and physically sound, so far as appears; yet on both occasions the discipline of the school was not equal to the strain upon it, and a condition of disorder prevailed, dangerous to life and limb. How different the conduct of affairs at the Cambridge fire, a few weeks ago! Here the principal was a woman. Steadily as a company of veterans, the children, some of whom had actually seen the bursting flames, marched down the stairs and out at the doors, not a file broken, not a step out of line, not a cry uttered. That was discipline; the Boston cases were otherwise. The parents and the city government of Cambridge have since given proof that they know good discipline when they see it, and I doubt whether they would feel quite safe about exchanging their woman principal for a man from Boston. I know that one swallow does not make a summer, and these three cases do not prove that women are better disciplinarians than men, but they tend to prove it, and they are worth more as evidence than the contrary opinion of thousands of male teachers. By the way, it is generally forgotten that educational experts are not all of the male sex. When expert opinion on such matters is needed, women experts, as well as men, should be summoned.

It seems to me that Mr. Anderson's proposition is not established. It is not possible to lay the blame for the deterioration of the elementary schools during the last twenty years—admitted on the testimony of the superintendent, supervisors, and high school masters—upon the women teachers. It belongs elsewhere. As this communication is addressed to a woman suffrage journal, which could hardly be expected to afford space in its columns

for the discussion of educational questions, I will not point out here just the place or places where the blame belongs; but I am ready to lay before Mr. Anderson several propositions upon the subject which I think I can establish to his satisfaction.

# SUFFRAGE FAIR NOTES.

A meeting of those interested in the Fair was held on Tuesday afternoon at 3 Park Street, Boston. The great meeting to express the sympathy of American women with Greece diminished the attendance; but those who came were in earnest, and a number of excellent plans were laid.

Mrs. Anna C. Hallowell, of West Medford, will have a table furnished with wrapping paper, twine and baskets, for the patrons of the Fair to use in taking their purchases away; also with ornamental baskets for sale.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney and Mrs. Geo. A. O. Ernst, of Jamaica Plain, were present, and promised that the friends in Jamaica Plain should furnish a table.

As it is felt that each table ought to be a really fine one, several of the smaller Leagues, that could not make a large showing separately will take a table together. Thus Woburn, Winchester and a third League will probably unite in a table. Watertown expects to unite with Waltham, and the friends in South Framingham with Natick, and perhaps with Wellesley also. There is talk of Malden and Chelsea joining with Somerville.

City Point will take two tables. This League includes so many young people that its "junior contingent" will have a table of their own, and will make a specialty of paper novelties. They will be glad to take orders for lamp or candle shades of any color desired, also for artificial flowers, butterflies, or anything else that can be made of crêpe paper. Suffragists in want of such articles need not wait for the Fair, but can be supplied at once, and the proceeds will go to the Junior City Point table. Orders may be addressed to Miss Abbie M. Evans, 823 Broadway, South Boston. The older members of the League will have an apron table, as usual.

It was voted to invite Mrs. Hallowell, who is a granddaughter of Lucretia Mott, to name her table the Lucretia Mott table. The ladies present from Roxbury will propose to their League that the Roxbury table be named for William Lloyd Garrison.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney made many valuable suggestions, drawn from her experience in the Hospital Fair and in the Antislavery Fairs. She said that in the old times they often had what they called "Dame Nature's table." Here all sorts of natural objects were arranged by Miss Goddard with exquisite taste—crystals, shells, bouquets of dried grasses which sometimes contained a tiny bird's nest, etc., etc. These brought good prices.

The Warren League, at its annual meeting last week, voted to work for the Fair.

There will be a table where candy and hot chocolate will be dispensed. Any League or individual that would like to take charge of getting up this table is

invited to communicate with Miss H. E. Turner, 3 Park Street, Boston.

Another thing suggested was a table of dressed dolls, of all sorts, from wax dolls in silk attire to the rag babies which give children just as much delight. Dolls with shagbarks for heads sell rapidly, and few things please children better than dolls made of common clothespins, dressed, and with the upper end painted to represent a face.

It was suggested that many persons dislike machine-stitched sheets and p llow cases, and that hand-hemmed ones always find a ready sale.

Mrs. Cheney says she thinks it is time for all those who believe in woman suffrage to "get up on their feet and do something," and she is throwing herself into the work with energy. Mrs. Judith W. Smith says she has never found so many people ready and glad to coöperate in the work of a Suffrage Fair before.

Every one is urged to look out for two classes of people whose help should be enlisted—those willing to give material to be made up, and those willing to give time to making it up.

The first contribution for the Fair has been received already, seven months in advance, from that true and tried friend, Miss Sarah E. Wall. It is an immense tea cozythat was given Harriet Jacobs when in England. It is too large to be used in this country, but is beautifully made, and will be of interest from its associations.

## HOW TO WALK WELL.

A newspaper correspondent says that the women of Ahmedabad "have learned the art of walking like queens."

In my limited experience with queens I have never seen one walk so well as does the stately working-woman of Ahmedabad. This is partly due to the fact that the latter wears only a short skirt and a sash, with sometimes a loose half-bodice. Ease in attire is not, however, the main reason for the free gait and lofty carriage so conspicuous here; yet the secret is so simple that it is strange no fashionable boarding-school has caught it and advertised to turn out American girls that can walk. Let any young woman try this receipt: Put a wad of cloth or straw on the head and balance on this a small jug or pail, walking around in the position enforced by the balance. I think an hour's daily exercise of this sort might improve health as well as carriage; at any rate, it would produce something better than the dragon stride of the English girl or the usual amble of her Yankee cousin.

# WITH WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

The Hon. Ella Scarlett, sister of Lord Abinger, is studying surgery at the London School of Medicine, to qualify herself for medical work in India.

The annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund was recently held in Calcutta, the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, presiding. The annual report showed that over 1,300,000 women had been treated in the hospitals connected with the fund, or more than double the number treated in 1893. The work is regarded with constantly growing favor and sympathy by the natives.

Miss Sinclair, a fully qualified surgeon, has been appointed by the Asylums Committee of the County Council as doctor at aroused, and energetic and able hands

Claybury Asylum, England. She has had much experience, and was lately on the staff of a fever hospital. Dr. Benson, the woman who last held the post at Claybury, has been appointed to a Government hospital in Madras, at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Dr. Louise A. Murray, a graduate of the medical college of Syracuse University, has just been appointed Public Vaccinator for Syracuse, N. Y. A New York physician writes: "So far as I know, this is the first example of that fairly easy and lucrative office falling to a woman. Dr. Murray will fill it well."

Dr. Mabel Spencer, of Riley County, Kansas, is said to be the only legally appointed woman health officer in the United States. Her home is in Manhattan, the county seat. She is a graduate of Kansas City Homcopathic College, and her official honors rest lightly on her shapely shoulders. She keeps the record of births and deaths, sees that doctors and dentists are duly registered, looks after the inmates of the poor-farm, etc.. and makes quarterly reports to the secretary of State.

# AID FOR THE GREEKS.

American women sympathize warmly with the Greeks. At the meeting held in Faneuil Hall Tuesday afternoon, in response to the appeal of the Woman's Union of Athens, the historic hall was crowded with women from every walk in life, and the pale blue and white colors of Greece predominated among the flowers.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided, and there were many prominent persons on the platform.

At intervals the band of the Perkins Institution for the Blind played selections.

The hall was crowded long before the advertised time. At 2.45 the band struck up a lively Grecian air, and soon after Mrs. Howe introduced the Rev. Dr. Ames, who offered prayer.

Mrs Howe, in opening, said, in part:

We meet to day in this hall, consecrated to many and precious memories, to express our sympathy with a brave people that dares to make a stand for justice, freedom and civilization against intoleration and incomment depredation and ble tyranny, inhuman degradation and heathen barbarism. And we, free women of America, in this year so near the close of the 19th century, dare also to take our stand against the wicked and selfish diplomacy of the nations which, in this critical contest, are renegade to the faith that has secured to them in great part the comforts and immunities which they themselves now enjoy. We are not, however, here to-day to execute justice upon these delinquents, as we women are non-combatants. Our office is to keep the world's peace. But when it must be broken, we should step in and bind up the cruel wounds that every war must make. answer to-day the agonized appeal made by the women of Greece, their noble Queen at their head, for the means to feed, clothe and shelter thousands of destitute exiles and fugitives, to whom Athens has offered the only possible place of refuge in present emergencies.

It is not the first time I have spoken on this theme. In season and out of season I have exhorted the women of our own community to combine their forces for an organized effort in behalf of Greece. A general movement cannot be put on foot in a day, but now that sympathy is truly aroused, and energetic and able hands

# ow Women May Earn a Living One Hundred and Seventeen Ways.

A New Book. Price, 50 cents. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by

MABEL L. CONKLIN.

Purity Organizer, N. W. C. T. U.

28 New York Ave., - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.

are pledged to administer the trusts of this great obligation, we may hope that no measure will be neglected which will put the seal of action on our good intentions.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore followed. After reviewing what Greece had done for the world in art, literature and civilization, she showed how effectively the women's clubs could raise money and do a great work to help the cause. I wish, she said, we could send a well-drilled army of 100, 000 men. (Great applause.) She showed how the Turks degrade women, and eulogized the Armenians in America, who, poor as they are, had sent \$130,000 to the relief of their kindred in Turkey. The women of Boston, she said, can at least equal their efforts. An enormous sum could easily be gathered and sent from the women's clubs alone. I am not in favor of civil war, but I favor war on the barbarous, ungodly and diabolical Turks. They are robbers and brigands, encouraging nothing elevating, but everything degrading.

Other speakers were Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mrs. Julia Osgood, Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, Mr. Anagnos and Mr. Sanborn.

A collection of \$300 was taken up, which was raised by pledges to \$500.

### HONOR TO GRANT.

All Americans have good cause to honor Gen Grant, but there are reasons why women especially should remember him with gratitude. He was strongly opposed to the licensing of the social evil by the State, and he hated coarse conversation. It has often been told how an officer once came up to a group of military men, saying: "Oh, boys, I have such a good story to tell you! There are no ladies present, I believe?" Gen. Grant answered curtly, "No, but please to remember that there are gentlemen present." The story was not told.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

There are still some Armenian young men available for housework. A lady in South Natick, who took one, writes:

I am glad to tell you that in the main David succeeds well. He excels in cleaning the house, and makes and bakes the bread well. His spirit is respectful and willing.

An Armenian with a wooden leg, but with the full use of his hands, and very willing to work, is looking for a means to earn his living. Can any one put him in the way of employment?

# LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

MRS. ANNA L. DIGGS has been appointed superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas.

A recent estimate shows that twentytwo acres of land are necessary to sustain one man on fresh meat; while the same area, if devoted to wheat culture, would feed forty-two people; if to oats, eightyeight, potatoes, Indian corn, and rice, 176; and, if to plantain or bread-fruit, over 6,000 people.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON contributes to the Woman's Journal this week some interesting reminiscences of the time when Napoleon's remains were brought from St. Helena to Paris, amid demonstrations of regard such as have just been lavished on General Grant. Mrs. Stanton was then visiting Europe, a bride.

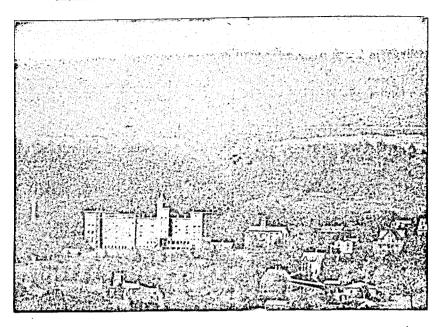
A bill for the discouragement of a certain kind of marksmanship has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature. The proposed measure makes it a misdemeanor to throw an egg at a public speaker, and a felony to hit him with it. No Kentucky women have indulged in egg-throwing, so far as heard from. Yet we are still told that women are too emotional to take part in politics.

A Hindu women's club house, the first of its kind, has just been opened in Ahmedabad. It is a sort of native gymkhana, or exercise hall, exclusively for Hindu ladies. These ladies lately put their hall at the disposal of the Gujarát "Educational Conference," at which the principal topic discussed was education for women. The club house is a two-story building of marble, well ventilated, and with a general appearance of being all windows, so light and airy are the rooms.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, has written a circular letter to the Episcopalians of his diocese, reminding them that in 1899 he will have been bishop thirty years, and appealing for \$100,000 as an endowment for the cathedral in Albany, begun by him twenty years ago, but not yet finished. If Bishop Doane has learned as little during the last thirty years on other living issues as he has on the woman question, it will be of little use to complete the cathedral until there is a wiser bishop to preach in it.—Woman's Journal.

The philanthropic section of the Chicago Woman's Club has begun a series of meetings in aid of the "Slum Sisters," a part of the organization of the Salvation Army, who live and work among the tenements. The Kitchen Garden Association has a natural connection with this club. and has just given its third annual exhibition at the club rooms. The work of this particular society aims at the final introduction into the public schools of a department of household and domestic instruction for girls, which shall occupy the same place in the ordinary school course that manual training for boys now does. It has been in existence fourteen years, and has just won permission to put the course to actual trial in three of the schools for one year, provided the society can support the classes, after which, if the school board becomes convinced of its practical use, it will probably be permanently adopted.

HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



# The Jackson Sanatorium.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address.

J. Arthur Jackson, M. D., Secretary, Box 1501.

# LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN.

Editor Woman's Column:

The Committee on Course of Study in Political Science have issued a book called "Legal Status of Women." It has been compiled by Miss Jessie J. Cassidy. A great deal of labor has been put upon it, and careful investigations have been made into the present condition of the laws concerning the women of the United States. It is a book of especial value to all women, and a handy book of reference. It has been printed in pamphlet form and sells at 25 cents, post-paid. Every Women's Club, W. C. T. U., Suffrage Association and individual woman who wishes to know her own status in her State, should possess herself of one of these pamphlets.

It is a fact well known to all suffragists that a large number of States have granted partial suffrage, but there are very few persons who can tell just which States these are, and what form of suffrage is enjoyed by the women within them. There are so many different qualifications of the ballot in these States that the conditions are very confusing. Before deciding upon the value of the results in these States, the student of woman suffrage should be thoroughly informed concerning all the conditions which surround its operation. A table giving all this information has been carefully prepared, and is inserted in this book. A table giving the suffrage of foreign countries is another feature. The law practice in many States differs considerably from the written law, and not infrequently courts construe the law quite differently from its reading. For this reason superficial observers are apt to

consider the law liberal in a State where some decision of liberal construction has been pronounced. This book gives the law as it stands upon the statute books, and is brought up to date. The laws are stated carefully in every State upon the topics named. The following table of contents will probably most clearly announce the value of the book:

Chapter I. Woman's Position in the Past; Early Condition; Beginnings of Modern Changes.

Chapter II. Property Rights of Married Women in the United States. Introductory. Table I: Control of Property; Intestate Estates; Right to Support Chapter III. Divorce. Introductory.

Divorce Laws in the United States.
Chapter IV. Guardianship of Children.
Introductory. Laws in States where Parents are Equal Guardians; Laws in States

where Parents are Unequal Guardians.
Chapter V. The Age of Protection. Introductory. Table II: Age of Consentin 1896. Penalties for Rape. Table III: Progressive Legislation.

Chapter VI. Criminality among Women. Chapter VII. Woman Suffrage. Introductory. Table IV: Woman Suffrage in the United States. Table V: Woman Suffrage in Foreign Countries.

Orders may be sent for this book to the Headquarters, 107 World Building, New York.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MAY 15, 1897.

No. 20.

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

# WOMEN VOTING IN DELAWARE.

The Middletown (Del.) Transcript of May 3 announces, in the following leading editorial, that the women of that city will yote on a tax qualification:

# WOMEN WILL VOTE.

There will be an important election in Middletown on Monday, and the women are going to vote, in compliance with the law passed at Dover four years ago, giving every taxpayer, irrespective of sex, the right to vote at said election either in person or by proxy, the same being entitled to one vote for every dollar of town tax paid by "him, her, or it" within one year preceding the election. There will be no politics in it, and the suffragists and antisuffragists, conservatives and ultras will go to the polls together to name a man to be a member of the Board of Light and Water Commission for five years ensuing, for which office an honest, good-sense, practical business man is wanted; and the women, who own two-thirds of the property in Middletown and pay two-thirds of the town taxes, are very glad to have a chance to say who they want and don't want to manage the town wells, furnaces, and finances, and they don't seem one bit afraid of being unsexed thereby. In fact, the Middletown women have voted on several former occasions, and the world wagged on much the same. When they returned home from the polls they found the sacred shrine uninvaded, their husbands and little ones, and even their darning bags, none the worse from their having been out to vote, and some of the real flighty ones have been heard to say that voting is not half as hard as some other things-house-cleaning and soap-making, for instance. Having once tried it, they are not only quite willing to take part in the municipal elections, but actually want their franchise extended to State and na-tional affairs. And this in conservative Delaware, with her whipping-posts and other relics and antiquities! The men, too, some of them, are much in favor of woman suffrage.

# POLITICAL INDIFFERENCE.

Intelligent criticism, is invaluable. As Robert Burns has so well said:

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us To see oursels as ithers see us!

Here comes Ian Maclaren with his "American Impressions" in the Outlook, and reads Dr. Lyman Abbott and the remonstrants against woman suffrage the following much needed lesson:

What, however, every friendly observer of American affairs must deeply regret is the marked abstinence from politics, federal and municipal, of the leisured and cultured classes in the States. If there

be any great crisis, they bestir themselves and take part; but in ordinary circumstances they prefer to look out on public life through the loopholes of retreat. One gathers that they dislike the company into which politicians are thrown, and the work they would have to do, and the personalities to which they might be exposed, and the sacrifices of taste they would have to make, and even the rewards they would be offered. They refuse to touch public service with their finger-tips, and so it is too largely left to place-hunters, wire-pullers and professional politicians, with results which may not be so corrupt as some candid critics allege, but are at least less than ideal. The patriotic spirit in America, and far too much in other places also, seems to exercise itself over great crises, foreign or domestic, and to be indifferent to the conduct of ordinary affairs. When it has its due influence, patriotism will move all classes, without exception, to give themselves to the good of the Commonwealth, whether in city or national government

# WOMEN IN SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

An item worth noting in connection with the financial troubles of Charles W. Spalding, the defaulting treasurer of the University of Illinois and president of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, is that Mrs. Lucy L. Flower was the only trustee of the University who vigorously opposed the reflection of Spalding as treasurer in 1895. She gave as her reason the fact that his bank was not regarded as a strong institution, and that his sureties were comparatively unknown men.

Because women voted at the town meeting of Cranford, Pa., to decide whether \$30,000 should be appropriated for a new schoolhouse, Judge F. C. Winkler and James Farrell, heavy real estate owners, are talking of contesting the election. The vote was in favor of the appropriation by a majority of 9. It is claimed by those opposed to the appropriation that many of the women voting were not property owners, and, therefore, not entitled to the franchise.

# A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold a Bazar in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, next December. The more money raised, the sooner our cause will triumph. Every man and woman interested in winning the battle for Equal Rights now has the chance to help. Let us show our loyalty and love, and rally all our forces, friends, time, money, influence—whatever will promote success.

There will be a meeting to report progress next Tuesday afternoon, May 18, at 3 o'clock, at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston. Let every one who reads this notice consider it a personal invitation to be present.

H. E. T.

THE COUNTESS VON LINDEN has been selected by the University of Halle as substitute for Mr. Brandis, professor of zoölogy, during his leave of absence. The countess has already acted as assistant to the professor.

MISS ALICE HOLMES, a blind poet and musician of Jersey City, has received word that a fortune of nearly \$500,000 has been left her by her brother, William J. Holmes, who died recently in California. Miss Holmes is seventy-seven years old, and has been blind since her ninth year. She is the author of two or three volumes of poems, and has been known for years as a musician.

MISS CORA A. BENNESON, superintendent of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association's work among the colleges of the State, has during the past month distributed 2,840 pages of suffrage literature among the students of Amherst, Smith, Tufts, Williams, Clark, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Lasell Seminary, and the Polytechnic Institute at Worcester.

MRS. LILLIE R. PARDEE, of Salt Lake City, whose work as secretary of the Utah Senate has brought her into favorable notice, has recently taken an active part in forming the Civic Federation of Salt Lake. Mrs. Pardee presided at many of the preliminary meetings, and her good judgment and thorough knowledge of parliamentary law won much praise. Mrs. Pardee is described as a woman of winning personality, with a handsome face, expressive eyes, and a voice unusually strong and at the same time musical. Her friends predict for her a future of great usefulness.

OLIVE SCHREINER has stirred South Africa strongly by her powerful book, "Peter Halket, Trooper." Cecil Rhodes and the "Chartered Company" are uneasy under its vivid presentation of the plain facts of their rule, and its tremendous appeal to the conscience of England; and the book has actually been excluded from the public library at Cape Colony—a proceeding as short-sighted as it is tyrannical, since it will advertise "Peter Halket" and increase its sale. It is not often that a political work written by a woman is regarded by the authorities as so dangerous.

MRS. MARY E. WILCOX, who was born in the White House during President Jackson's administration, has resigned her clerkship in the office of the auditor of the War Department. She is the widow of Representative Wilcox, of Mississippi. She entered the government service in September, 1882, as a \$900 clerk, and has risen in grade until she now holds a \$1,000 clerkship. She was a friend of the hero of New Orleans. She is now over sixty years of age, and in feeble health. Secretary Gage accepted her resignation, to take effect Aug. 1, and gave her leave of absence until that date, being the extreme limit allowed by law.

# "STICK, DIG, AND SAVE."

A few months before her decease, Lucy Stone cut from the Philadelphia Ledger an address wherein Hon. Chauncy M. Depew counselled young men and women how to achieve success. The advice so commended itself to her that she sent it to some young friends, saying: "When you have read Mr. Depew's good speech, please return it. I want it for my nieces."

Let every young reader of our paper heed it for her sake. After commending Principal Peirce's "every-time-get-there energy, and resistless determination to accomplish the result," Mr. Depew turned to the graduates, and said:

The true success in life is in those elements which enable you to be of some use to yourself and of some use to your time. It is in the elements which make you loved and sought by your environment at home, in the church, in the community and in the shop. Every young man who has put into the bank at the end of the year a little saving has done something towards the commencement of a career. Every man who has purchased and owns a home in which he lives, and has secured an income by which he can live in it, no matter how frugally or how economically he has to live, that man is already a success. The rest is simply so much surplusage.

As to what constitutes happiness in the world, that is a matter of contentment; that is a matter of conscience; that is a matter of the right view of one's posi-

tion and of one's duties in life.

Now, I have but one rule, and I formulated it some years ago, to give to those who hope to succeed in the world, and that is, "Stick, dig, and save."

When Andrew Johnson suddenly changed when Andrew Johnson suddenly changed his politics, and the fear was imminent that he intended to revolutionize the Government, he wanted to remove from office the great Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. Everybody felt that Stanton was the citedel of pationality with so was the citadel of nationality with so erratic a President. erratic a President. Charles Sumner framed a message and sent it from the Senate of the United States, and immorsenate of the Officer States, and Immortalized a common English word, and that sentence was, "Stanton, stick." Now, having settled upon your vocation in life and decided what it shall be, don't doubt about it, don't be changing around, but stick. Take a little time to ascertain what your special talent and special bent is. One man may be a good lawyer and a poor preacher, and one man may be a good mechanic and a poor storekeeper. There is nothing in this world which is so changes as wife. so cheap as a misfit. You go into a clothto you a garment that has in it the best goods and the dearest he possesses. It is made by his most skilful workmen in every department, but he offers it to you at one-quarter what he does anything which he will make for you, because it is a misfit. And a misfit, no matter how expensive or costly, is cheap. So look out at the start that you have not made a misfit. It is pretty soon discovered. A misfit doesn't come in one department or an-other department of the same business. The businesses upon which we may enter can be easily divided into the professions and the practical pursuits of life outside and the practical pursuits of the outside of the professions; they can be divided into work which is done indoors and work which is done out of doors. Some men thrive inside with the thermometer at 90, and others thrive outside with the

thermometer at zero.

Dig hard and keep at it. There is another rule, and that is dig. Most young men think it is infra dig. to dig. The classical scholars will no doubt understand that. The great curse of the young

men of the country is that they formulate their relations to their business thus: "I am hired to do such work. I am paid so much to do it. That is a great deal less than I am worth. I will do just what I am compelled to do and am paid to do. and not one thing more." The young man who enters business with that idea never rises. Of course, your employer cares nothing for you. Discount that. course, the man at the head of your department cares nothing for you. Discount that. Of course, the head of your bureau cares nothing for you. Discount that. They have met with so many worthless men who have come along, that they get to think that all men are alike, and that they are pawns upon the chess-board. It is unfortunate that they cease to have any human interest in them. Of ten men in a store, young men all of the same age, nine of them will arrive at the store exactly on time or a little late in the morning. Nine of them, when it comes to 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 o'clock, or whatever may be the closing hour, will have had their eyes for the last half-hour glued on the clock. Nine of them will be constantly making excuses of sickness or of one thing or another to go to a baseball match or a regatta or a football exhibition. There will be one man of the ten who will be at the store before it is opened. If the porter is sick he will open it and sweep it out and light the fires himself, if that is necessary to be done. If there is any work to do when the store or shop closes, he stays there until it is done. If a brother clerk falls by the way or is sick, he steps over and does the work of his desk. He soon has the attention called to him of his employer or his superior. He does not have the sympathy, he does not have the affection, but he has the attention called to him. In every store or business there are emergencies when an alert, intelligent, honest and capable man is needed. If there is a vacancy occurring higher up, the hand of the employer goes out and he says to this young man, "I want you to go there." It is not because he has any sympathy with him or any affection for him, but it is because, of the ten men, he has only one that fills the requirements of that position.

Save and keep saving. Now, then, saving. Whenever I have talked to young men on the duty of saving, my newspaper friends have come out afterwards and said: "Mr. Depew, you are preaching the doctrine of sordidness." Well, I have no respect for a man who is not sordid enough to save for his family in his old age. say it is hard to save. That depends upon how many cigars and cigarettes you It depends upon how many beers smoke. you drink. It depends upon how often you are in the saloon playing pool and drinking at the bar. Any man whose habits are right, whose health is good, who can work, can save. It is astonishing how money grows. It has been my habit for the twenty-seven years I have been with the New York Central Railroad, during all that period as its counsel, to have all departments of the road come in touch with me. Every once in a while during the whole of that period these men would state to me their condition and want advice. I don't know why I should be able to give advice any better than anybody else. But if you practice doing anything, you get handy at it. I recall now two men whom I have met—and I won't -and I won't locate them in the New York Central, because anybody I should mention in the New York Central would be known—but two men came to me twenty years ago for advice. They were getting the same salary. They had very much the same kind of positions and the same opportunities in life. I said to both of them: "The time has come when you should begin to save. You have families. You may die at any moment and your families | would be left without a dollar. That is a

calamity whose horrors no tongue can describe, especially a young and helpless family. You will grow old, and when you grow old the service wants you no longer and you are laid aside useless." They said, "How can we save?" I said, "By making a rule that you will, no matter at what sacrifice, cut down your expenses so that within a certain time you will bring me a thousand dollars." One of them followed it, and to-day the income from his investments is the same as his salary, and he can live on it. The other one, as his salary increased, increased his methods of living, went into a more fashionable neighborhood, went more frequently to neighborhood, went more frequently to the theatre, had a craving for society, began to give pretty little dinners with champagne and what not, sported a car-riage; and to-day one, as I have stated, looks serenely upon old age, which is upon him, because he has enough to carry him comfortable through without are him comfortably through without care and without anxiety, with enough to leave his loved ones in comfort; while the other is in despair for fear the axe may fall on account of age and incompetency, and he will be at the mercy of a heartless world.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts W. S. A. on Friday of last week, a number of interesting items were reported in regard to the coming Bazar.

The Belmont League proposes to hold a whist party to raise funds, and will have the use of the town hall. Roxbury and East Boston reported progress in the work for the Bazar.

Wellesley Hills talks of having a kitchen supply table, with rollers, dish-towels, oven-cloths, mops, etc. Several ladies said that at various Bazars within their knowledge, the kitchen supply table had cleared more money than any other. There is a constant demand for these useful articles.

A table of groceries and canned goods was also suggested.

The report of the work for the Bazar in Brookline was especially encouraging.

In Winchester, all the members of the League are reported as interested in the Bazar and expecting to contribute. To raise the money they have pledged, they are making an "autograph quilt." Each gets an autograph and pays ten cents, and the quilt, when completed, will be sold.

That old and tried friend of equal rights, Mrs. Drake, of Leominster, promises six volumes of "The Liberty Bell."

The Newton League has chosen a committee of ten, each of whom has promised to make or secure ten articles, thus ensuring a hundred in all.

Malden has appropriated fifteen dollars for the Bazar, and will also contribute goods.

Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, of Wellesley, offers to paint titles for tables, or anything else that may be needed. She is an artist of ability, and places her paint-box and brush unreservedly at the service of the cause.

Mr. Blackwell will contribute to the book table the books that come to the Woman's Journal for review between now and Christmas.

Friends in Cohasset and So. Middleboro will try to secure goods, and seven members of the North Cambridge W. C. T. U. have promised to help.

Miss Mary Willey is working for the Bazar, and asking all whom she meets to coöperate.

Somerville will have a table with towels. bags, table linen, etc.

Hyde Park is hampered by the fact that everybody there is working for a Y. M. C. A. Fair; but Hyde Park will confer with Dedham, and perhaps with Sharon, and see what can be done.

Mrs. Metcalf, of Roslindale, has put her garden at the service of the Bazar, and also her gift of cultivating it.

Waltham is at work. The Waltham women lately attended a "rally" at Watertown and made good speeches, and a number of Watertown ladies have promised to contribute to the Waltham table.

Some one having spoken slightingly of tidies, Mrs. Smith recommended that no one should discourage the making of tidies or anything else for the Bazar. "Take everything offered," she said; and it seemed to be the general sentiment that anything would be welcome, from a hundred dollar bill or a grand piano down to a cheese or a pin-cushion.

It was voted to ask Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman to design a poster, and to invite all interested in the Bazar to meet at 3 Park Street, once a fortnight. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, May 18, at 3 o'clock.

Meanwhile, everybody is requested to keep on asking each of their friends to make one article and to secure one from somebody else. A. S. B.

# IOWA NOTES.

The series of suffrage conventions in Iowa has been a great success. During the first month the weather was exceedingly bad, but the audiences were large notwithstanding. Miss Moore and Miss Shaw, who were the principal speakers, have made many converts.

One convention was held in Charles City, the home of Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt. The town is full of suffrage sentiment, and the people are very proud of Mrs. Catt, as they well may be. A committee from the Political Equality Club of Charles City invited the business men to decorate their stores and hotels with the suffrage color and the American flag. All responded to the request, and stores, hotels, milk wagons, delivery wagons, and even bicyles, all came out in yellow, for the two days of the convention, May 4 and 5.

# BAD FOR CALIFORNIA WOMEN.

From California a correspondent of the Woman's Journal reports a startling decision of the Supreme Court, defining the laws of that State regulating the property of husbands and wives, which ought to rouse every honest Californian, man or woman, to indignant remonstrance and effort for reform. Had the woman suffrage amendment been carried, such reform would not be long delayed. The fact that the community property of every wife is the property of the husband, subject absolutely to his control, the wife having only a prospective interest in it; that the husband, if so minded, may !

throw all the community property away; and that the wife has no estate in the property until the conjugal "community" is broken by a divorce or by the death of the husband-seems almost beyond belief. It is this disgraceful condition of legal nonentity which the remonstrants have been doing their best to perpetuate.

# THE WOMEN WON.

Antoinette A. Hawley, of Denver, Col., writes to the Union Signal:

Here in Denver the Prohibitionists did not have a ticket in the field, but the Civic Federation—a grand body of public-spirited women—did, and, best of all, it won by a splendid majority, to the infinite discomfiture of corporations and gangs. Some of our temperance women did not vote because they could not vote their principles, but many of us felt that we wanted to vote for the best thing in sight, and so had the satisfaction for once of helping to win.

The Union Signal readers may be interested to know that its reporter cast her ballot at the same "greenhouse polls" which "Annie Laurie" slandered in her famous Denver letter to the San Francisco Examiner last fall. Thither on April 5 came husbands and wives, fathers and daughters, brothers and sisters, and havquiet and decorous formality ing with recorded their opinions, walked or rode away, as unconscious that they done anything strange or unnatural as if they had been to church.

All over the State women are beginning to feel, not only the blessedness of holding all day prayer-meetings on election day—where the church bells are rung every hour in the day, as in Canon City-but the power to back up prayers with votes that "for God, and Home and Native tell Land."

# A WOMAN VOTER IN ITALY.

Galignani's Messenger says:

Women have begun to vote in Italy. That is, one woman has voted—a certain Olympia Cauzani, of Castelvatere, who, her husband being ill, went to the urns and wrote the vote for him. The Deputy who can boast of having obtained the first female vote in Italy is Deputy d'Andrea.

# A WOMAN WARDEN.

A woman has acted as warden of the hospital in Sutter County, Cal., for several years. The grand jury of that county, in its recent report, says: "We visited the hospital, and find therein seven patients. On conversing with them we find that they are satisfied with their treatment. The wards and dining-room are neat and well kept, and they are well supplied with wholesome food and medicine. We find that the present warden has proved herself efficient and capable, and has performed her duties in a most satisfactory manner."

# A NEW LEAFLET.

The letter from Hon. H. V. S. Groesbeck, of Wyoming, published in WOMAN'S COLUMN last week, will be ready in a few days as a leaflet. It may be ordered from this office. Price, 15 cents per hundred.

# One House One Hundred and Seventeen Ways.

A New Book. Price, 50 cents. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by

# MABEL L. CONKLIN.

Purity Organizer, N. W. C. T. U.

28 New York Ave., - - = Brooklyn, N. Y.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind nostnaid

dred of one kind, postpaid.
Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hun-

dred of one kind, postpaid.

No Leaflets sold in numbers less than one hundred, except that samples of forty dif-ferent Leaflets are sent by mail for 10 cepts. Address ONLY Leaflet Department, WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.

### SINGLE LEAFLETS.

Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy

Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.

The Ballot for the Home, by Frances R. Willard.

Song Leaflet. Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered,
by Henry B. Blackwell.
The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth

Higginson.
The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J.

Bashford Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah

Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.

How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.

A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobba

The Elective Franchise, by leading Suf-

fragists.

Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.

Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry
Ward Beecher.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell. Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W.

Higginson. Woman S

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell. Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice. Colorado Speaks for Herself.

Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by Katherine Conyngton.

# DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long. Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.
Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by
Eliza Sproat Turner.
How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon.
Jas. S. Clarkson.
Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis

liam Curtis.

The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.
Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.

Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell. Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman

Clarke.

Clarke.
Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure
Politics, by Geo, F. Hoar.
Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
Dr. Jacobi on Woman Suffrage.
Suggestions of a Line of Study.
The Test of Woman Suffrage in Colorado,
by Mrs. Helen G. Ecob.
Signs of the Times, by William Lloyd
Garrison. Garrison

Hon. William Dudley Foulke on Equal Rights.
The Military Argument, by Alice Stone

Blackwell.

Twenty-nine cities and towns of Ontario have adopted a curfew ordinance, forbidding boys and girls under fourteen to be on the streets after 7 P. M. in winter, and after 9 P. M. during the rest of the year.

A thermometer intended to be fastened upon the oven door is one of the most useful of articles to the cook. With this the heat of the oven can be determined without opening the door, and the baking of cakes, puddings and soufflés can be accomplished more successfully.

Women are inventing new industries by which they may make a living. An English woman of rank, having lost her money, has begun to give lessons in playing golf. On the ground that men are naturally debarred from knowing the main obstacles with which a woman golf player has to contend, namely, those that arise from wearing petticoats and stays, this woman, having successfully become a first-rate player, feels better prepared to teach her sex than are men professionals.

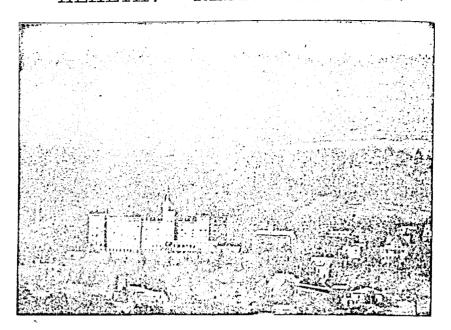
Landlords in poor districts in London are not allowed to take the tools of a defaulting tenant for rent. Yet a few days ago a woman complained to the magistrate in West London that her landlord had seized her sewing-machine for rent, and so had deprived her of the means of livelihood. The machine did not belong to her. She had it on the hire system. The magistrate told her that she could not recover it, and she would not only have to lose the machine, but also to pay its value to the firm from which she hired it.

If any person deems the franchise a burden and not a privilege, such a person is under no constraint to exercise it. But, if it be a birthright, then it is obvious that no other person than the individual concerned can rightfully restrain its exercise. The committee concede that women ought to be clothed with the suffrage in any State where any considerable part of the women desire it. This is a pretty serious confession. What has become of the argument that women are unfit to vote? —Hon. George F. Hoar.

The Children's Aid Society of Boston has placed nearly a hundred home libraries in the houses of the poor, trusting them to the charge of some carefully selected boy or girl, who acts as librarian. The Women's Massachusetts Education Association carries on a system of travelling libraries in rural neighborhoods; and in Pennsylvania a society which is placing collections of books in street-car and police stations, engine-houses and other places where groups of men spend leisure time, is asking a grant of money from the Legislature.

Somebody says few women would vote if enfranchised. Well, it often happens in an election that more than half the men refuse to vote. But if one man or woman wants to exercise the right to vote, what earthly reason is there for denying it, because other men and women do not wish to exercise it? If I desire to breathe the fresh air of heaven, shall I not cross my threshold because the rest of the family-group prefer the stale atmosphere indoors?—Hon. John D. Long.

HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



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established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire-Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M. D., Secretary, Box 1501.

# STATE UNIVERSITIES AND CO-EDUCATION.

Our State Universities are the most democratic of all the institutions of higher learning, and it is due to this fact, as well as to a sense of justice to the taxpayers, already mentioned, that they were opened to women. But even these potent reasons did not succeed in securing the admission of women until 1860. The following table will be read with interest as illustrating the attitude of the State Universities toward women:

| i            |   | _ |        |      |      |    |      |     | mittea |
|--------------|---|---|--------|------|------|----|------|-----|--------|
|              |   | ( | )penec | t t  |      |    |      | III | omen   |
| Ohio—Athens. |   |   | 1809   | _    | _    |    |      |     | 1871   |
| Ohio-Columbu |   | - | 1873   |      | •    | •  | •    | •   |        |
|              |   | • |        |      | •    | •  | ٠    | ٠   | 1873   |
|              |   |   | 1824   |      |      |    |      |     | 1867   |
| Illinois     |   |   | 1868   |      |      |    |      |     | 1871   |
| Missouri     |   |   | 1843   |      | •    | •  | •    | •   |        |
| Michigan     | • | • |        | •    | •    | •  | ٠    | ٠   | 1870   |
| Michigan     | ٠ | • | 1841   |      |      |    |      |     | 1870   |
| Iowa         |   |   | 1860   | _    | _    | _  |      |     | 1860   |
| California   |   |   |        | -    | •    | •  | •    | •   |        |
| Wisconsin    | • | • |        |      | . •  | •  | ·:-  | ٠   | 1870   |
| Wisconsin    | ٠ | - | 1849   |      |      |    |      |     |        |
| Į.           |   |   |        | 1863 | 8 to | 1: | 871  |     |        |
| ŀ            |   |   |        |      |      |    |      |     | usly.  |
| Minnesota    |   |   | 4.000  | 1016 | , 00 | лц | PIII | uο  |        |
| minnesota    | • | • | 1869   | •    | ٠    |    |      |     | 1869   |
| Oregon       |   |   | 1876   |      |      |    | _    |     | 1876   |
| Kansas       |   |   | 1866   |      | -    | -  | •    | •   |        |
| Nevada       |   |   |        | •    | •    | •  | •    | •   | 1866   |
|              | • | • | 1874   |      | •    |    |      |     | 1874   |
| Nebraska     |   |   | 1871   |      |      |    |      |     | 1871   |
| Colorado     | _ |   | 1877   |      |      | •  | •    | •   |        |
| North Dakota | - | • |        | •    | •    | •  | •    | •   | 1877   |
| Court Dakota | • | • | 1884   | •    | •    |    |      |     | 1884   |
| South Dakota |   |   | 1885   |      |      |    |      |     | 1885   |
| Montana      |   | _ | 1883   |      |      | -  |      | •   |        |
| Washington . | • | • | 1862   | •    | •    | •  | •    | •   | 1883   |
| Utah .       | • | • |        | •    | •    | ٠  |      |     | 1862   |
| отан         |   |   | 1850   |      |      |    |      | _   | 1850   |
| A mlanas at  |   |   |        |      |      |    |      | -   | ~.///  |
|              |   |   |        |      |      |    |      |     |        |

A glance at this table will show that but one of the State Universities opened prior to 1861 has been from the start coeducational, but that all opened prior to that date became coëducational between 1861 and 1871; and that all organized since 1871 started as coëducational institutions; a statistical illustration of the advance of public sentiment on this question.—May Wright Sewall, in Arena.

MARY E. AHERN, a well-known teacher, and ex-State librarian, has been appointed editor of the public libraries of Chicago.

MRS. FANNY B. AMES and MISS MARY HALLEY have been reappointed State factory inspectors of Massachusetts by Gov. Wolcott.

The assertion that when a majority of women ask for equal political rights they will be granted, is a confession that there is no conclusive reason against their sharing them. And, if that be so, how can their admission rightfully depend upon the majority? Why should the woman who does not care to vote prevent the voting of her neighbor who does? Why should a hundred girls who are content to be dolls, and do what Mrs. Grundy expects, prejudice the choice of a single one who wishes to be a woman, and do what her conscience requires?—George William Curtis.

Those who doubt the ability of women to conduct meetings should have attended the debate at Normal College last week, when an audience of two thousand people were kept in perfect order without the aid of the police. The chairman was a student in her teens, and her rap of the beribboned gavel on the decorated desk was as efficient as Speaker Reed's pounding. The debate was on the arbitration treaty, and showed the four contestants to be alert, intelligent, and witty. They bowed to the rulings of the chair with a graceful submission seldom seen at a gathering of young men, and they gave full proof of their ability to compete with their brothers in the forum.—N. Y. Jewish Messenger.

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# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

Notice that the business meeting of the New England W. S. A. is to be held at 3 Park Street, Boston, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, May 27, instead of May 26, as at first advertised. The change has been made in order to bring the meeting and the Festival on the same day, for the convenience of friends from a distance.

At the New England Suffrage Festival, to be held at the Vendome, on the evening of May 27, there will be addresses by Speaker Bates and Representative Geo. R. Jones, of the Massachusetts Legislature, Dr. Lorimer, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. Phebe S. Beeman, of Vermont, Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner, of Connecticut, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry B. Blackwell, and, it is hoped, Mrs. Hannah C. Bailey, of Maine. Hon. John C. Wyman, of Rhode Island, has been invited to preside. Tickets, \$1.00, for sale at 3 Park Street.

# A PLEA FOR SUFFRAGE.

At the recent hearing on woman suffrage in Rhode Island, a most effective speech was made by Miss Sarah E. Doyle, a teacher in the Providence High School for thirty-five years, and principal of the Girls' Department for about half that time. Miss Doyle is one of the most distinguished women of Rhode Island, wielding, perhaps, the most powerful influence of any woman in the State. She has never till now identified herself publicly with the woman suffrage movement, and her speech was a surprise and delight to many who were not aware of the strength of her convictions upon the subject. Miss Doyle

Every human being possesses influence, but this influence is not always effective. According to law, women are eligible to the school committee. Yet, after twenty years of this law, very few women occupy that position. Out of thirty-five members of the Persistent According to the persistent and the persi of the Providence school board, only one is a woman. What power can one woman have under these circumstances? Suppose the case were reversed and only one man was a member of a committee of thirty-five, all the rest being women? What influence would be possess? There are six hundred teachers in the schools of Providence; five hundred and fifty of them These women teachers have are women. very little influence with the school committee. They are not asked what they as possible), and send to me now. How desire. Why should they be allowed to be is the time! Send the subscription to me.

teachers, if not fit to have any voice in the legislation for the schools?

ew conditions make new laws necessary. Women have to go out into the world to work. They take offices in public buildings, not because they like to, but because they must do so to earn a living. makes the police arrangements a matter of importance to women, and they need a voice in regard to them. Indeed, women need the ballot on all questions just as much as men do. It is said that voting is too public for women to participate in with propriety. Women attend the Horse Show n New York, and are on exhibition there. They are, in fact, a part of the show. This is being just as public as it would be to go to the polls. Women exhibit themselves in the boxes at the theatre. There is no objection to their doing so, nor can there be to their dropping a ballot into the box. Men and women are not antagonistic to each other. What elevates women elevates men. Men are our best friends. But our best friends do not always know what is best for us.

# HOW TO HELP YOUR TREASURY.

Mrs. Emma E. Page, of Olympia, State Superintendent of Franchise for West Washington, has brought out a circular of excellent suggestions for work in the now pending campaign for the equal suffrage amendment. One of these might well be adopted by other State superintendents of franchise, and by local Suffrage Associations, or individual workers. The Woman's Journal offers a cash premium of Twenty Dollars for twenty-five new subscribers. These new subscribers need not all live in one place. They may live in twenty-five different towns, provided their names are all sent in at one time. Mrs. Page has sent the following request to each local Union: "The Woman's Journal may be had for \$1.50 per year to new subscribers. If I can get up a club of twenty-five new subscribers, I can get a premium of \$20, to be used for amendment work. That would be great riches for the department, and two such clubs would bring in double riches. Now, sisters, will you not raise the amount of one subscription, at least, for your Union? If you can get ten people to give fitteen cents each, you have it, and you have ten stockholders in the Amendment Campaign. They will be like the newsboy who gave a penny to missions, and then wanted to go to the next meeting, as he said, "To see how we are getting on." If any one can give five cents, instead of fifteen, it will only take three such to make up the share. The \$1.50 can be raised if you will set yourselves to it with prayer and patient work. Persuade those who are opposed to the Amendment to help you get the Journal, that they may read both sides. And when you get it, see that it is thoroughly and widely read -don't let it gather dust. Don't fail in getting one subscription (get as many more as possible), and send to me now. Now

You will lose nothing, and you will thereby endow the State Franchise Department so that it can send out literature, and push the Amendment Campaign."

# AN OBJECT LESSON IN ST. LOUIS.

Miss Belle Norman received a large vote for member of the Board of Education in St. Louis, Mo., on May 18, but failed of election. It was the first time that a woman had been a candidate for the school board in that conservative city. Miss Norman had the earnest support of a multitude of St. Louis women, both rich and poor, who used their "indirect influence" for her to the utmost. In view of her personal fitness, and of the good work done by women on school boards in other cities, it is a pity she was defeated. But it is an object lesson for Missouri women on the need of the ballot. If they could have added their own votes to the votes they secured by their influence, Miss Norman would have been elected.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Two well-educated Armenian girls want work. One is a doctor's daughter, and speaks English, but is not very strong. She could do light housework, sew, take care of children, or wait on an invalid. The other cannot speak English, but speaks French fluently. She is an expert seamstress (was a teacher of sewing and embroidery in the Armenian schools of Constantinople), and would be glad either to work with a dressmaker or to get a permanent position as seamstress in a good private family.

There are several young men who wish to do housework, and two men who wish to do farm work.

MRS. J. H. FRENCH has bequeathed a large sum to Beloit College, on condition that vivisection shall never be practised in any department. If the condition is violated, the money is to go to the American Humane Education Society.

Hereafter, if we speak of the Massachusetts association opposed to the further extension of suffrage to women, we shall call it the M. A. O. T. T. F. E. O. S. T. W., but we shall not speak of it any oftener than we can help.-Boston Globe.

MISS GRACE BRIGGS, daughter of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, who took her diploma on May 18, is the first woman to graduate from Union Theological Seminary, and the first person to receive the new degree of bachelor of divinity from the school. Miss Briggs does not expect to preach. She is to be professor of Greek in the school for deaconesses, and will have charge of a class in biblical study in a large girls' school. These two classes will take up about half her time. The rest will be devoted to helping her father in his Hebrew lexicon work.

### MORE TESTIMONY FROM COLORADO.

The Civic Federation of Denver, Col., which was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the recent victory of municipal reform in that city, has joined with the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association in putting forth the following statement, in reply to various absurd reports circulated of late regarding the results of woman suffrage in Colorado:

We, the members of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association and of the Civic Federation of Denver, having had our attention called to sensational and misleading reports in some Eastern journals concerning the results of impartial suffrage in our State, are impelled to issue a brief answering statement. Self-assertion being as unbecoming in associations as in individuals, we should accept in silence, as the inevitable due of innovators, the persecution of prejudiced critics, did their hostility affect ourselves alone; but when false statements are made the weapons with which to defeat the liberty of women in other States, a measure of authoritative self-assertion becomes necessary.

We do not claim that phenomenal good has been secured by the vote of women. The tyranny of political machinery, made effective by long usage under the management of trained workers, cannot be overcome by the enthusiasm of raw recruits. We do claim that the women of Colorado have a vital part in the great movement that is everywhere seeking a better social order.

The successful outcome of the late municipal election in Denver, occurring as it did three years after our enfranchisement. was the first triumph of an organized effort made by women to influence conventions and carry an election. The success is considered an earnest of future achievement through women's ballots in the interest of reform. Never before or since the establishment of impartial suffrage in our State has there been such concentrated effort in behalf of reform legislation. Bills relating to "civil service," "local option," "indeterminate sentence," a "new primary law," and "improved election laws" were all proposed and indorsed by organizations of women. The first Legislature of the new order passed a bill giving the wife equal rights with her husband in the possession of their children, and the bill raising to eighteen years the age of legal protection for girls.

In our present House of Representatives the effort toward practical economic reform is illustrated in the careful work of the printing committee, which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Conine, is found to have cost the State \$2,000 less during the session lately adjourned than ever before.

To the efficiency of Mrs. Peavey's administration of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of School Lands, and State Librarian, fine testimony is given by the German element of our population, which is usually opposed to the recognition of women as citizens of the Commonwealth. The Denver Herald, a journal published in the German tongue, says in one of its January issues:

Mrs. Peavey showed a zeal in perform-

ing her official duties hitherto unknown in State officials. Of unimpeachable devotion to duty and great integrity, inspired and upheld by firmness and uprightness of character, she not only attended to the duty of overseeing the teaching in the schools, but insisted that the business of the boards to which she belonged should be handled in a proper manner. Often she was obliged to call the male members of the board to book when they wished to lay on the table measures demanding much time and attention, while in her school-lands-commission work she prevented many a bad swindle by her energetic investigation, and always protected the poor people against the greed of the more powerful. Our readers know that we have never been in favor of women in politics, and are not to-day; nevertheless, if the women of the State can put such officers in the field as Mrs. Peavey, to whom we can point as an example of immovable official integrity, then the women will be most welcome comrades in the fight against the corruption that disgraces our republic.

If the absurd and unfounded comments of the Eastern press in regard to the liability of Colorado women to the requirements of military service, and rumors of unwomanly violence of temper in important State conventions, be worthy of notice, it may be answered that the women of the Centennial State are as securely exempt from military duty as are the women living under the control of those States which still deny them the gentle but effective weapon of the ballot. Further, we answer that no representative convention has had such experience of wild disorder as has been announced by misinformed Eastern papers.

In regard to the effect of universal suffrage in Colorado upon the temperance question, it is found that, although the ranks of the temperance party have not been largely recruited, for women as well as men are in doubt as to the wisdom of working for temperance through a distinct party, temperance legislation has been materially assisted. Three years ago, only three Colorado cities prohibited the sale of intoxicants. Now twenty-seven municipalities refuse to grant license for their sale.

An interesting fact has lately been noted in regard to the relative dignity of the two houses of our Legislature. The lower house outranks the Senate in the serious decorum of legislative deliberation. The few women who sit as members in the representative hall of our beautiful Colorado capitol seem unconsciously to impose upon its proceedings a greater regard for the amenities of speech and conduct than is observed in the upper house, where there are, as yet, no women to be considered.

No less characteristic of Western chivalry is the improvement that women's presence has made in the localities of primary meetings and polling-booths. In many precincts where formerly they were held in stables or drinking saloons, primaries are now convened in home parlors, and polling-booths are arranged in respectable buildings, and voting is invariably conducted with decorum.

Since the success of the legislative referendum of 1893, the women of Colorado have evinced a remarkable interest in all things pertaining to general good. Because their opinions expressed through the ballot-box have due weight in bringing about actual results, they have felt it their duty to make themselves acquainted with the principles and methods of government. For this zealous obedience to duty they have been doubly rewarded in finding that their zeal has acted as a leaven whose power has been irresistible, as is proved by the fact that the science of political economy has been more generally and economy has been more generally and last three years, by both men and women, than in all the previous history of the State.

All this is a thrice-told tale, whose repetition, however, it seems necessary to continue until its gospel shall penetrate the dull ears of ancient prejudice and the obstinate deafness of those who will not hear. The same story is charmingly repeated by a bright Denver woman, who, in reply to solicitous inquiries of an Eastern friend, wrote:

Whether our character has deteriorated by the use of the ballot, or whether an improvement is indicated by an increased interest in educational, social and civil questions, is not for us to say. This we may affirm: That, while we enjoy the self-respect that comes from recognized freedom, we are conscious of no deterioration in essential womanliness, and detect no diminution of courtesy on the part of our masculine friends.

The vocation of housewife is no whit less honored than before the acknowledgment of our individuality as citizens, and we still love our husbands, children and homes as always. Under the pressure of responsibility, we have a living interest in the moral and social issues of the day which we did not feel in the time of disfranchisement, when we had no incentive to study the principles involved, and no part in correcting public evils. We believe that the sympathy and coöperation of men and women in the things that concern good government is an important step in the process of social evolution.

It cannot be denied that the sentimental remonstrant is still amongst us, and that we have in our own State bitter enemies whose corrupt schemes women's votes have helped to defeat; neither, on the other hand, can it be denied that, after a three years' novitiate in the exercise of our duties as citizens, we find encouraging confirmation of our best hope of reform through the quiet power of the ballot in our hands.

Being now in the enjoyment of the first victory of our concentrated action in municipal interests, we have reason to believe that disadvantages of inexperience are already giving way before an intelligent insistence upon the use of upright political methods. It is evident that every year will find the Colorado woman a more efficient citizen; but she has learned the lesson of patience, and is now able to recognize that the errors of many generations can be overcome only by the slow process of ethical development, and that the mental and spiritual plane worthy of true humanity can soonest be reached through the concentrated and conscious effort of the best elements of society in every State.

Denver, Col., May 13, 1897.

# STRONG-MINDED MOTHERS.

An anonymous correspondent, in a recent letter to the papers, says that the children of to-day are more excitable than those of fifty years ago, because they are left to servants, and on coming home from school they find their mother "off to some woman's rights meeting, or casting

Nothing so stirs the indignation of the children of suffragists as the charge that the women who attend equal rights meetings neglect their offspring. Whatever it may please outsiders to imagine on this point, we know by happy experience that there are no better mothers in the world.

At the party given in honor of the seventieth birthday of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe (a suffragist), her son told one of the editors of the Woman's Journal that he wished the public could know how completely, in the eyes of her own family, Mrs. Stowe's fame as an author was eclipsed by her virtues as analmost ideal mother.

Mrs. Gov. Wallace, of Indiana, from whon Gen. Lew Wallace said that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur." devoted herself to lecturing for woman suffrage for many years, after her children were grown up and married.

Ask the children of Lucretia Mott, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs Booth, of the Salvation Army, Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton, etc. They will all testify that a strong-minded mother is worth fully as much to her family as any weakminded mother could possibly be.

From Juvenal's time down to our own, the great enemies of maternal duties have been fashion and frivolity. Children are neglected for "society" a thousand times where they are neglected once for philanthropy or reform.

Whatever tends to make women more thoughtful and broad-minded tends inevitably to make them better mothers.

My impression is that just now the rising generation is in more danger from whist parties than from woman's rights meetings.

It may also be observed, parenthetically, that whatever may be the cause of the alleged greater excitability of modern children, it cannot well be due to their mother's "casting a ballot," since she is not yet allowed to do so.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

On the afternoon of May 11, a woman suffrage hearing before the commission to revise the constitution of Rhode Island took place at the State House in Providence. Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer presented the demands of the Rhode Island W. S. A. Mrs. Spencer said, in part:

Many are dissatisfied with the present sweeping laws discriminating against women. Some believe that property, whether vested in a man or a woman, ought to be represented. Others think that revolutionary heredity is entitled to representation. Some feel that special moral principles should be allowed a voice in the government. Women are especially called to help in educational matters. There are many questions of vital interest to women. The corrupt use of public office has ex-

cited in many a feeling that it is their duty to help purify the administration. Pure air, good water, and clean streets are necessities which bear especially upon the health and comfort of the home, matters of vital interest to women. But we are not here to day to ask for anything less than equal suffrage, though we are in no way antagonistic to those partial pleas. We ask that there shall be no distinction on account of sex. If any distinction is made, let it be on the ground of intelli-gence and character, with men and women above the line and men and women below the line which divides the qualified from the disqualified. Democratic government has never yet been tried. We ask that the full principle shall be voted upon.

# MRS. CONINE IN CHICAGO.

Illinois women have enjoyed a treat lately in a visit from Mrs. Martha A. Conine, one of the three women members of the Colorado House of Representatives. A Chicago paper says:

"Mrs. Martha A. B. Conine brings tidings of great joy to the equal suffragists in Chicago. Mrs. Conine is chairman of the printing committee of the House, a member of the committee on judiciary, of the committee on State institutions, and of six or seven other committees, and incidentally she is one of the leading reasons why the city business of Denver has been taken out of politics and placed in the hands of a non-partisan mayor and cabinet.

"Mrs. Conine was at the Woman's Club yesterday (May 14), and was given a luncheon by the members who are in harmony with her views. Mrs. Conine is positive that Colorado is pleased with equal suffrage, and has no desire or expectation of repealing the act. It has become so firmly established there that there is no longer any discussion along this line. She says the women are busy with work proving that it is wise for any commonwealth to give its women the right to vote, and she estimates that the results obtained in three year's time are enough to warrant any State in following the example of Colorado. She adds:

In Denver is found one of the most In Denver is found one of the gratifying examples of the value of the municipal elections. The woman vote in municipal elections. city had long been under the rule of corporations, and in the hands of men who worked for their own interests. We had worked for their own interests. there a Civic Federation composed of women. It was decided by the Federation this spring to go into the field and act with independence—not merely to swell the total vote of the old parties.

T. H. McMurray was the nominee, and he was put on three other tickets. It was necessary for the Civic Federation to adopt some emblem for the head of the ticket, and the Federation joined with the Taxpayers' League under the emblem of St. George trampling the dragon under his The old parties referred to the women's convention as the pink tea.
There were weeks of hard work, but
when the votes were counted it was shown that the women had carried the entire city with the exception of two aldermen. A complete reformation in the methods of government was adopted, and there has been a strict adherence to the motto of the women—business and not politics in municipal affairs.

Almost the only opposition to equal suffrage in Colorado is found in the East. There were three of us women in the Legislature, and to get the sentiment of

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the house we drafted a resolution commendatory of the cause. It was willingly signed by all but seven of the members. There is no doubt the right for women to vote in Colorado is firmly established, and the women have done nothing to make the men anxious to repeal the act. They have shown great interest in elections, and in one district, where the total possible woman vote was 571, there was a

I think the influence of women in politics is going to be for the better, and there has been a decided change in Colorado, despite the fact that we have been voting for only three years. We have been able to do wonders in Denver, even if in three years we have not been able to get all the ward heelers out of power. We do not talk much about equal suffrage in Colorado, as it is an accepted fact and a part of ancient history with us. We study how best to improve the chances it has brought

The Legislature treated the women members with the greatest honor, and some of us hold positions on the leading committees. It has all come as the result of the work of women in women's clubs, and it has been our experience that as soon as equal suffrage is adopted, all the women's clubs are anxious to sweep in with their support. The leading women in Denver are interested very actively in politics, and this applies as well to the exclusive society clubs as to those organized for reforms.

# A WOMAN PUBLIC GUARDIAN.

Miss Mary M. Bartelme has been ap pointed public guardian for Cook County by Gov. Tanner of Illinois, an action which, as the Chicago Times-Herald says, "upsets the musty precedents of generations." Miss Bartelme is the junior member of the firm of Barnes, Barnes & Bartelme, and is the only woman lawyer in Chicago who makes a specialty of probate cases. Judge Kohlsaat, before whom all such cases come, had noted her ability, and when the office of public guardian became vacant, he wrote to the Governor recommending her appointment. The public guardian administers the estates of orphans who are left without competent relatives. Miss Bartelme already has twenty-five wards, and will probably have a hundred before the end of the year. She takes a great interest in these children. and they seem to have a genuine affection for her. Her sympathy for orphan children, and especially for the children of the poor, began during her service as a school-teacher. She taught for some years in the Armour School. Miss Bartelme is said to be as kind-hearted as she is intelligent; and although many men were applicants for the position of public guardian, she is so much liked that none of them grudge her the appointment.

Miss Bartelme is a member of the State Bar Association and of the Chicago Woman's Club, and is professor of medical jurisprudence at the woman's medical school of the Northwestern University.

### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

A meeting of those interested in the Suffrage Bazar of next December was held at 3 Park Street, last Tuesday. There was a large attendance, and much interest was shown.

The Roxbury League has voted to name its table the William Lloyd Garrison table, and Mr. Francis J. Garrison has promised to lend for the occasion a banner which his mother displayed over her table at one of the anti-slavery fairs forty years ago. Mrs. Rosa Prang Heinzen will have charge of this table.

The Waltham Club has received a letter from the daughter of Gen. Banks, giving her own and her mother's cordial approval to the plan of naming the Waltham table for Gen. Banks.

Wellesley has voted to have a kitchen supply table, and will probably name it for Miss Sarah Southwick. Mrs. Warren A. Rodman will be at the head of it.

The friends in Jamaica Plain held a meeting to plan for the Bazar on Thursday of last week, at the home of Mrs. Geo. A. O. Ernst, and will hold another to-day at the home of Mrs. Starbuck, on Centre Street. They will have a miscellaneous table, part of which will be devoted to natural objects. Mrs. Ernst will be at the head of it.

Mrs. Moreland, of Everett, has offered to have a table of preserves and jellies, with which she has been very successful at previous Bazars. All who mean to contribute canned fruits, jellies, pickles, etc., are invited to place them on her table, although they can of course place them on the tables of their own Leagues if they prefer.

Mrs. Gleason, of Roslindale, will have charge of a table of books and stationery.

Mrs. Sargent, president of the Malden League, has sent out a hundred circulars to friends, asking them to contribute; and with the coöperation of Mrs. Nickles, Malden expects to furnish a table.

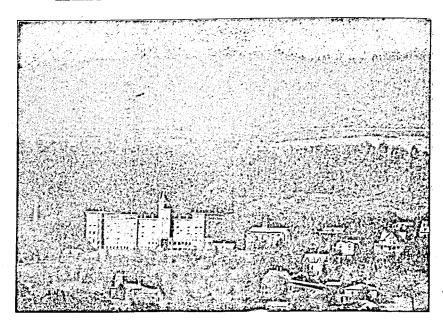
Mrs. Ella L. Breed reports that Nash and Whitten have promised a barrel of Worcester salt, all the shredded codfish needed for the restaurant, and all that we can sell outside. She is confident that she can also secure chocolate, tea and coffee. All these are to be credited to the Wellesley Hills table.

Mrs. L. N. Coy has a way of putting up unfermented grape-juice which is delicious, excellent in convalescence from almost all sorts of illnesses, and is also said to be a preventive against grippe. She will contribute a dozen bottles. Mrs. Marie A. Moore, of Newton, has been very successful in making the same thing, and offers to put up any amount, if anybody will contribute the grapes. Concords are the best, but any kind will do.

The little new League at South Egremont Plain has been suffering under discouragements. But the brave little League has voted to help the Bazar to the extent of "five dollars or more," and it will probably be more. As somebody says in one of Kingsley's novels, "Fools count by size, but knights by courage."

East Boston has voted to contribute its goods to the Lucy Stone table, and to invite Chelsea to join with it.

# HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



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J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

A circular letter has been addressed to the Women's Cl bs, inviting their members to contribute articles to the Julia Ward Howe table.

Many useful suggestions were made. Among the things mentioned which sell well at Bazars were invalid wraps -"Nightingale wraps," as they are somecalled - towels, hand-hemmed times sheets and pillow-cases, nice flannel petticoats for children, wrappers and nightdresses, neatly made but without much trimming, children's aprons, strong linen picture-books, brightly bound, and with pictures cut from newspapers pasted into them, etc., etc. Mrs. Moore can make good use for the Fair of any old numbers of Harper containing Abbey's illustrations.

Fourteen tables are now assigned. In addition, it is proposed to have a bag table, a confectionery table, a toy table, etc.

Several practical workers said: "Let us take orders ahead for preserves and jellies, and for Christmas presents. Let every woman who means to give a Christmas present make up her mind to buy it at the Bazar. Above all, keep soliciting contributions. There is plenty of latent energy in every woman, and if she just asks every friend from now till December to give her something, there will be a splendid array of goods."

A. S. B.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women held its second annual meeting at the Vendome, Boston, last week, Wednesday afternoon.

MRS. STANTON AT 81.

Miss Frances Ellen Burr, of Hartford, Conn., lately made a call on Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is eighty-one. Miss Burr writes to the Hartford *Times*:

Few women would care to have their age mentioned. But Mrs. Stanton is an exception to the general rule in more particulars than one. She sees no reason why it is any worse for a woman to grow old than for a man; and if all women could do it as gracefully as she is doing it, they would have reason to take pride in every added year. She retains a perennial flow of good spirits, and her mind and reason-ing faculties are untouched by age. She has no idea of dying yet. I remarked that I thought the natural term of human life was a hundred years at least, and that people would attain to that when they learned how to live. She assented, and said she would like to live to one hundred if she could retain her faculties. She spoke of the enjoyment of old age, and thought it really the happiest part of our life. Of course, the great secret of the fabled "fountain of perpetual youth" is a contented, happy mind, a mind that is occupied with work, or that can enter occupied with work, or that can enter with zest into the thoughts of the best writers and philosophers. With such a mind, old age is not to be dreaded. While the heart is young the body can be kept in fair tune. Mrs. Stanton invited us to stop to lunch with her, and entertained us with interesting stories from her own experience as well as with the hospitalities of her table. It is true, as she remarked, that women generally place too much importance on the food. Never make the guests secondary to the food. Whatever-one has in the house, little or much, make the best of it, and have a good time. Spend no time in apologizing. Mrs Stanton's wit sparkles, and her logic is as sound as ever.

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# The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# NO DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE.

In Cambridge, England, last week, the applications of the young women students for honorary degrees to which their examinations fairly entitled them, was denied by the University Senate by a majority of nearly three to one. Although the proposition expressly excepted the right to vote in the management of the University, which the male holders of degrees possess, it was treated with angry contempt. The undergraduate students, as a body, viciously opposed the proposition, and became fairly riotous. They hooted those who supported the reform, and fired crackers even in the Senate House, and made the night lurid with bonfires and powder. They put up insulting effigies of girl students, and such mottoes as "Get you to Girton, Beatrice. Get you to Newnham. Here is no place for maids."

No arguments were offered against the reform. The argument for it was that of equal privilege for equal work; the injustice of shutting out women, many of whom must be teachers, from the best opportunities for education and from the public credit their work has earned. One objection was: "If women are admitted to degrees, the whole system of competitive examination will give way, for the sentiment of sex must be strangely altered before young men can be brought to contend against young women in competitive examinations."

Commenting on the above, the New York Independent says:

This is not easy to understand. Cannot the young men who are willing to insult the maids with the effigy of a young woman in bloomers on a bicycle, hung up in front of the Senate House, bring themselves to the mild rivalry of a written examination? Perhaps men do not play golf or whist against women in England. More likely they do not want rivals in the teaching field.

The Boston Herald says:

The defeat of the proposition appears to have been brought about in a peculiar way. It is said that a large number of the students in one branch of the university subscribed to an oath not to take degrees at the commencement in June if women were also permitted to take degrees. Others subscribed for fireworks to be used in case the proposal to allow women to receive degrees was rejected, and as much money as might be necessary to purchase rotten eggs with which to pelt the supporters of the project if it should be successful. All this reads like a struggle among thugs and blackguards, rather

than a contest in a great university whose fame is as broad as both Continents.

The Boston Globe says:

England's famous old university has been sadly disgraced, and it will be long, very long, before the body of undergraduates there will be able to redeem Cambridge from the stigma which has been placed upon her through the ignoble victory over justice and progress which was won yesterday, largely through ruffianly misrepresentation and terrorism. One thing is sure. Such a "success," so won, will do much to arouse an enlightened and progressive public sentiment in England in favor of equal rights in education, and in favor, also, of a sweeping reform in the conditions of university life under which such a reversion to hood-lumism is possible.

# FIGHTING IN FETTERS.

Greece has been fighting in fetters, forbidden to use effective measures, and prevented by foreign intervention from taking the initiative in her own behalf.

Women, too, in their long struggle for emancipation and enfranchisement, have been fighting in fetters. They have been weighted by nature with the cares and responsibilities of wifehood and maternity. In addition they have been, until recently, in a condition of semi-slavery, secluded in their homes, engrossed with petty cares, denied education, excluded from profitable avocations, and hampered with artificial personal and legal disabilities. The wonder is, not that women have been slow to demand their rightful share in government, but that they have risen superior to so many artificial hindrances in making the demand.

It is this intimate interdependence between women and men that makes the woman suffrage movement different from an ordinary political contest. The demand is complicated for women with social and family considerations, and, above all, with the problem of personal self-support. Every other class has had only to lift itself. Women have to lift themselves and also to lift men with them.

For this reason our watchword is "Co-The "comeoperation, not conflict." outer" attitude, so effective in the abolition movement, is wholly inappropriate to this one. We urge every woman to interest herself in every form of social activity, to ally herself with some political party, to make herself familiar with public questions, and to study political events. So soon as she becomes an influential factor in politics, she will become recognized and respected by her party associates. In view of the great national issues to be settled in the near future, we wish that every woman would study free silver and gold standard, free trade and protection, free immigration and restriction, free rum, license, and prohibition. When enlightened and convinced by a study of both sides, let her use every effort

to enlighten and convince the men and women of her acquaintance, and unite with them in organized effort. If every Democrat found himself aided and supported by women of Democratic opinions; if every Republican found women helping to organize Republican success in his own town and ward and voting precinct, men of all parties would sympathize with these women, their associates, in the demand for equal suffrage, and would help them to obtain it. For, "with the heart man believeth unto righteousness."

How to create a living, practical interest of women and men in the welfare of their country—that is the problem! How to arouse a genuine enthusiasm for social and political justice? There is but one way for woman suffragists—consecration to our ideal. Unselfish activity and personal effort have already leavened the community, and have prepared the way for ultimate victory.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

### ARTISTIC POTTERY.

Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, wife of Bellamy Storer, the newly appointed minister to Belgium, has been experimenting for five years at her pottery kilns at her home in Cincinnati and in Washington with new glazes for artistic wares. She has achieved something new in art. For a year she has been working in copper, and a wonderful glaze is the result. She has tried experiments that few commercial firms would undertake, because of their great cost. It is entirely Mrs. Storer's own invention, and bears no resemblance to the famed wares of the Rookwood pottery, of which institution Mrs. Storer was the founder. The new glaze is a dull color, with curious mottled effects. There are beautiful spots in it. It feels, as one strokes it, something like fur. Mrs. Storer last year exhibited at the Paris Salon some pieces of ware of strong vivid color effects made by herself.

MRS. LIVERMORE has delivered six different lectures in Lowell, Mass., during the last five months.

QUEEN VICTORIA has sixty-seven living descendants. Yet it is said that if women are allowed to take part in politics, the human race will become extinct.— Woman's Journal.

The class of '85, of Wells College, of which Mrs. Grover Cleveland is a member, are about to present to their alma mater a beautiful stained glass window. Mrs. Cleveland made all the arrangements for the window, and chose the design. The subject is "The Dawn." The only figure is that of a young girl clad in greenish-white draperies, and walking forward, behind her being a rich background of blue and violet, representing the first light in the morning sky.

# A SOUTHERN WOMAN ON COLORADO.

[Mrs. Alberta C. Taylor, a daughter of Gov. [Mrs. Alberta C. 1 aylor, a daughter of Gov. Chapman, of Alabama, is now a resident of Colorado. She sent the following letter to be read at the Equal Suffrage Meeting held in connection with the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville.]

Apparently there is a requirement that those women who are accorded the right to vote shall immediately make a record far and away beyond that which men have succeeded in making, with centuries of experience. And, what is stranger still, this requirement is made by the very people who have adjudged our sex to be vastly inferior.

We are constantly in receipt here of letters from other States, North, South, East and West, asking what women have achieved since they have had the ballot? Whether politics are not just as corrupt as before? If the saloons are still open and gambling in force? Or if women take the trouble to vote, anyway? In addition to this, we have been called upon to correct absurd rumors concerning the conduct of women in political meetings, and often those papers which have given publicity to the rumors cannot spare space for publishing the facts.

Now, I am one of those who have always claimed that the ballot should be ours on the ground of justice alone, although I hoped and believed that the women's vote would be an expedient and helpful element in government; and this faith is still strong within me. Let us not speak of disappointment, after so short an experience, because the old established methods are not revolutionized at once, but compare ourselves rather to the prisoner led from the gloom of an underground cell into the glare of summer sunshine. He steps timidly at first; does not take off his hat and invite the full force of sun and light; but shades his eyes with caution, and takes his bearings gradually -it may be painfully. But, however trying the experience, he never turns again toward the cell, with its brooding shadows. He cannot quite see his way, but he knows it is a good way-the way of freedom always is-and he wants to go on. He does go on; and the further he goes the more clearly he sees, the less he stumbles.

Be it confessed, a good deal of timidity characterized the women's first campaign in this State, and their first approach to the polls. This timidity was heightened by an unusual crisis which confronted them at that time. In the succeeding campaigns they have proceeded with more confidence. They were mindful of the public welfare. and showed themselves ready allies of every movement for good. They have not turned themselves into office-seekers, as was predicted. In fact, their modesty in this regard is remarkable. They have only sought positions on the school boards, and asked that they be not excluded from those on the hospital boards, but be allowed to compete for them on the same conditions as men of the medical profession.

I was recently a delegate to a convention for nominating candidates to fill our municipal offices. It is said that this was the first such convention ever called at the

of the Civic Federation, a political organization controlling several thousand women, and non-partisan. This is the hopeful feature of the women's vote-its independence of party lines.

Our Federation, in connection with the Taxpayers' League, held the convention to nominate a ticket for the April election. The delegates included prominent citizens of both sexes and varied callings, but no woman was put in nomination for any office. They all worked faithfully in the campaign for the men whom they had nominated, in spite of the predictions of their opponents that their exertions would end with the convention, which was ridiculed as a "pink-tea affair." This we may say was the first organized effort of the women to influence nominations and canvass for an election, and their "pinktea ticket" triumphed gloriously; largely, too, through a direct appeal to the women in behalf of good government, honesty and order, as against the party which stood for open saloons, unrestricted gambling and a desecrated Sabbath. Many women who are more than indifferent to mere political issues will rally to a standard of morality. And it is a fact and not a fancy that the character of candidates for office is far more carefully considered than formerly.

Meanwhile women have worked successfully for temperance legislation. Three years ago there were only four cities in the State which prohibited the sale of intoxicants; now twenty-seven refuse to grant the liquor license.

My experience as a member of the Legislative Committee of our Association has been altogether pleasant. We had occasion to visit repeatedly the members of the standing committees of both bodies of the Legislature, and, with one exception, we were received with the utmost courtesy and consideration. The exception was a man whose nomination for the Legislature had been opposed by the Civic Federation, and that naturally caused him to look askance at the representatives of that body. Even in this case, however, there was no lack of courtesy; he only pleaded a lack of time to consider our bills.

As committeewoman for my ward in the late city election, it was the same. I was made to feel as much at ease doing political work as though it had been a social event, or something done in the interest of philanthropy. A very agreeable and instructive ward meeting was held in my parlors, where speeches were made by candidates, and women voters informed about the duty of supervisors, aldermen, etc., and the power with which we entrust them-things which all citizens should know and feel an interest in.

It is some trouble to canvas a ward or even a precinct for an election, but to taxpayers there is much at stake, and in this instance the result was very satisfactory.

In conclusion, dear friends, I hope that our cause may receive an impetus in the South from your meeting on this happy occasion of the Nashville Centennial. I can think of nothing else that is lacking to perfect life in the beautiful valley of the Tennessee, with its matchless climate, more favored than that of sunny Italy, its instigation of women. It was the work rolling hills and pleasant valleys, its fields

of waving corn, its pink and white orchards, its superb forests and magnif. icent streams, its peaceful homes and thriving herds; the nobility of its past participation in the life and liberty of our great Republic. Why not add to these blessings the emancipation of its daughters? Our government is making slow progress just at this time with delivering its citizens from industrial bondage. From political bondage, at least, they might all be relieved.

An occasional diversion of my girlhood, when my home was in the South, was attending State and county fairs, where the country's splendid resources were displayed. I saw on these occasions many exhibitions of the speed of horses, and what they called handicap races. It was always the stronger animal which was handicapped, not the weaker, as in the struggles of men and women.

# ARE SUFFRAGISTS MERCENARY?

An anonymous correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, in a recent letter, makes sweeping charges against the leaders of the equal suffrage movement, on the authority of a Mrs. Beckwith, of Brooklyn, N. Y. She is reported as saying that the movement is run by rings, and for a mercenary object:

Those rings exist for the purpose of giving certain women a fat and easy living. Miss Susan B. Anthony has been having a good thing out of it all these years. Hundreds of dollars subscribed by sentimental women to the fund for keeping alive the doctrines of the suffragists have been a never-failing source of remuneration to a coterie who have flourished and waxed fat on the movement
... They think their contributions are
going into the sacred work of propaganda, and do not dream, poor souls, that the best part of it will go to keeping certain women in a good living.

This article has been extensively reprinted by papers opposed to equal rights. It may therefore be worth while to show how little foundation there is for its statements.

No officer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association receives a salary. It is almost the only large national society in the country in which this is the case. Miss Laura Clay, of 78 N. Broadway, Lexington, Ky., as auditor of the Association, has audited the accounts for years, and will inform any one who cares to inquire of her that all the officers give their services free of charge.

The confidence of the suffragists in the wise expenditure of money by their leaders does not seem to be declining. Six years ago, the total receipts of the National American Association for the year were only a little over \$2,000. For the year 1896, its receipts were \$11,633, by far the largest in its history.

Mrs. Beckwith makes various charges of "hypocrisy," "self-seeking," against the suffrage leaders. A person who joins the Christian church to-day may possibly be a hypocrite, but any one who joined it in the time of Nero was pretty sure to be sincere. If any Christian of those early days of persecution were still alive, the most ultra scoffers would not question the genuineness of his faith. Miss Anthony began to advocate equal suffrage more than forty years ago, when to do so meant ostracism and unlimited odium. It seems as if no rational person, however little he might agree with her views, could question the sincerity of her belief in the cause. Even at the present time, though the advocates of equal suffrage are no longer pelted with spit-balls, as Miss Anthony was, or played upon with cold water through a hose while lecturing, as happened to Lucy Stone, they are pelted with unsavory epithets in the newspapers, and assailed with all manner of accusation and abuse by anonymous correspondents. Macaulay pointed out that persecution tends to keep any religious sect pure. As long as the advocacy of equal rights wins more abuse than praise, most of the women who take that side must at least be given credit for sincerity. The few who are insincere or self-seeking are more likely to quit the suffrage ranks, and to announce with a flourish of trumpets that they have changed their minds-an action which ensures to them more newspaper notice and flattery than they could obtain by twenty years of devotion to the equal rights movement.

The suffragists, who know their leaders better than outsiders can know them, seem to have faith in their sincerity. At the last national convention all the principal officers were reëlected either unanimously or very nearly so. There was a free and secret ballot, and the largest number of scattering votes was 23 in a total of 192. Among those reëlected without a dissenting vote were the president, whom this anonymous correspondent particularly assails, the treasurer, who has charge of the money, and the chairman of the National Organization Committee, who has the largest part in planning the Association's work.

The anonymous correspondent says: "The suffrage movement seems to be dying of inanition." On that point, let the "hard facts" speak for themselves:

Sixty years ago, women could not vote anywhere. In 1845, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave women school suf frage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886, New Brunswick and Ontario gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Washington gave school suffrage to all women. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted to women in Utah and Idaho. In 1897, the Legislatures of South 1 akota and of the State of Washington have both of them voted by large majorities for constitutional amendments extending full suffrage to women.

When Columbus came to the mouth of the Orinoco, his followers suggested that he had perhaps discovered another island. But Columbus looked at the breadth of the stream, and said, "This great river must drain the waters of a continent." If the correspondent of the Republic can attribute the world-wide movement in the direction of equal rights for women to a little "nest of deceivers who are unsettling the minds and stealing the contentment of American women for their own petty personal ends," he must be blind to the signs of the times.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

## POETICAL JUSTICE.

Poetical justice has overtaken Mr. Charles R. Saunders, the ex-secretary of the Massachusetts "Man Suffrage Association." Mr. Saunders has been in the habit of watching out for every reported instance of excitable behavior by women. and calling attention to it as a proof that women are too emotional to vote. If two ladies in a temperance convention used "excited language," or if a California girl was reported to have shed tears over the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment, Mr. Saunders was prompt to claim it as a conclusive argument against equal rights for women. It was, therefore, with no little amusement that many women read the report of a lively quarrel in the Boston Common Council, during which "heated language" and "sensational personalities" were exchanged between Mr. Saunders and another member. If the scene that took place in the Common Council had happened in any society of women, Mr. Saunders would certainly have quoted it as a fresh proof of his favorite theory.

Meanwhile, two members of the Massachusetts Legislature (both of them opponents of woman suffrage) have forced Speaker Bates to use his gavel so vigorously as to break his desk. The United States Senate has been so agitated that its proceedings were described as "a circus." Three or four foreign Parliaments have indulged in violent scenes. "A free fight" lately took place in the Spanish Senate, during which the minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, "pale with excitement, boxed both ears of Senator Comas, and felled him to the floor." And almost before the ink that recorded this incident was dry, a similar tumult took place in the Austrian Imperial Council. The despatches say:

The president became so much excited in anticipation of trouble that he fainted before the session opened, and the vice president had to take the chair. For hours the members of the opposition had

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recourse to every parliamentary device for obstructing business, and when these were exhausted, they overturned the desks; smashed inkstands, flung books in the faces of the speakers, indulged in coarse invectives, and finally came to blows in a general riot. The German party, inflamed with rage at the edict making the Czech language the official language of Bohemia, crowded with clenched fists around the ministerial table, where Count Baden, the premier, sat, pale as ashes and shouted, "Down with the Polish Baden!" Finally the sitting was suspended amid great disorder

But none of these things seem to Mr. Saunders any argument against suffrage for men. He does not believe that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

We agree with Mr. Saunders in thinking that these occasional outbreaks of violence do not show any unfitness of men in general for suffrage. They only show that there is a good deal of human nature in some men, as well as in some women. But if suffrage were to be denied to the sex that most often conducts itself in a violent and disorderly manner at meetings, it would not be the women.—Woman's Journal.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A lady in Tilton, N. H., who took a young Armenian to do general housework, writes:

We get along finely with him. We have to be careful how we tell him the first time, and that we always tell him the same way, for he never forgets. (It is with difficulty I can get around, so when my two daughters happen to be at home, they take charge.) For instance, M— will say: "You may sweep before you make the beds." Next day, L— will say (not knowing how he was told the day before, as they are seldom at home at the same time), "Make the beds first." We look out for that now. It is amusing to us, but not to him! He is very pleasant, kind (if I don't take my cushion with me, he sees it and runs for it), neat as wax, and we instinctively feel that if he knew our language he would rank among the first in intelligence, he is so quick to learn. My daughters (one of them) teach him an hour a day in his reader. He catches the names of things very quickly. I taught a green Irish girl last year. It is easier to teach my Armenian. He seems perfectly contented.

The other day, meeting the principal of a private school, who has been employing a young Armenian for some months as doorkeeper and man of all work, I asked her how he was getting on. She answered, "Splendidly. He is a treasure."

There are several more young men willing to do housework. Two of them can speak English. One of these was just fitted to enter college when the massacres broke out. The other was a school teacher.

There are also a husband and wife. The husband has worked in a shoe factory, and speaks some English. The wife is a good washer, ironer, and seamstress. Both are thoroughly trustworthy.

A.S.B.

# "SEX INJUSTICE."

The address given by Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell at the 21st annual meeting of the American Purity Alliance has been highly commended, and is now issued as a pamphlet. After reviewing the injustices to which women were subjected in earlier ages, Mrs. Blackwell says, in closing:

A distinguished Austrian nerve special-"Man is a polygamous animal, ist says: but woman is monogamic"—a certainly startling result of the many centuries-old polity which we still tolerate, with some modifications.

What is the legal protection of the pitiable class disqualified for honorable marriage? As far as possible they are ignored in law. In some cases, especially in older countries, they are legally degraded and more cruelly outraged by a legal bondage. Tens of thousands of girl children, our most helpless class outside of behaviored are appropriate behaviored. side of babyhood, are annually beguiled to vice and early death. Legislation re-mains apathetic and as nearly indifferent as public opinion will allow; and public opinion does its best to taboo the whole subject. So far as it must act, it socially upholds the man and gives another downward push to the woman. The press, as a whole, prints a hundred words in the detailed history of current vice to one in the service of virtue.

That old, deepest, broadest and most ignoble of all human injustice has scatpropagated its seeds everytered and where. They have been planted under every corner-stone, and, taking root, they have overtopped every building. Sitting under their shadow, all men, and women, too, have been so poisoned that their very eyesight is affected; and few are they who clearly see that it is not women, but men, who ought to bear the heaviest burdens of vice, since it is they who have been most active in entailing it upon the suffering race.

It is this most degrading injustice towards feminine humanity which has blinded the eyes and depraved the hearts. This is the injustice which was born blind. The bonds on our wrists they cannot see, and when our less fortunate sisters fall by the way, it has come to seem almost as much a part of the order of nature as the fall of the autumn leaves.

It is time to face the bare facts; it is time to begin to eliminate both polygamy and its resulting inhumanity. To recognize and to admit that the very core of the evil is an inhuman injustice, means to begin to undermine its power. It means earnestly repressive education. means reorganization everywhere upon the basis of a whole humanity.

This pamphlet may be obtained for ten cents a dozen, or 50 cents per hundred, from the American Purity Alliance, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

The committee of arrangements appointed by the Newton League to take charge of the Newton table at the Bazar in December, met last week Friday at the home of Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, West Newton, Miss Susan A. Whiting, chairman, Mrs. Walton, treasurer, and Mrs. Anna L. Bailey, secretary. Mrs. Bailey writes: "It was voted to call the table the Abby Davis table, as a memorial of our departed member's untiring energies in behalf of woman suffrage. A contribution was made by the members to buy materials, and plans were arranged for work during the summer. It was a most enthusiastic meeting, and the committee have every reason to feel encouraged."

The City Point League, at its meeting last week, appointed a committee to have charge of its table.

Miss Anna Q. T. Parsons suggests that an autograph book of letters from the early reformers be prepared. Such a book would be a valuable memento, and ought to bring a good price.

Since last week, promises of cooperation have been received from a number of additional towns.

### RESOLUTIONS AND OFFICERS.

The New England W. S. A., at its 28th annual meeting, held May 27, 1897, adopted the following resolutions by a unanimous vote:

### RESOLUTIONS.

1. Whereas, "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and women are governed; "all political power inheres in the people," and women are people; "taxation without representation is tyranny," and women are taxed; therefore Resolved, That suffrage ought to be granted to result a great transfer in the suffrage of the suf

to women, as a matter of simple equity.

2. And whereas better results can be achieved by men and women working in cooperation than by either sex alone, there-

coöperation than by either sex alone, therefore

Resolved, That the ballot should be granted to women as a matter of sound expediency.

3. That we rejoice in the progress of the movement during the past year, as shown by the victory of equal suffrage in Idaho, the adoption of full suffrage amendments by the Legislatures of South Dakota and Washington, the passage for the first time of a suffrage bill in the Vermont Senate, by a unanimous vote, and the passage by the Connecticut House of a bill granting suffrage to tax-paying women.

3. That we congratulate the women of Denver on the great victory they have just won for municipal reform.

4. That we welcome the activity of the remonstrants as an aid to thorough discussion, the net result of which is always to bring converts to the right side.

6. That the spirit which excludes women from suffrage in the United States is identical with the spirit that has just excluded them from degrees at Cambridge University, and from the positions of master and submaster in the schools of Boston.

7. That the New England W. S. A. will not cease its efforts until illiberal prejudice

7. That the New England W. S. A. will not cease its efforts until illiberal prejudice gives place to justice and common sense.

# AN AUSTRIAN WOMAN DOCTOR.

Baroness Gabriella Posanner von Ehrenthal, who recently received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Vienna, is a daughter of the chief minister of finance of the Empire of Austria. Her friend, Dr. Julia M. Patten, of Holyoke, Mass., has given the Springfield Republican some details of her life. She is described as a brilliant and accomplished young woman of the world, who from childhood showed a strong aptitude for science, and a courage equal to every exigency. She studied for seven years at the University of Zurich, graduating with honors, before besieging the University of Vienna. During part of the four years she spent at the University of Vienna, she held a noteworthy position as the only woman interne in the general hospital of 3,000 beds. The occasion when the diploma was presented to Dr. Posanner was considered so important that a great audience gathered to witness it. After the rector's speech, women gathered about her in crowds, smiling and kissing her; the corridors and steps were lined with people who came to see her go to her carriage, and she drove away amid cheers and congratulations. The speech delivered by the rector of the university, Dr. Heinesch, was in its tone without precedent in Austria; as reported by the Vienna newspapers, its substance was as follows:

The graduating exercises of our University to-day have especial significance: for the first time since the organization of our esteemed alma mater, to-day a woman receives the degree of doctor of medicine. I congratulate my worthy candidate most heartily, and the more willingly that it is through great energy and intelligence that she has overcome the difficulties in the way of obtaining this position. I congratulate her further for the courage which has enabled her so successfully to fight the battle for the rights of women. man may entertain what opinions he will concerning this question, but every thoughtful man of independent judgment must admit that the extension to women of higher fields of mental activity must be a means of bringing all our people to a higher intellectual plane.

# WOMEN'S GOOD CIVIC WORK.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's paper, the Outlook, praises the good work done by New York women in politics, in the Woman's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, and the League for Political Education.

We are often told that women must not vote because they have not time to inform themselves on public questions. But here is the Outlook praising women-even the hard-working "women in the tenement house districts"—for undertaking arduous public work requiring a great deal of time. Furthermore, the Outlook declares that this work cannot be done by men, because "they have not the leisure"! As Mr. Squeers says, "Here's richness!"

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, with her comrade, Miss Lillian Lees, has penetrated the Turkish lines at Canea and visited the Cretan camp. She gives a vivid sketch of the desolation and misery that everywhere prevail, and of the heroic fortitude of the Cretan women

Among the contents of the Woman's Journal for May 29 are A Colorado Girl, by Mrs. Helen Ecob; Women and Birds; Mrs. Chant in Crete; College Women; Women Physicians, and State Correspondence from New York, Tennessee, Illinois, South Dakota, California and Minnesota.

Friends of humanity ought to rejoice over the sentence pronounced by the German Colonial Disciplinary Court at Berlin against Dr. Carl Peters. Peters was found guilty of great cruelties to the natives as Imperial Commissioner for German East Africa. Leading an immoral life, he punished with death the woman who was unfaithful to him, and her paramour. Other women were cruelly beaten, and he behaved as if no native had any rights which he was bound to respect. He made no good defence, and was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the colonial service. This seems a very small punishment, though it covers with disgrace a name honored for African exploration and discovery.

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# The Moman's Column.

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# ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### "REMONSTRA."

William Lloyd Garrison at the Suffrage Festival read a witty poem on the remonstrants, which is one of the best commentaries yet made upon the inconsistencies of those well-meaning but misguided women. The following is an extract:

Remonstra was a lady of convention and of ease, Who graced the best society with manners

made to please; She was exclusive in her taste, and thought

reformers frights, Especially the female ones who work for

woman's rights.

As for herself, Remonstra said, she never wished to vote,
Onsweet domestic privacy she dearly loved

To put a ballot in the box necessitated

thought,

A disagreeable process, and with many dangers fraught.

So, to prevent her cherished sex from brazen public speech,

She went before committee men to anti-suf-

frage preach; Lest womanhood should soil itself in un-

clean party strife, She organized a league herself, infused with party life.

She deprecated methods to which lobbyists resort,

So she buttonholed the members of the Great and General Court, Besoughtthem with her sweetest smile and

utmost social tact To shut out women from the polls, and kill

the suffrage act.
The dangers of deserted homes she eloquently told,

quently told,
If women went to caucuses and left their quiet fold;
Their husbands, buttonless and sad, must tend the little flock,
Must keep the fires going, and the baby's cradle rock.
So exacting was her mission that her sex the

home might keep,
She ate her lunch away from home, and
went home late to sleep.

Remonstra found her local work expanding

more and more; Unlike her unexpansive thought, it stretched from shore to shore;
No State, however distant, was beyond her

warning pen;
Where woman suffrage showed its head, she
hit it there and then.
She organized a writing corps, and lawyers
skilled retained,

skined retained,
Performing double service for the cause she
'so disdained;
For her arguments made converts to the
woman suffrage side,
While she showed a woman's fitness for the
vote that is denied vote that is denied.

Remonstra and her kind have lived in every

age and clime,
Attacking progress when it smote the
wrongs that cursed the time;
Right valuatly they battle for every ancient

wrong, Their efforts always overruled to help the right along.
A most discouraging crusade,—for labor,

only pains,

The cause they fight still waxing, while the one they champion wanes;
Yet they ever come up smiling when the

hated change arrives,
And act as though its triumph were the object of their lives.
The day is surely near at hand, you read it in the stars,
When Massachusetts women shall break

When Massachusetts women shall break down the suffrage bars; The ballot-box will welcome them on equal

terms with men,
And first among the voters will be Remonstra then!

I feel it in my heart of hearts, with real prophetic thrill,
That she will represent me yet on top of Beacon Hill.

It may be in the Lower House or in the Senate Hall,

Or, stranger things have happened, as Gov-nor, over all.

I never shall remonstrate, for I know her

worth and skill, But labor all the harder for the woman suffrage bill.

# TWO MORE OBJECT-LESSONS.

Two more State Legislatures, during the past few days, have furnished objectlessons upon the need of woman suffrage.

In the Illinois House of Representatives, in a wrangle about the revenue bill, an attempt was made to drag the Speaker from the chair, and in the riot which ensued furniture was smashed, waste-baskets hurled across the hall, one member severely wounded by an ink-bottle aimed at the Speaker, and another, who tried to pound heads with a wooden mallet, forced to the floor with others on top of him. Members pulled off their coats and stood on top of their desks, stamping and gesticulating wildly, while everybody shouted himself hoarse and a "free-for-all fight" was only prevented by the action of a few cool-headed members. The Union Signal says:

The disturbance lasted an hour and a quarter, and was heard six blocks away. And yet they say women ought not to vote because they are so emotional!

In Michigan, the Detroit Tribune says: The Legislature broke up in the wildest confusion at midnight. There was a bombarding of papers, an assault upon the Senate, and a general case of mob rule. ... Representative Sawyer was chased across the desks like a wildcat by several of the Representatives. Speaker Gordon rapped for order, and the response was a fusillade of white paper that fell about him like snow, while the members fired paper files and journals at one another as though demented. Some one moved an adjournment for fifteen minutes, and it was carried, and then the House rushed over to the Senate to bombard that conover to the Senate to bombatt that con-servative body, but the Senate doors were closed, and the House members had trouble in gaining admission. They got it, however, and cleaned out the Senate, and returned to the House to play boy with the fag end of bills that a few members were silly enough to try to pass at the last moment. Speaker Gordon even, with all his dignity and authority, could not control the flood.

Commenting on this scene, the Detroit Free Press says:

Unintentionally, perhaps, the recent | through college.

Legislature furnished one of the strongest conceivable arguments in support of giving women the same right to serve the people in a representative capacity that has been arrogated to men exclusively. It is conceivable, of course, that a Senate composed of women might prove as in-efficient in the matter of legislation as the masculine Senate did; but it is not conceivable that there would be any such display as there was of horse-play and vandalism at the close of the session if there had been women present and par-Men who have no respect for ticipating. themselves have some for women, or at all events they are ashamed to act like riotous hoodlums in the presence of the gentler sex. If there had been half-a-dozen women senatresses at Lansing on the day of adjournment, the State would not find itself to-day the possessor of a seriously damaged portrait of Lafayette, and the male members of the body would be regarded by their fellow-men and con-stituents with considerably less contempt than they now are.

"Women senatresses" suggests the old lady in Charles Reade's novel, "A Woman-Hater," who said she did not like "female she-doctoresses." But there is sound common sense in the Free Press editorial.

In the statement put forth a few days ago by the Women's Civic Federation of Denver and the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, there is a passage which may serve as a commentary on these incidents. The Denver women say:

An interesting fact has lately been noted in regard to the relative dignity of the two houses of our Legislature. The lower houses of our Legislature. The lower house outranks the Senate in the serious decorum of legislative deliberation. The few women who sit as members in the representative hall of our beautiful Colorado capitol seem unconsciously to impose upon its proceedings a greater regard for the amenities of speech and conduct than is observed in the upper house, where there are, as yet, no women to be considered.

# SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has long been regarded as a stronghold of conservatism on the woman question. But at the recent General Assembly, the vote against allowing women to address mixed audiences was carried only by the narrow majority of 71 to 62. Southern women, with their sweet voices and religious natures, are developing admirable gifts of speaking to edification in meeting. When the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly is so nearly ready to let them do it that a change of five votes would have given the party of progress a majority, the conservatives may get ready to retire into innocuous desuetude. Their final defeat is near .- Woman's Journal.

MISS IDA STELLA HALL was the only woman graduated this week from the Boston University law school. While in the law school she has taught in the night school. She had previously sent her sisters

### PATRIOTIC MEMORIES.

Massachusetts has had during the past few days an unprecedented stirring of great historic memories. Governor Bradford's long-exiled manuscript was presented to Governor Wolcott with eloquent addresses worthy of the occasion; and before the echoes of noble oratory had died away, the unveiling of the Shaw monument came to renew the patriotic speeches and to fill the streets with gleaming bayonets and the air with martial music.

Thousands of hearts have been honestly thrilled and uplifted by reading the quoted words of Governor Bradford, and seeing the torn battle flags, and recalling the heroic memories of two great struggles for human liberty and equal rights. But what are the thrill and the uplift worth, if they do not nerve us to fresh effort in the struggle for liberty and equal rights that is still going on in our own day? It is "the everlasting conflict," and every human soul is compelled to take sides. It must either side actively with the right, or actively against it, or else passively let the weight of its inertia be thrown on the side of the wrong.

Some of those who took part in the two celebrations were thoroughly worthy to do it, because they are gallantly fighting the battle of progress against conservatism in their own day and generation. But among those who came to do honor to the reformers of the past were others whose faces are set against all the reforms of the present; who look upon every advance in the direction of equal human rights with dilettante indifference or downright hostility. One could not help mentally applying to them the words that Lowell puts into the mouth of the ghost of Miles Standish:

They talk about their Pilgrim blood, Their "birthright high and holy"! A mountain stream that ends in mud Methinks is melancholy!

There is something base about luxuriating in noble emotion without carrying it out into noble action. Especially is it humiliating to see men and women celebrating their heroic ancestors while they contemptuously repudiate all the principles that made their ancestors great. Theodore Winthrop, another brilliant young soldier who, like Col. Shaw, was struck down in the beginning of the war, wrote:

It is a mighty influence when the portrait of a noble forefather puts its eye on one who wears his name, and says, by the language of an unchanging look: "I was language of an unchanging 100K: "I was a Radical in my day; be thou the same in thine! I turned my back upon the old tyrannies and heresies, and struck for the new liberties and beliefs; my liberty and belief are doubtless already tyranny and beliefs to thine age; strike thou for the heresy to thine age; strike thou for the new! I worshipped the purest God of my generation; it may be that a purer God is revealed to thine; worship him with thy whole heart."

It is good to honor the forefathers,

But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free, Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee

The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.

Senator Hoar said years ago that the Woman Suffrage Associations are the only societies which are fully entitled to take

part in such celebrations, since they are the only ones that believe in carrying out to their logical conclusion the principles of our fathers. While the bands played, and the people cheered, and the procession marched, Lowell's question was sounding solemnly in some women's hearts:

Turn those steps toward past or future that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

### CLOTHING FOR REFUGEES.

Two more Armenian families destitute of clothing have arrived. Any one in Boston or vicinity who has partly-worn clothes or shoes to give away is invited to send a card to the Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park Street, and the things will be called for. Clothing for men, women, or children will be acceptable.

# SPEAKER BATES ON SUFFRAGE.

Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, said at the recent Woman Suffrage Festival:

Woman's sphere of usefulness is increasing and broadening in every direcarious kinds of employment which only a few years ago were supposed to be the prerogative of men, which by custom and tradition it was supposed only men she has been discharging the duties of those positions, public, private, social, all kinds, in such a manner as to lead us to believe that the time cannot be far off when she shall be admitted to the discharge of the last and greatest of all duties that pertain to the citizen of the nation. I have seldom been off with committees of the Legislature, but one day I did go as far as Waltham and inspect the watch factory there. We found about 2,000 men and women in the workshops of the great American Waltham Watch Factory, and we were much interested in the details of the business. We saw how skilled the workmen had to be. I asked one of the escorting us, as to the difference between the work done by the women and that done by the men. In a few rooms there were only men; in a few others there were only women; but in many of the rooms the men and the women were sitting side by side, doing exactly the same work. I by side, doing exactly the same work. I asked him in regard to one room in particular, "How does it happen that you have them engaged in doing the same work here? Are they paid the same wages?" He said, "Yes, they are paid by the piece; but, as a rule, the men make the most." I said, "Which would you rather have work here. men or women?" rather have work here, men or women?"
He said, "The reason why the men make the most is the reason why we prefer to have women when we can get them." I said, "Why is that?" "Well," he said, "this is very nice work; it is almost impossible to detect a defect until after the watch has gone out. Those who are watch has gone out. Those who are engaged upon it know when a mistake is made; but it is easy to put the watch together and send it along, so that the mistake cannot be found out until it is too late to tell who did it. Now we send that the work are more consider. find that the women are more conscientious in their work, so much so that often-times they cannot make a living at it, times they cannot make a living at it, because when they make a mistake they come and tell us. But," said he, "some of the men do not seem to know when they have made a mistake, and they pass the work on." I have not heard any better or grander tribute paid to the delicacy of woman's conscience than was paid by that commercial man in that fac-

tory at Waltham. It was the same thing to which the distinguished Congressman has referred. If we are going to have a perfect system of government we must have in it the largest development of the conscience of the nation. That is what we need in public life to-day more than any other factor. We have ability, but we know that things are not run always just as we would like to have them. Bring this superior responsiveness of womanhood to the duties of life to bear on the government of the nation, and I believe we shall have added the one factor now wanting in our national, State, and city governments.

### OUR COMING CITIZENS.

One end-of-the-century marvel is the development of young people's organizations in the churches-the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, Young People's Union, etc. From a little meeting in a parlor, less than a score of years ago, the movement has spread from denomination to denomination, from State to State, from country to country, until its strength is about three millions, and it has "girdled the earth." Moreover, it is a permanent movement. Its soldiers are on the forward march, gaining strength, courage and confidence, proud of their colors, and intent on proving their faith through good works. The influence and effect upon the next century of this wonderful uprising of the young people is beyond the power of prophecy.

Two features of this movement have a special bearing upon the "woman question" in its most comprehensive form. First, these young people's societies in this country, whatever name they may bear, are composed of young men and young women on equal terms of membership. They meet, plan, and work as comrades, looking upward and going forward

"In His Name." This is taken for granted as the right way, except in some places in the South, where some of the clergy have denounced it as a forerunner of the abomination of woman suffrage. The Presbyterian Synod of Texas, last fall, had an excited discussion, in which the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was objected to because its constitution allows its women members to take some other part than singing in the public exercises. The organization of Westminster Leagues, conformable to Presbyterian standards, was urged, in which "males, and not females, should attend the general assemblages." Speedy action was urged by another member in order to stop the organizing already going on in accordance with Christian Endeavor principles. He declared, "The teachings of these advocates of womanism are doing much harm." But the matter was deferred for further consideration, and presumably the young people are coming on. The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is doing so, at least; for at the Kentucky State meeting, recently held, the young women took a prominent part, and Miss Jennie McClarty, of Owensboro, was elected a vice-president, and Miss Belle Proctor, of Litchfield, treasurer. Within the remembrance of middle-aged women, it was customary for women's missionary societies to have a man as treasurer, because of a belief that women were incapable of attending to the duties of that office.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the Society of Christian Endeavor, writing from Berlin to the Morning Star of this city, some time since, called attention to the fact that in Continental Europe it is an almost unheard-of thing for young men and women to mingle freely in religious gatherings. He regards the results of this restriction as "little less than calamitous." He says in part:

The mingling of young men and women in religious meetings and the social gatherings of the church, their joint work on committees and in choirs, and other associations of the same sort, influence both sexes for good. The young men become more chivalrous, more genuinely polite, less conceited about their own supreme abilities, and more reverent of womankind in general; while the young women develop self-reliance and womanly confidence, and a courage in working for their Lord and Master which is entirely in consonance with the gentle modesty of their

Perhaps the most important result of this religious cooperation and coeducation of the sexes in religious work, is the or the sexes in Tengrous Work, is the increase among the young men of reverence for womankind. This is a conspictious and notable feature of Anglo-Saxon races. Who can say how much of it is due to the unrestrained freedom of intercourse which our churches have fostered? Said a young man in Paris to me, not long ago. "Most of the young men in this city look upon every young woman as a hunter looks upon a deer. She is to be pursued and captured if possible, and few have any idea of the high and exalted chivalry of an uncorrupted manhood."

Not only in France. but in all Continental Europe, this same idea prevails. This "hunted deer" idea granted, it is natural that the girls and young ladies in every respectable family should be kept close locked in a safe family paddock. They must not go out without a chaperone. It is a scandal for them to attend the same religious meeting with their own brothers, if some other girls' brothers also happen to be present; and so, from first to last, from opening girlhood to marriage, this miserable system of exclusion and espionage prevails, while the youth who are kept away so zealously from the other young men's sisters, grow more and more corrupt in their imaginings and desires.

The Christian Endeavor Society glories in the fact that it is not a young man's society, or a young woman's society, but a young people's society, and one of the special blessings which I believe it has conferred upon the world is the uniting of manly force and womanly tact in the work of Christ and the Church. More than anything else is this needed, not only in the Orient, but in all Continental countries, and the Society has a large mission to perform as God opens the way for it in these lands.

With the indefatigable leader of the society holding and promulgating these views, and with its American graduates going forth to all the lands as evangelical and medical missionaries, it is easy to see that through its fundamental principle of the equality of the sexes, the sisterhood of woman will eventually be universally recognized, and "the ecclesiastical emancipation of women," to use Miss Willard's felicitous phrase, will be accom-

The second significant feature of the department of good citizenship. Young I land to any such condition of things as

men and women study and discuss together the principles of government, the problems of cities, and political issues. They take a hand in local affairs, seeking and striving for the best interests of the community, the schools, and the home. They are in training for conscientious They are growing accuscitizenship. tomed to working together on equal terms in public affairs. Moreover, they are looking forward to the time when they shall be able to express their convictions through the ballot. It is being ingrained, not aggressively, but steadily, in the very being of this host of American young people, that women are to vote.

The souls of those who stand on the mountain tops are filled with hope, for in these young men and women, organized for lofty purpose and patriotic endeavor, they see the conscientious citizens and voters of the twentieth century.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

The Armenian husband and wife mentioned in last week's Woman's Column have now found work. Another Armenian husband and wife have arrived. They are excellent people. The husband's goodness is praised in the highest terms by all who know him. He speaks some English. They are willing to do anything, but have not been used to manual labor, and would not be equal to heavy work. They would be thoroughly trustworthy persons to take charge of an empty house during the summer; or they could divide the housework of a family between them. There are two bright boys of fifteen, and several young men who wish to do housework this summer for their board while learning English.

# DR. LORIMER ON SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer said, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival:

All government becomes strong in proportion to the number of interests it represents. This has been working itself out slowly in Europe. Some of the older nations have not yet learned the lesson. Russia struggles against it; Germany has not acquired it. It is only during the reign of Queen Victoria that England has come to understand it as she understands Bear in mind that there has been an enlargement of the suffrage in England. When I was a lad in Scotland England. When I was a lad in Scotland the thought was that we must trust the national interests only to those who owned property. Then there was a widening, because there was a diminishing of the amount of property required. There has been still an increased suffrage in England; and there have been advanced England; and there have been advanced teachers (at whose feet I myself have learned), who claim that the safety of England depends on the still further widening of the suffrage until the women widening of the suffrage did as well as the men have a vital stake in as well as the country. The principle the future of the country. The principle involved is that of constitutional government. Just in proportion as we multiply the interests we strengthen the government. When the women vote in America, there will be no possibility of a disintegration of this government by any combination whatever. All over this land, govtion whatever. An over this land, government is being lifted up, and the march of democracy will lift up government everywhere. You may point to evils here, but you cannot point in America or England to any such condition of things as

brought about the French Revolution. Popular institutions have been moving And why? Because popular onward. government, even now, is largely under the influence of women. Our women are educated, trained, and taught; our women are the companions of men. Some of us know what we mean when we say that our wives are our comrades, our friends, our counsellors, our inspiration. Their influence is wide wherever popular institutions exist; and it is their conscience largely, back of men, that is moving man onward to-day to a higher conception of what government really means. there is no reason why there should not be a further advance. There is no reason a further advance. why every discrimination that exists today against women should not be removed, and until such discriminations are removed, humanity will never attain its highest, and the ideals that we are cherishing will never be fulfilled.

At the spring election in Holland, Mich., there were three candidates for the school board, hostile to the high school. Rev. J. Van Houte, pastor of the wealthiest Dutch church, urged the women of his congregation, from his pulpit, to go to the polls and defend the free school system. They did so, with the result that three thousand votes were cast, one-third by women, and the candidates favoring the high school led by a good majority.

It saves a lot of money to go to lectures in their bicycle suits, and many of the young women at Chicago University have the courage of their economies, and appear smiling and serene in their short skirts. It is said that the young Hebrew professor gave the girls in his class this English sentence to translate into Hebrew: "A maiden should not enter class in a short, unseemly bicycle suit." But the girls told him they could not translate it, as there was no such word as bicycle in the Hebrew dictionary. - Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall tells the following story:

"In New Jersey, the Village Improvement Society has been a strong ally of the suffragists, and has shown many women the usefulness of a vote. In one town, the sanitary conditions were very bad. There was need of a new schoolhouse and of various facilities. The principal of the school, though a temperance man, not tasted the water for ten years, it was The women felt that something so bad. must be done. Cards were sent out to all the members of the Village Improvement Society, largely conservative women who had never thought they wanted to vote. They attended the school meeting in a body, and carried a proposition for a new \$3,000 schoolhouse by nine votes. New Jersey, women can vote on appropriations for school purposes. The opponents of the new schoolhouse complained afterwards that the women had stolen a march on them; but you can't get ahead of women."

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address C. WILDE, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The women of British Columbia failed by the lack of only two votes to receive the suffrage at the hands of the Legislature. Such a defeat means victory next time.—Golden Rule.

A mistake was made in last week's COLUMN in giving the price of Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell's pamphlet, "Sex Injustice," as ten cents a dozen, or fifty cents a hundred. It is ten cents a copy, or \$7 a hundred.

Only one sovereign in the world has ever been up in a balloon. This event occured some five years ago, when Queen Regent Christina of Spain happened to drive near a field where some experiments in aerial navigation were being made, and immediately stopped her carriage and asked to be permitted to make an ascent.

The British Woman's Temperance Association council meetings opened with a reception given by Lady Henry Somerset to the delegates in St. Matthew's Town Hall, London, May 31. A feature was the presence of the American, Madagascan and Australian delegates. Queensland sent five.

Mrs. Phebe Stone Beeman of Vermont said at the recent New England Suffrage Festival:

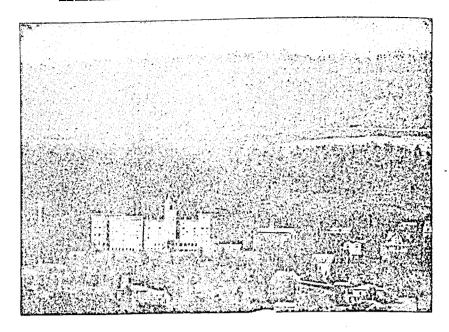
"I was amused by reading, the other day, in a Montpelier paper opposed to woman suffrage, a paragraph to this effect: "The city clerk is away, and in his absence his wife will attend to the duties of his office." If she had been elected by the city of Montpelier to fill that office, she would have been accused of neglecting her home; but when her husband is off fishing, it is considered all right for her to perform the duties."

The large vote which Miss Belle Norman received for a place on the School Board of St. Louis will surprise, if not shock, many conservatives, but the time is not far distant when this board will be composed of as many ladies as gentlemen, and our prayer is that the God of childhood, of home and humanity, may hasten the good day.—St. Louis (Mo.) Christian Advacate.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was last week presented by the New England Women's Club with seventy-eight dollars to add to the Greek relief fund, in honor of her seventy-eighth birthday. Mrs. E. D. Cheney, in making the presentation, said they had been careful to keep the matter a secret from Mrs. Howe, because, if she had found out that they meant to give her a dollar for the Greeks for every year of her age, they knew she would forthwith have claimed to be as old as Methusalah. On the same day Mrs. Howe was reëlected as president of the club.

The agitation over the refusal of Cambridge to admit women to the titles of degrees has not abated in academic circles in England, and a newspaper correspondence has set in with virulence, as was to be expected. One writer pithily says that some of the letters published, expressing fears of future disaster to the University should women be permitted in this year of grace to add B. A. to their names, reminds him of the child who said she was very glad she did not like asparagus. "Because," she said, "if I did like it, I should have to eat it, and I can't bear it,"—Boston Herald.

# HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



# The Jackson Sanatorium.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire-Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M.D., Secretary, Box 1501.

There are many signs of progress in conservative Maryland. The School Commissioners of Caroline County lately appointed twelve women as school teachers.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall says:

The remonstrants, who are so active in keeping women out of politics by going into it themselves - these ladies who say they wish to keep out of politics, but somehow always seem to get into it, from Maine to California, and sometimes with rather disreputable allies—remind me of a woman who believed that eggs were unwholesome. She had a friend who was very fond of them. Coming down to breakfast one morning in advance of her friend, she found eggs on the table. She said, "Dear me! Jane ought not to eat these, they would be very bad for her, to prevent it, she ate them all herself be-fore Jane arrived. The remonstrants fore Jane arrived. The remonstrants think it is a very bad thing for women to go into politics, and so they go into it, in order to keep us out.

Sir Walter Besant and Professor Goldwin Smith are among the active remonstrants against granting degrees to women at Cambridge University. Sir Walter has long posed as a great friend of women who have to work for a living, and it is especially the women teachers who are placed at a disadvantage by the lack of degrees. But a man so intensely opposed to woman suffrage as Sir Walter can generally be trusted to resist the extension to women of any new rights, however reasonable and harmless. As for Prof. Goldwin Smith, his opposition is a matter of course. Whether it is a question of admitting women to suffrage in the United States, or to the bar in Canada, or to degrees in England, he is always to the fore with a protest.

# MOTHERS OF MAINE.

Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy, the delegate from the Maine W. S. A., said at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival:

Emerson says that an institution is only "the lengthened shadow of an individual." I have been thinking how much of the equal suffrage cause is the lengthened shadow of the pioneer women of Massachusetts, and especially of that beautiful woman who is so much loved and so tenderly remembered in Maine, Lucy Stone. As I sat this morning looking at her picture and at the face of her niece, I thought of the last time I saw her, at the reception given by the West End Club in Chicago, when she stood on a white fur rug, and all the women crowded around to shake hands with her. She never looked so beautiful.

As the representative of Maine to night, I want to tell you of one Maine mother. In the early days, she followed her husband through the woods with an axe in one hand and a gun in the other; and after their home in the wilderness was built, they studied the Bible together. One of her descendants said to me, "My friends say I must tell you that although I am not a suffragist, my ancestor was." Another of those early Maine mothers was the wife of the first selectman of one of our towns, the man who founded Penobscot. He excited wonder because he kept the town accounts so well, although he was a hard-working man with little spare time. Later the secret came to light. He always had the selectmen hold the last meeting of the season, the one at which the accounts were presented, at his house. Before they proceeded to business, his wife gave them a fine dinner; and while they were eating it, she straightened out the accounts. Such were the early mothers of Maine; and such is the spirit of the women from whom we draw our inheritance.

# The Moman's Column.

VOL. X.

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No. 24.

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# JANE ADDAMS FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

A delegation of fifty ladies from the principal Women's Clubs of Chicago, representing about four thousand women, waited on the Mayor on May 28 to urge the appointment of Miss Jane Addams as a member of the Board of Education. Mrs. Otto Matz was spokeswoman, and presented petitions signed not only by the clubs, but by thirty aldermen and a number of members of the faculty of the University of Chicago. The Mayor said that there was only one woman to be appointed, and that there were already several prominent candidates. Mrs. Flower made the sensible suggestion that there might well be more than one woman appointed on the board; but the Mayor would promise nothing. If a candidate of as conspicuous fitness as Miss Addams had been backed by four thousand voters instead of by four thousand women, there would be little doubt of her appointment.

# HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Boston Public Library has just issued a bibliography of the higher education of women. The work of compilation was done by a committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, under the editorial charge of Miss Mary H. Rollins, to whom mainly belongs the credit of a careful piece of bibliographical work. The library has assumed the responsibility of printing this valuable contribution to the subject of education. Over 1,800 titles are here assembled upon this important topic. Copies are for sale at the library and the branches.

# THE NEW WOMAN AT VASSAR.

It is reported that President James M. Taylor's sermon to the graduating class at Vassar, on June 6, was "an eloquent plea for conservatism," and that he urged them to beware of the so-called "new womanhood." Twenty-five years ago, every Vassar girl was regarded by the general public as a most objectionable specimen of the new woman. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, of Michigan, tells how, travelling abroad about that time, she met a party of American ladies, and with what horror they spoke of Vassar. "The very fact that it is called a 'college for women' is enough to condemn it," said the leader of the party. "Of one thing we may be sure—no refined |

Christian mother will ever send her daughter to Vassar College!" Now a hundred and five seniors, most of them, no doubt, daughters of refined Christian mothers, sit in the graduating class, and listen to President Taylor denouncing the "new woman." Truly,

Where the vanguard camps to-day The rear shall camp to-morrow.

# A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR.

A man in Missouri stopped his copy of the St. Louis *Star* because the paper advocated the election of a woman to the school board. The *Star* revenges itself cleverly in "Star Sayings," by publishing the letter from this irate citizen in full, just as it was received:

MAY 19, ST. LOUIS, Mo. To the Star-Seyuins.
Suprientent, Sur:

Plece and Discontinue Sending your paper to me, as I cannot sopart such orgain that upholds femals that seeks to occupie office which is only Inagurated for man folks only. I prefer wimans to Stay at home and Tend to thire house-keeping, as it has been addoptet from the beginning of the World. Yours Respectfully,

C. F. LANG.

Groceries, 1819 North Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo.

# WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The woman question came up at a recent meeting of the Episcopal Convention for the diocese of California. The committee on canons had proposed an amendment substituting the word "male" for the word "person" in describing those entitled to vote for vestrymen, but no one in the convention was found to speak in its favor. "Shall we set our feet upon the necks of our sisters in Christ?" asked the venerable Dr. J. B. Wakefield, and the applause showed that the convention agreed with him. He said he was approaching the boundary of this world, but the older he grew the more strongly did he believe in giving the most loyal, devout and earnest members of the church their due share of representation. He hoped the day would come when the Episcopal diocese of California could see the way clear to give them a wider voice in church matters. For two years the women have had the right of voting for vestrymen. "They have exercised their privilege judiciously and well," said the Rev. Vincent Neale, of San Rafael; "it would be illogical and dastardly to rob them of the right of voting, and I, for one, protest vigorously against any such motion." The argument concluded with the advancement by the Rev. Dr. Spaulding of the old plea of representation with taxation. "Women raise most of the funds of the church," he said, "and I believe that that those who raise money should have a voice in the spending of it." The word "person" remains in the canon, the only change being a slight modification with regard to the qualifications of would-be voters, as communicants and contributing members.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles presented before two congregations on Sunday, May 31, at West Gloucester, Mass., the claims of Anna Ella Carroll for national recognition on Memorial Days, and by the erection of a suitable monument by the government.

Rev. Margaret Barnard, the newlyelected president of the Chelsea Woman's Club, formerly taught at Chauncy Hall and Berkeley Schools. Her work at Chauncy Hall was largely fitting pupils for college, in which she was very successful. During the past four years, while she has been studying for the ministry, she has taught private classes in French, English literature, etc. She studied theology partly in Boston University Theological School, partly under tutors from the Harvard Theological School. During the last year she has preached in many of the oldest Unitarian churches in this part of the country, and her intention is to become a settled pastor.

# A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold a Bazar in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, next December. The more money raised, the sooner our cause will triumph. Every man and woman interested in winning the battle for Equal Rights now has the chance to help. Let us show our loyalty and love, and rally all our forces, friends, time, money, influence—whatever will promote success.

There will be a meeting to report progress next Wednesday afternoon, June 16, at 3 o'clock, at the Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston. Let every one who reads this notice consider it a personal invitation to be present.

Miss Helen A. Whittier, of Lowell, Mass., is president of the magnificent new 10,000 spindle cotton mill recently erected near Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Flora Shaw, as colonial editor of the London Times, holds a position such as a woman has rarely attained in English journalism. She is the author of several charming books for children, and a novel or two. She has lately come into special prominence from her connection with the Jamestown raid. She is the niece of Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, an English officer. A few years ago she went to Australia as special correspondent of the Times. to investigate the labor troubles in Queensland. She published the results of her journey in a book, and also gave a lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute, being the first woman to do so in the thirty years of its existence.

### A DEVONSHIRE LANE.

BY REV. JOHN MARRIOTT.

In a Devonshire lane, as I trotted along T' other day, much in want of a subject for song.

Thinks I to myself, I have hit on a strain, Sure marriage is just like a Devonshire lane.

In the first place, 'tis long, and when once you are in it,

It holds you as fast as a cage does a linnet;
For howe'er rough and dirty the road may
be found.

Drive forward you must, there is no turning round.

But though 'tis so long, it is not very wide, For two are the most that together may ride; And e'en then 'tis a chance but they get in a pother,

And jostle and cross, and run foul of each other.

Oft Poverty greets them with mendicant looks,

And Care pushes by them, o'erladen with crooks;

And Strife's grazing wheels try between them to pass,

And Stubbornness blocks up the way on her

Then the banks are so high, to the left hand and right,

That they shut out the beauties around them from sight;

And hence you'll allow 'tis an inference plain

That marriage is just like a Devonshire lane.

But, thinks I, too, these banks within which we are pent

With bud, blossom, and berry are richly besprent;

And the conjugal fence, which forbids us to roam,

Looks lovely, when deck'd with the comforts of home.

In the rock's gloomy crevice the bright holly grows,

The ivy waves fresh o'er the withering rose; And the evergreen love of a virtuous wife Soothes the roughness of care—cheers the winter of life.

Though long be the journey, and narrow the way,

I'll rejoice that I've seldom a turnpike to pay;

And whate'er others say, be the last to complain,

Though marriage be just like a Devonshire lane.

# MISS CORA B. HIRTZEL.

Miss Cora B. Hirtzel has been appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel for the city of Chicago. Corporation Counsel Thornton says she was chosen solely on the ground of fitness. He needed exactly the information of which she has made a specialty.

Miss Hirtzel is of German parentage, but was born in Illinois. She read law in the office of Judge Gary, in Oshkosh. Ten years ago she entered the Chicago Law College. During a part of her course she was the only woman in a class of seventy-five men. The rest of the time there was one other woman student, Miss Emma Bowerman. Miss Hirtzel has distinguished herself by ability and hard work, and is thoroughly competent to fulfil the duties of the position to which she has been appointed. Miss Hirtzel was lately interviewed as to her opinion on many

subjects, including equal suffrage. She is reported as saying:

It is perfectly reasonable for women to vote. The average woman is as good as the average man, and it is the average man that votes. It is a relic of barbarism to make political distinctions because of sex.

### MISSISSIPPI NOTES.

For the past two months Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Colorado, and Miss Ella Harrison, president of the Missouri E. S. A., have been touring Mississippi. Miss Harrison acted as advance agent. In most places the meetings have been well attended, and many who came to scoff went away converted. There can be no doubt that the sentiment of the State has been conspicuously changed by this tour. Not so many organizations have resulted as would have been the case in a State where much preliminary work had already been done. As it was, eleven clubs were established, and in all the other towns visited the names of suffragists who expressed willingness to work have been sent in, so that we have a long list of friends in Mississippi now who may be called upon when work is needed there.

The convention was held in Meridian on May 6. A number of requests had been made to have the suffrage convention follow the W. C. T. U. convention, that delegates might attend both, and it was so arranged. Miss Harrison writes to the National Suffrage Bulletin:

At last our work in Mississippi is done, and I believe it is well done. The new officers of the "Mississippi W. S. A." are capable, prominent women. The president, Mrs. Robert Sommerville, of Greenville, Miss., is a daughter of the late Col. Nugent, of Jackson, a man of rare ability and of great prominence. Mrs. Sommerville has long been the corresponding secretary of the State W. C. T. U., and was elected again this year, but resigned. She is businesslike, and has read law, and the State is well provided for in the selection of its chief. There are few women to compare with her. We elected four vice-presidents:

Miss Belle Kearney, Flora, Miss. Mr. L. S. Mount, Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. D. S. Harmon, Meridian, Miss. Mrs. G. C. Harris, Vicksburg, Miss.

Belle Kearney every one knows, and here in Mississippi she is so thoroughly liked and respected that she adds prestige to the new organization. Mr. Mount is the husband of the Mrs. Mount who was president of the W. C. T. U. for a long time in the State, and is a strong friend to the cause. He was present in the convention. Mr. Harmon is one of Meridian's leading men, while Mrs. Harris is wife of an archdeacon of Mississippi. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. Lilly Wilkinson Thompson, of Crystal Springs, a charming woman, a writer of ability, and anxious to help along the cause. The recording secretary is Mrs. Charlotte Pittman, of Vicksburg; she was at one time a member of the 19th Century Club in Memphis. The treasurer is Mrs. Mabel Pugh, Yazoo City, a businesslike little woman, as you will know when I tell you something of her. Her husband, like many others, used to ask what she did with the money she had had. She resolved to find a way to foot her own bills, and now has six Jersey cows, from which she sells milk enough to save money. She has a son seven years old, and three years ago she took out a share in the Building and Loan Association for him.

toward his college education. She pays him enough for running errands so that he can pay the assessment on the share himself. I have gone thus into detail so that you may know this office has found a woman with practical ideas of business in her head.

All were glad to take up this work for suffrage, and Mrs. Sommerville, the treasurer, was anxious to effect the organization. She is prompt. Think of having a woman for president who realizes that to be prompt is very necessary to success!

We organized a club in Meridian of

We organized a club in Meridian of thirty members, as many men as women, and it is one of the best in the State. Mr. S. D. Harmon is president, and Mr. T. W. Pitt, secretary. They will make it a success. In Yazoo, we left a club of twenty-five members.

We have accomplished a good deal, and Mississippi is in the hands of good, practical, influential women and men.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

A meeting of women interested in the Suffrage Bazar to take place next December was held at 3 Park Street on Friday afternoon of last week.

The Waltham Club has appointed a ward committee to solicit articles in each ward, and a work committee to have charge of the work during the summer.

Mrs. Nickles, of Malden, has more than forty articles already promised.

Seventeen persons have promised Miss Mary Willey, of Boston, to make something for the Bazar, and each of them has promised to contribute more than one thing.

Mrs. Shaw is much interested, and will perhaps take charge of the doll table, with dolls of all varieties, Indian paposes, infants, rag-dolls, etc., etc. It was remarked that children took especial pleasure in the dolls which can be inverted—a black doll when held one side up, a white one in a dress of another color when held the other side up.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Emerson, of the Somerville Municipal Club, have promised either a table or a contribution of goods from that organization.

Miss H. E. Turner lately addressed the Boston Y's, by invitation, in regard to the Bazar, and they will probably do something.

The Roxbury League is taking much interest in the Bazar.

City Point is at work for its two tables, and is full of cheer and courage.

Mrs. M. P. C. Billings thinks that she can promise a Cambridge table.

Mrs. E. D. Cheney reported that the school-teachers would do something.

In Wollaston, Greenfield, Amesbury, Neponset, Whitman, West Barnstable, and other towns where no League exists, individual women have promised their coöperation.

A. S. B.

Miss Cecilia O'Neill, of Newbury, Conn., ranked second in the list of 175 graduates of the New York University Law School on Monday, and is therefore entitled to a prize of \$60.

solved to find a way to foot her own bills, and now has six Jersey cows, from which she sells milk enough to save money. She has a son seven years old, and three years ago she took out a share in the Building and Loan Association for him, as a start of fifteen years, at the same place.

# AMONG THE ORPHANS.

The relief work among the Armenian orphans should appeal to all motherlyhearted women.

Harpoot was the centre of the most prosperous and densely populated section of Armenia. It suffered most terribly from the massacres. The National Armenian Relief Committee has sent there,

besides large amounts for general relief, about \$6,000.-00 for orphan work. Half of this has been given by Christian Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, Baptist Unions, and similar organizations, to support their special orphan work at this centre, which is under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Barnum and their daughter. Mrs. Barnum writes:

The massacres removed thousands of fathers. Many of them were in comfortable circumstances, but the looting and burning of houses left their families destitute. forlorn condition of this multitude of widows and orphans has deeply impressed us, but the means hitherto placed at our disposal barely sufficed to keep them alive.

The first effort made here for orphans was in Malatia, by Mrs. Rendel Harris, of Cambridge, England, who provided the money to support

forty for one year.
It is very difficult to get permission to send these orphans away, and we are, therefore, compelled to care for them on the ground.

Our method is, wherever there is a reliable Christian

community, to have the orphans placed in families and go to school. The average cost here for each, on the most economical basis, is thirty piastres, or a dollar and a half, a month.

"I have often wished that we could send you a picture of some of these orphaned children as they have come to us in their filthy, tattered garments, with unkempt hair, and then another picture of them after they have been returned from the bath, dressed in their clean, new clothes. The transformation is often so great that

one can scarcely recognize them. Every child is examined separately, and some have to be refused. It is quite touching to see the anxiety while their cases are under examination. Sometimes the tears will come in spite of their efforts to restrain them

to restrain them.

It is a great joy to see the happy faces of the children in the different Homes. One little girl had been rescued, after several efforts, from a Turkish family where she had been kept since the massa-cre, and she had forgotten low to speak Armenian, though she understood what was said to her. A few weeks after she came to the Home we received a poor girl who, with her step-grandmother, was wandering about, sleeping in stables, or wherever they could find a place, and begging their daily bread. It was cold, but this girl had on only two borrowed cotton garments, and her feet were bare. Great was the joy of these two rirls when they met in the Girls' Home that evening, for they were step-sisters.

The other day four children appeared at the door from a village a few hours distant. Their mother had been killed and their father died. The oldest girl.

thirteen or fourteen years of age, had bravely struggled to keep the children together, and provide for them, but in vain. We put the two girls and their little fouryear-old brother in one of the Girls' Homes, and the other brother in the Boys' Home. As we were fitting out the children with clothes, one of them said to the others with a smile, "Oh, what beautiful things!" As we were fitting out the chil-

"In one of the Homes is a little boy five



TYPICAL ARMENIAN ORPHANS, RESCUED FROM PERISHING OR ENFORCED MOHAMMEDANISM.

or six years of age, rescued the other day with much difficulty from the Turks. He, too, had forgotten his Armenian, and his friends, besides. He cried lustily when brought to our house. His older brother, Muggerditch, also rescued from the Turks, was already in the Home, laid up with a broken bone; but little Krikor would broken bone; but little Krikor would have nothing to say to him, but threw himself on the floor and screamed. We have no playthings left since the looting of our houses, but a picture-book, a few empty spools, and some large acorn-cups, with candy and raisins to put in them, were utilized, and the two boys were soon happy together.

We have now rented four good-sized houses in the city, and each is under the care of a Christian family, and each is a happy home. Two are already full, having in them thirty-one boys and thirty girls. The other two are rapidly filling up and we have fifty-eight children in up, and we have fifty-eight children in private families. The whole number of orphans in the city under our care is about two hundred, half girls and half boys, and in other towns and villages of this field, three hundred and fifty more are being

The receiving and providing for so cared for. The receiving and product we feel many children is a great care, but we feel that we are not alone in this work. We that we are helpow in other lands, who that we are not aione in this work. We have noble helpers in other lands, who not only give of their money, without which nothing could be done, but who also give time, thought, and prayer for this chiest this object.

Money for the Armenian Orphans' Fund of the National Armenian Relief Committee should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., Wall Street, New York City.

# A CARD FROM MRS. LIVERMORE.

I am seeking employment for an American girl between twenty and twenty-five years of age, whom circumstances have thrown upon her own resources, without much previous training. She is a very good seamstress, would make an excellent governess for young children, is well educated and fond of children. She is willing to do anything she can do. She has lived in the South, where she was born, until the last two years, during which time I have been in close touch with her. Address MARY A. LIVERMORE, Melrose, Mass.

Mrs. Blanche Ralli, of New York, has received a letter from the Queen of Greece, expressing gratitude for the contributions to the Greek Women's Union, which have been made through the New York Ladies' Committee.

There is a large sawmill in Grandin, Mo., many of the departments of which are in charge of women, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. A woman has charge of the engine. One of the rooms where the big saws are operated is managed by women. The lathe room is also filled with women, and the machines of all sorts are handled by them. In the adjoining rooms a force of young women are constantly employed filing and getting the saws in shape for work. The care of the machinery is in their hands, and it is said they are quite as adept and as competent to handle it as any force yet employed in the mill. The different departments show the presence of feminine hands and minds; for various articles of adornment brighten even the waste places of a sawmill. The walls have been tastefully decorated, and the desolate appearance of most mills has been overcome.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

# EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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"The pest woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are bat-tling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Liver-

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

### WORK OF GREEK WOMEN.

The following extracts are taken from a recent letter dated Athens:

I will write more at length later, but I want simply to say this to-day, that the "Greek Women's League" has, since its foundation some months ago, proved itself worthy of confidence by the energy, thoroughness, and practical good sense which it has hitherto shown. Its hospital at Volo, although hampered by lack of funds, has won golden opinions from all who have seen it. All the military and other physicians who have visited it were astonished and delighted with the way in which it was managed. The perfect cleanliness of every part, the rigorous adherence to the latest antiseptic methods, the punctuality and order with which everything was done, constituted a protophanes (seen for the first time) spectacle for Greece, and called forth the warmest expressions of admiration from all who visited the hospital. Thus far the entire expenses of fitting it up, and supporting it for the last six weeks, have amounted to \$3,000. This includes everything, and the arrangements are very complete; English beds, Burrough's medicines, Luci's instruments, abundant clothing, nurses' outfits, etc., besides paying three cooks, and a few other servants. Of course, the personnel of the hospital was not paid, neither the doctors, nor the nurses, nor the matrons. The daily expenses, per 100 people, amounted to about 100 drachmae (\$20), so you see the utmost economy was practised; yet the food was excellent, exquisitely prepared, and served to the minute.

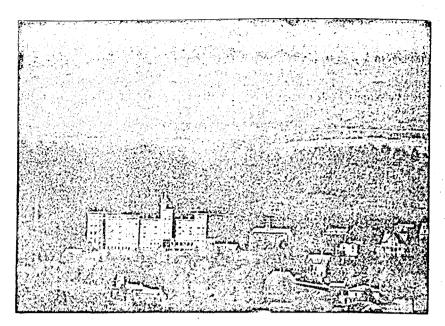
All the most difficult cases for operation were brought here, as no other hospital had such facilities for performing them successfully. The floating hospital (the steamship *Thessaly* which the government had placed at their disposal), conveyed the wounded to Athens as soon as they were able to be transported, thus leaving the hospital at Volo free for new cases. Hundreds have in this way been given the first treatment there, and, after some days of rest and careful attention, have been able to be removed to Athens

have been able to be removed to Athens.
Our hospitals here are now full, and several other large buildings have been turned temporarily into hospitals; among others, the late Turkish legation, a magnificent white marble residence, belonging to a Greek gentleman here who has kindly lent it for the occasion.

The services of all—both rich and poor—are given gratuitously; our nurses are ladies from the best families of Athens, as well as women of the working class. They have worked most harmoniously together, and though most of them have had very little special training, still their courage and practical common sense and energy have enabled them to perform their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The amount of work which has been done by the women of Greece, and particularly by those of Athens and Piraeus, since the beginning of the Cretan troubles, has been incredible; 20,000 Cretan refugees landed on our shores, without clothing or means of support, but have thus far been provided for by the Woman's League. Large soup-kitchens have been opened; clothing has been made up and distributed; medicines and medical aid have been furnished; schools opened for Cretan children, and shelter provided for all. In addition to this burden, we have had for the last few weeks to provide for the maintenance of the families of the ephedroi (reserves), who would otherwise be starving, their supporters having been drafted into the army. Large soup-kitchens have been opened for them also, and crêches, which will enable some of the women to go out by the day to work, leaving their babies here. Besides this the

HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!



# The Jackson Sanatorium.

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established in 1858. Most beautiful and commodious Fire-Proof Building in the world, used as a Health Institution. All forms of Hydro-therapeutics, massage, rest cure, electricity administered by skilled attendants. A staff of regular physicians of large experience; accommodations and service of highest class. Superior cuisine directed by Emma P. Ewing, teacher of cooking at Chautauqua. Do not fail to write for illustrated literature and terms if seeking health or rest. Address,

J. Arthur Jackson, M. D., Secretary, Box 1501.

League has made up thousands of garments of all kinds.

This is why they feel they can make a wise and benevolent use of any funds which may be contributed. I need not assure you how deeply touched they have been by the generous sympathy which has already been expressed in their labors by the women of America. I myself am very glad that this first offer of help should have come from Boston, which has thus asserted its historic right to be foremost in extending aid to Greece.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

There are several Armenian boys and young men willing to do housework without wages, for the sake of learning English.

Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, in a letter to the Boston Herald, says: "The employment of Armenians as house servants opens the door to a new philanthropy which thoughtful people cannot fail of appreciating. And philanthropy, like mercy, is here twice blessed, for it is genuine philanthropy to the mistress as well as to the man. . . . By all means, let people employ them. I have one in my own kitchen, the best help I have had in thirty years of housekeeping. There are plenty of others willing to learn, if housekeepers will be patient and exact in their teaching."

# MOTHER BICKERDYKE DAY.

The 19th of July is to be "Mother Bickerdyke Day" in Kansas, that being the eightieth anniversary of her birth. There is hardly a soldier in the State, and there are hosts of them in Kansas, who does not know "Mother Bickerdyke" person-

ally. All of them love her, and are proud of her, and have met her again and again at Grand Army reunions and camp fires. Commander Botken, of the Kansas G. A. R., has issued an order directing every post in the State to hold a special meeting on the night of the 19th of July in honor of "Mother Bickerdyke," and the soldiers will go into it with a will. The Woman's Relief Corps will unite with the Grand Army, and the ovation tendered the grand old heroine will be more imposing than is planned. Her home is with her son, now at Bunker Hill, Kansas.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Mr. Elias Longley and Mrs. Margaret V. Longley celebrated their Golden Wedding on May 12, at their home in Pasadena, Cal. It was a delightful occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Longley have followed the advice given a few years ago by one of our good Massachusetts suffragists, Mrs. Judith W. Smith, on the occasion of herown Golden Wedding: "If you want to keep always young, take an interest in all the unpopular reforms of the day."

Mrs. Rizal, the beautiful widow of Dr. Rizal, is now commanding a company of Philippine Island rebels armed with rifes, making her headquarters at Naic, Cavite Province. Mrs. Rizal is a stepdaughter of a retired resident of Hong Kong who went to Manila for his health. There his daughter met Dr. Rizal, and married him against her parents' wishes. When her husband was captured and shot, Mrs. Rizal determined to devote her life to the cause he had espoused, and as soon as her preparations could be made she took the field.

Vol. X.

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No. 25.

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

# ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . 50 cents per annum Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

# MONEY FOR THINGS WE LIKE.

At Saratoga the other day, Mr. Puddefoot pointed out that we almost always manage to find money for the things we like. During the past year, in spite of the hard times, the people of the United States spent more than \$20,000,000 for chewing gum, \$10,000,000 for peanuts, \$500,000,000 for tobacco, and more than \$1,400,000,000 for liquor. How small, compared with the sums spent on luxuries, seems the \$500,000 contributed for Armenian relief, the amount given to home missions, the money sent to aid the Greeks, or to feed the starving Hindoos -indeed, the gifts made to all philanthropic objects combined! How infinitesimal is the \$10,000 contributed to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, though by far the largest amount ever received by it in one year!

Cannot we retrench on the material luxuries, and indulge more largely in the higher spiritual luxury of helping the equal rights movement and all other good causes? ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# BOSTON'S NEW TRUSTEES.

Mayor Quincy of Boston announced on June 14 his appointments for trustees of the newly created pauper institutions department, children's institutions department and insane hospital department.

Under the new law, each of these boards of trustees is to consist of seven members, two of whom must be women. Mayor Quincy, in a statement accompanying the announcement of the appointments, said:

I have long believed in the desirability of giving women a larger representation and responsibility in connection with certain branches of public work, and I have been glad to avail myself of the opportunity of appointing upon each of the boards of trustees for paupers and children one more woman than required by the law.

# "HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING."

For one new subscriber to the Woman's Journal at \$1.50, or for five new subscribers to the Woman's Column at 50 cents each, we will send the book called, "How Women May Earn a Living, One Hundred and Seventeen Ways."

This book is advertised in our columns exploded in the midst of and ought to have a large sale. This will House.—Frances E. Willard.

be an easy way to get the book, and at the same time will help increase the circulation of the *Woman's Journal* and Woman's COLUMN.

# CELEBRATING BUNKER HILL.

On June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In Massachusetts there was a holiday, with orations and a parade. In California, the city of Los Gatos dedicated its new Bunker Hill Park by scattering over it some of the sacred soil of the original Bunker Hill.

It is good to keep these patriotic anniversaries, but some ways of celebrating are better than others. The most fitting way for those who really believe in liberty and equal rights to commemorate the day would be to join the equal suffrage association, and register an inward resolve to work with heart and hand for the application of the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

There is something incongruous in eloquent speeches made under the shadow of Bunker Hill by those who repudiate the principle in memory of which the stately shaft was erected. But the monument will yet look down upon women voting—"our monument," as Lucy Stone used to call it—and she expressed the hope that when that day came, an inscription would be carved on the monument, recording that the principle proclaimed by the fathers had at last been carried out.

One of the cannon taken by the British at the battle of Bunker Hill is still exhibited in a Canadian museum. An American girl to whom it was shown laughed and said, with a sparkle in her eye, "Well, you've got the cannon, but I guess we've got the hill!" The opponents of equal rights have the cannon that were fired on June 17, but we have the principle, and sooner or later we shall have the hill.

# THERE ARE STUDENTS AND STUDENTS.

When young women students were admitted to the Norwegian University, the students rose to welcome them as they entered; when they carried off the highest prizes among the thousand students of the University of Madrid the young men took off their caps and threw them on the floor to make a carpet for the young women to pass over; but when it was proposed that young women who had fairly earned degrees at Cambridge, England, should be allowed to have those degrees conferred upon them, the under-graduates behaved in a threatening manner toward the supporters of the proposal, greeting them with groans and cries of "Shame," and sending off fireworks, during which two crackers exploded in the midst of the Senate

Take plenty of equal rights literature with you upon your vacation, to distribute as opportunity offers.

At the thirty-seventh annual commencement of the Iowa State University, held June 10, the Sawyer prize for the best English thesis was awarded to Miss Helen M. Harney of Iowa City.

A report issued from the office of the registrar general of England shows that nearly three times as many women as men live to the age of a hundred. Out of 1,000,000 people, 225 women and only 82 men round out the century.

ISABEL DARLINGTON graduated the other day from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, the only woman in a class of seventy-four. She was also one of the seventeen members of the class who received their diplomas cum laude.

The daughter of Professor Briggs carried off the honors in the graduating class of Union Seminary, and Miss Burroughs has taken the Hebrew prize at the Hartford Theological Seminary. The Chicago Advance says: "These incidents are now happening with such frequency that they cease to be surprising. As Mrs. Moses Smith puts it, if those young women are not ordained, they are evidently fore-ordained."

MRS. JOHN ELITCH, of Denver, Col., is probably the only woman in the world who owns and personally manages a zoological garden. She drives a large ostrich attached to a light spring wagon. He is a "pacing bird," and travels rapidly in harness. If he sees a banana skin or any similar dainty by the roadside he makes a swift dive for it, no matter how fast he is going. His gait is said to be pleasant, and his mistress is fond of him, having raised him from chickenhood.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, who has just celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday, is ill and not expected to recover. She has long been an invalid. She will leave a magnificent memorial of her achievements as a pioneer in the work of nursing the sick and wounded on an organized plan, in the shape of a nurses' home, to which she devoted the \$400,000 subscribed by the English people as a national testimonial of gratitude to her at the close of the Crimean war, the horrors of which she did so much to alleviate. Miss Nightingale has always been a consistent advocate of equal rights for women. Years ago, when asked to contribute a paragraph to an equal suffrage pamphlet, she wrote: "You ask my reasons for believing in women's suffrage. It seems to me almost self-evident, an axiom, that every householder and tax-payer ought to have a vote in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being."

# EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

The following statement of the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado has been prepared with the official approval of the Civic Federation of Denver, an crganization which unites thousands of the best women of that city, and which was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the recent great victory for municipal reform. It has the endorsement also of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. An inaccurate and misleading article having lately appeared in the Outlook from the pen of an opponent of equal rights who had spent a few days in Colorado, these responsible women, resident in the State, asked for space to present the truth in the case as known to them, and the Outlook has had the fairness to accord it.

Opinion, psychologists tell us, is largely influenced by the will. No amount of evidence is accepted when that evidence opposes our desires. "Though one rose from the dead" was the formula eighteen hundred years ago. This explains the diversity of opinion respecting the results of impartial franchise in Colorado. The suffragist finds in this State abundant proof of its value. The remonstrant is equally sure of evidence of its failure. The demand, "Give us a sign from heaven," is answered by all shades of statement. The seesaw of opinion is perplexing, yet each side tempers the other, so both come nearer the ultimate truth. While we deeply regret all garbled and distorted versions concerning woman's part in public life, we accept them patiently as the inevitable attendant of pioneer work, and even rejoice in the turning and overturning which lead to right conclusions.

Moral values cannot be formulated with the accuracy of an exact science. In attempting to show the benefits of equal suffrage we can offer no columns of statistics. Advance in civic life, like development of individual character, comes almost imperceptibly. Neither would we assert that woman's vote can exorcise the evils of society by any short methods or magic power. Good men have not been able to overthrow the tyranny of our political system. Good women are equally powerless; but good men and good women together may hope to accomplish what has been hitherto impossible. The women of Colorado do not seek to be independent. They propose no novel methods. They simply are glad to be admitted, on equal terms, to the great fellowship of good men, who are seeking to bring the better order for which the world has long waited

When political enfranchisement was secured to the women of Colorado in 1893, it found them astonished and unprepared. Without practical experience, paralyzed by the adverse public sentiment of the past, confronted by threatening dangers in the State, they cast in their lot with the ruling party. The first feeling was that of utter dependence. The child learning to walk clings for support to the helping hand. From this first experience of timidity there has been a gradual and constantly increasing growth in self-reliance. This spirit was first shown in regard to the character of political nominees. So conscientiously and remorselessly have women refused to vote for unworthy candidates that nominating conventions have learned to recognize the necessity of a class of officials who will command the ballot of women. At the municipal election in Denver this spring a still more decided advance was made. The Civic Federation, composed entirely of women, called a convention, and, in conjunction with the Taxpayers' League, placed a

ticket before the people. It was probably the first political convention ever called by women. It was absolutely without primary, caucus, slate, ante-election pledges, or any such thing. Every effort was made to nominate men solely on the ground of character and fitness. The result of the election was the victory of the woman's ticket. The result of the victory is such a quickening of the civic conscience as has never before been witnessed in the State. In order to avoid all appearance of self-assertion, we quote from the Rocky Mountain News and from the Denver Republican, which, as the two largest publications in the State, may be taken as the voice of public sentiment:

"We of Colorado who know the results which have come from the participation of women in politics are satisfied. justice of equal suffrage is denied by few in any State; the controversy has raged as to its expediency. Colorado may fairly claim to have tested the expediency, and its finding is that the benefits of equal suffrage are great, while the imaginary objections disappear. It cannot be denied that primaries and conventions are higher in tone; that the amenities which prevail in other forms of social relations are applied to political gatherings; that the scrutiny of candidates is closer, and that even the political machines are compelled to choose the least obnoxious persons connected with them when making nominations, if they wish to have any hope of success. It was not to be supposed that the moment the ballot was given to women there would be a complete revolution in all departments of State, city, and county government. Political tricksters and machines die hard. Years of practice had made them adepts in the arts of deception. But with every election the influence of women in the nominations and the result of the voting has become stronger, and, looking back over the past few years, we can say without fear of contradiction that there has been improvement of a most gratifying character in the average standard of office-holders. Nor will it be seriously denied by even the most ultra machine politician, whose wishes and interests are all in the other direction, that this improvement is certain to continue, and that it is hopeless for him to long for a return to the old conditions. The magnitude of the recent victory of the non-partisan city ticket in Denver was unquestionably due to the courage and independence of the women voters, and it alone is more than sufficient answer to the usual objections to suf-frage."

"Intelligent and fair-minded citizens of Colorado who have closely observed the workings of equal suffrage in this State, do not need to be told that the influence of women in politics has produced excellent results up to date, with the promise of even better achievements in the future.

Since equal suffrage has been given a fair trial, all of our esteemed daily contemporaries in the State, as well as most of the weekly papers, have become ardent upholders of the right of women to take personal part in the selection of public officials, and we are confident that if the question of equal suffrage should be submitted to the male voters of Colorado alone at this time, it would command a majority infinitely greater than it received in 1893.

"The pretense advanced by the opponents of equal suffrage that woman loses her delicacy and also her personal influence in public matters by becoming a voter, is so absurd as to be hardly worthy of serious consideration, and yet it is the argument most frequently advanced against equal suffrage.

"The women of Colorado compare favorably in all the most admirable qualities possessed by their sex with their sisters

and cousins and aunts in other States, and there can be no doubt that they have already succeeded in effecting a great improvement in the administration of public affairs in this commonwealth, both through the direct use of the ballot and through their personal influence, which has been increased rather than lessened by their acquisition of the right to vote."

Space forbids us to quote from the Denver Evening Times, a well known and influential journal, which is equally pronounced in favor of franchise.

The ranks of the Prohibition party have not been perceptibly increased by feminine voters. But practical temperance reform is materially strengthened. The last convention of the W. C. T. U. reported twenty-six municipalities which prohibit the sale of liquor. This is a gain of twenty-four in the last three years. The fight against the saloon is gathering momentum with each election. It is generally understood, in this State, that the liquor power, recognizing this new and formidable foe, has resorted to the old-time tactics of falsehood and misrepresentation. Doubtless from this source emanate most of the insinuations against woman suffrage. Gamblers, liquor-dealers, political bosses, and corporation manipulators are arrayed against us. We ought to be honored for the enemies we have made. An alderman on the reform ticket says that politicians are completely nonplussed by the new element which has come into the field, an element that cannot be deceived, coaxed, bribed, or intimidated.

In no other State has more earnest effort been made in behalf of reform legislation. Bills relating to the property and maternal rights of women, to raising the age of legal protection for girls to eighteen years, and to the curfew law, have passed during the last three years. Bills relating to civil service reform, local option, a new primary law, and a new election law were all proposed by organizations of women. It is true that such measures may be inaugurated by those who have no ballot, but it is certain that the women of Colorado never took such general and vital interest in these questions until they were educated by responsibility. The intelligent and unflagging interest of women in all school affairs is said by newcomers to be without parallel in other States.

The experience of Colorado refutes many of the objections which have been urged by the anti-suffragists. Do we find the burden onerous? The duty of citizenship compels an intelligent outlook upon the questions of the day. This obligation lies with equal weight upon every thoughtful woman, voter or non-voter. The mere act of voting, of course, requires but a few moments. The daily and weekly visit of the wage-earning woman to shop and market involve vastly more time and perplexity than the annual and semi-annual visit to the polls. In Denver carriages are at the disposal of the Civic Federation on election day. Members go out armed with a big cloak, called the "Federation cloak," with decent shoes and skirt, for the use of those whose patriotism might be eclipsed by pride. One member looks after the babies and the household, while another is chaperoning the mother to the polls. In such service and comradeship we come upon something far deeper and nobler than mere politics. The duties of citizenship are not superadded to the cares of woman's life; they simply displace a host of trivial and unworthy interests. We hear in Colorado no complaint about neglected homes and children. Why should a woman neglect her home because of the franchise, any more than a man should neglect his business for the same reason? We hear no whisper of domestic unhappiness. The majority of husbands and wives sympathize on the

subject of politics. When there is a difference of opinion, it creates no ill will. The husband may vote for McKinley and the wife for Bryan with no more disturbance than if one drank tea and the other coffee for breakfast. In the house-tohouse canvass by the Civic Federation a member reports but one case in a precinct where the husband dominated the wife, and he was an ignorant colored man. The uniform testimony of these canvassers is that there is no interference, and that the most intelligent good will prevails. Many husbands take a generous pride in having the wife do exactly as she pleases. Some busy men delegate politics to their wives as they do their religion, saying, "If you will investigate and find the best candidates, I will vote that ticket." The sim-The simple truth is that women, as compared with men, have vastly more leisure for such work. We wish that those who bewail domestic infelicities might visit our beautiful Colorado homes, which witness all the grace of human affection, and all the amenities of cultured life.

It has been predicted that the ballot would find women clamorous for office. These fears have not been realized. Not a single woman was put in nomination by the Civic Federation. The sole purpose was to put upright and competent men in office. Women occupy positions in public institutions and on the school boards. In this latter sphere they are preëminently successful. Economy in administration, attention to sanitary details, manual training for the practical duties of life, and especial emphasis on ethical discipline, have marked woman's administration.

What is the comparative number of women who vote? Enumerations were made during the first and second years, and showed eighty-five to ninety per cent. of women voting. Fifty-two per cent. of the vote cast was by women, and that in a State where there are thirty thousand more men than women. In Arapahoe County the number of women who must be dropped from the registered list of voters because of failure to vote is fifteen per cent. smaller than of men who are dropped for the same reason.

Does the exercise of political rights rob woman of her essential womanliness? our judgment, no valuable traits are lost, but nobler powers are developed. questions decided at the polls are, in their last analysis, moral and religious questions. On election day we go to the polls with our husbands, sons and daughters. The booths are always orderly and respectable; we meet our friends and neighbors; we experience only courtesy; record our opinions in decorous manner, and feel no sense of immodesty or strangeness. To us "election day is the sacrament of citizenship, a festival of solemn obligation." Divine patience, disinterested service, faithfulness in details, loyalty to principles rather than to organizations, traits acquired by the discipline of domestic life—these are the gifts which the women of Colorado may lay on the altar of their country. Motherhood is the pledge that these qualities will never fail.

# CANADIAN WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the National Council of Women opened at Halifax, N.S., on the morning of June 15, with an address of welcome from the Halifax Council. Greetings were read from Miss Willard and others.

A gavel made of wood from one of the French frigates sunk in the harbor of Louisburg, mounted with Nova Scotia gold, and suitably inscribed, was presented to Lady Aberdeen.

The annual reports showed the successful work done during the year by the

councils, especially that of Ontario, in the matter of securing legislation for the better protection of women and children, for the suppression of impure literature and pictures, and for the shortening of the working hours of women and children.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A lady in Ann Arbor, Mich., who took two Armenian boys to do her housework, writes:

We are all very fond of them. It is a pleasure to teach them. They are bright, curious and patient. Thank you very much for sending them to me.

A lady writes from Cape Cod, of the young man who is doing her housework:

He seems happy and contented. He tells me that he intends to remain, and if such is the case I shall be repaid for my endeavors to teach him. I like him very much, and shall interest myself in him.

There are several other young men who wish to do housework.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

Owing to the battle of Bunker Hill, the paper goes to press this week on Wednesday instead of Thursday, and hence can give no account of the Suffrage Bazar meeting held just before the holiday. But there is at headquarters an ever-lengthening list of women who have promised to make and solicit articles for the Bazar in many towns where no Suffrage League exists. Another gratifying fact is that the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, at its closing meeting for the season, voted to appropriate a sum of money for the treasury, as it did at the last Bazar.

# IOWA NOTES.

SHELDON, IOWA, JUNE 9, 1897. Editor Woman's Column:

The O'Brien County Woman Suffrage Convention, which opens here this afternoon, will be the forty-fifth held in Iowa since March 29. Good county organizations have been formed in every county visited except one. In that county there is only one town, hence a local organization was formed there, which is virtually the same. Many local clubs have been organized.

The work in Iowa has been self-supporting financially, and the amount of genuine interest evinced astonishes even the friends of the cause. Miss Hay is an admirable manager, not only reaching the minds and hearts of the people, but their pocketbooks as well. Rev. Henrietta G. Moore wins all by her womanly earnestness. There is a project on foot for the establishment of Headquarters in Des Moines, and the issuance of large quantities of free literature, the Executive Committee wishing to aid in every way the grand and efficient work now being carried on in our State. Not only are the counties and local societies being formed by Miss Mary G. Hay and Rev. Miss Moore, but Mrs. Hazlett, of California, who rendered such valuable aid in her own State, and Miss Laura Gregg, of Kansas, are also doing organization work under the auspices of the N. A. W. S. A. Miss Ella Moffatt, of Marshalltown, is hard at work, also Mrs. Ballard, the State president, so that there are at present six organizers at work in Iowa.

At almost all the points visited, ministers, leading educators, lawyers, and best of all the press, have been helpful and enthusiastic. In short, equal suffrage is becoming popular in our prairie State.

It would have warmed your hearts could you have seen the almost worship with which the beautiful picture of dear Lucy Stone was regarded by all, at the Rock Rapids Convention yesterday.

Here I am entertained by the committee of the Christian Endeavor Society. The convention will open at 2.30 P. M. It is now 10 A. M., and we have already met two trains with a double carriage trimmed with yellow, the suffrage color.

ADELAIDE BALLARD.

# MANY MISTAKES.

Helen Kendrick Johnson has written a book against equal suffrage, entitled "Woman and the Republic," which will be published by the Appletons. It is to be hoped that the author possesses more accurate information on her chosen subject than is shown in the advance notice sent out to the press in regard to her book. This little paragraph of announcement crowds a remarkable number of errors into a short space. It says the claim for equal suffrage was "first formulated in 1848." It was first formulated in this country by Margaret Brent, of Maryland, in 1747. It was raised in the Constitutional Convention of New Jersey in 1776, was received with favor, and for thirty years tax-paying women and tax-paying negroes enjoyed full suffrage in that State, till a reactionary Legislature inserted the words "white male." Various other persons formulated the claim, and Lucy Stone began to lecture for it in 1847.

The announcement says: "It is only a few years ago that an organized opposition to the movement was started by women." Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren and other women organized an opposition in 1871. The announcement goes on to say: "No complete exposition of the subject from the opposing point of view has ever been published." How about Dr. Horace Bushnell's book, "A Reform Against Nature"? How about Rev. Dr. John Todd's work, which called out an answering volume from Gail Hamilton? During the past twenty years the Woman's Journal has had occasion to review at least a score of such books, each of which was heralded as a "complete exposition," in its time. We are now informed that Helen Kendrick Johnson "considers the subject historically, legally, morally and socially, traverses all the arguments of the suffrage leaders, sets forth some considerations that are entirely new, and gives a complete account of the progress of the movement in various parts of the world." The believers in equal rights for women will await her book with interest, and without the least anxiety. - Woman's Journal.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty differen kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address LEAFLFT DEPARTMENT, Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Fannie O'Linn is the first woman attorney to argue a case before the Ne braska Supreme Court.

On June 9, Miss Meldora Ice received the first diploma ever given by the University of Illinois to a woman for completing the course in the college of engineering.

The Chicago Famine Relief Committee of Chicago sent \$500 to Pundita Ramabai the other day, to aid in the support of the widows and girls whom she is rescuing from starvation and worse.

The Sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is at Vamur, Belgium, and who conduct many colleges for women in Europe, have bought twenty acres of land adjoining the Catholic University at Washington. D. C., and propose to found there the first American Catholic college for women.

According to an old law in St. Louis, a man may be sold at auction to the highest bidder for a term of six months' service for deserting his wife and failing to support her. The law is to be applied in the case of a confirmed loafer, and an announcement of his sale is posted on the front door of the city court house.

A Nebraska woman writes to the Woman's Journal:

"At the recent election in Douglas County requisition was made on the county poor farm for voters. Women property-owners who are taxed to support these paupers were not asked to have their opinions counted. Nebraska's motto is, 'Equality before the Law!' "

An interesting illustrated report, giving the latest authentic news of the condition of Armenia, and the relief work accomplished there, has been issued by the National Armenian Relief Committee, and will be sent free on application to the secretary, Rev. F. D. Greene, Andover, Mass. Hon. David J. Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is president of the committee, and Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City, are the treasurers.

Miss Harriet A. Boyd, the young woman who volunteered her services as a nurse at the outbreak of the Greek war, and who, with a Cretan woman, was alone in charge of a hospital at Volo, containing some fifty or sixty wounded, is from Boston, and was graduated from Smith College in 1892. She was a student in the American Archæological School at Athens when war broke out, and at once tendered her services to the Queen. Miss Boyd went to the front with the English nurses, but was assigned to a hospital by herself.

Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, of Wellesley Hills, the efficient secretary of the Massachusetts State Referendum Committee two years ago, has in preparation for next winter three lectures: 1. "The Need for Women in Political Life." 2. "Glimpses Through Quaint Old Windows: Sketches of Life and Scenes in Old Salem." 3. "Living with Our Children. Child Culture from Practical Experience." The Woman's Clubs, Suffrage Leagues and W. C. T. U.'s of New England will be wise to engage Mrs. Smith to give them one or all of these addresses, which will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive.

# WOMEN NEEDED AS TRUSTEES.

Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, a trustee of the University of Illinois, writing in the Outlook on "Women in Public Life," says:

Nine-tenths of our public-school teachers are women; some of the very best and most successful principals are women; and these women should certainly have a representative of their own sex among the school directors, some person or persons who can see and present the woman's point of view. Our State Universities are all coëducational, and the interests of the young women in these institutions require representatives on their governing If a man be left with a family of boards. If a man be left with a family of girls on his hands to bring up, his helplessness in the face of this responsibility is often truly pitiful. He will generally own frankly that he knows nothing about girls, and he appeals at once for some woman's help. And yet we have been putting the interests of young girls for four of their most impressionable years entirely in the hands of men, though there is a general acknowledgment of man's inability successfully to cope, un-aided, with the needs of his own daugh-I believe that if there were more of the right woman's influence in all of our colleges there would be less dissipation; but where there are girls it is a necessity that some one who understands their wants as women, which few men can, should be able to stand for these interests in the councils of the trustees.

# WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Miss Sarah A. Dixon, who was graduated from Boston University Theological School last week, is the first woman to take the degree of bachelor of sacred theology from that institution. have been a number of women students. but most of them have merely come in for special work, or where they have taken a more thorough course, they have not had a college degree, and consequently have not been eligible to the higher degree of the theological school. Miss Dixon was graduated from the college of liberal arts, Boston University, in 1893, with the degree of bachelor of philosophy, and since that time has been in the theological school. She has been a hard worker and has always stood well in her class. For eight years previous to entering college she had been teaching continuously, having graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School in 1885. Miss Dixon has had considerable experience in preaching already. Three years ago she undertook to supply a church at Centerville, seventyfive miles from Boston, going down every Friday and coming back Monday. Since last December she has been preaching at Tyngsboro, not far from Lowell, and to that church she has been called. Her ordination as a Congregational minister took place June 16.

Wisconsin Baptists now have four licensed women preachers, the last being Mrs. E. H. Baker, of Pewaukee.

The Episcopal church is gradually giving official recognition to its women workers. At Corunna, Mich., Mrs. Duane C. Cooper has been elected one of the six members of the Episcopal church vestry, women being allowed to vote by a new law of the diocese.

For the first time in the diocese of

was recently ordained. Miss C. M. Carter. a graduate of the Philadelphia Church Training and Deaconess House, was the candidate, and the service took place in Trinity Church, in the presence of a large congregation. After a sermon by Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., of New York, from the text, "The Earth Helped the Woman," in which he alluded to the service given by women in church affairs, Miss Carter was consecrated by Bishop Lawrence. Miss Carter will have charge of the Episcopal City Mission's Mothers' Rest at Quincy.

Miss Mary Isabella Potter, who was set apart one Sunday morning recently in Trinity Episcopal Church, New Haven, as deaconess, is the first woman to take church orders in the diocese of Connecticut. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector of Trinity parish, and was very impressive.

Miss Margaret Bowers Barnard was ordained, on the evening of June 15, at the Unitarian Church, Chelsea, in the presence of about 700 persons. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer preached the sermon.

The Exodus is the name of a new monthly paper published at Sioux Falls, S. D., by Mrs. Rena Evelyn Bowers and Mrs. Lydia Barner Minium. Its motto is "The Home vs. the Saloon," and it ably advocates both temperance and equal suffrage, Subscription 25 cents per year.

A design for a medallion of Miss Anthony, by Sidney Morse, has been accepted and purchased by the Rochester Political Equality Club, and a mounted specimen was shown at the club's last meeting. A hundred copies will at once be made, and will be for sale at a dollar apiece. Mrs. West, of 9 Averill Park, Rochester, is chairman of the Medallion Committee.

The fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Great Barrington on June 10, was notable for its fine literary programme, its discussions of practical topics, and its social festivities. Women gathered from all parts of the State, and were cordially welcomed by the Thursday Morning Club of Great Barrington. A full account of the meeting is given in the Woman's Journal of June 19.

In order to find that women have not the right to vote under the present law, the Supreme Court of Indiana has been compelled to reverse itself. Indeed, within three years it has reversed itself threetimes on this most perplexing woman question. First, in admitting women to the practice of law it holds that the express use of the word "male" in the constitution is no bar to the female. Second, in interpreting the right of women to sell liquor the same court holds that the express use of the word "male" is a bar to the right of a female. Third, in the right to vote the court holds that by the express. mention of the male the female is barred from suffrage. Truly the way of justice. which Boston is the centre, a deaconess is hard in Indiana!-Union Signal.

# The Thoman's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JUNE 26, 1897.

No. 26.

# The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# MORE COLORADO NOTES.

The Anti-Suffrage Association is doing its best to exploit the utterances of the very few Colorado women who express themselves unfavorably in regard to equal suffrage. So far as we have seen, out of the thousands of women in Colorado, they have as yet found only two who are willing to say anything against suffrage over their own names; and one of those two, we are informed by the wife of a prominent Denver clergyman, is a woman of bad character.

It is noteworthy that the Denver papers, whose editors write for a constituency well acquainted with the facts, all take the other side, and emphatically deny that these few "anti" statements represent the general opinion of Colorado women.

The paper of largest circulation in Colorado, the Denver *News*, says in an editorial of June 13:

An organization in Albany, N. Y., is industriously circulating anti-equal suffrage literature, which runs the gauntlet between frothy and trivial editorials from New York papers, and solemn and turgid lacubrations from New Zealand opponents of suffrage. One of the leaflets in the last batch of publications sent out is a reprint of a letter from Charlotte M. Vaile, of Denver, which appeared in the Outlook under date of May 8 last.

The News is satisfied that Mrs. Vaile misapprehends the feeling of thoughtful women in Colorado. We are in truth rather surprised that a Denverlady should write in such a pessimistic strain at a time shown by the date to have been after the late election in this city, at which the women clearly and successfully exerted their influence in behalf of better government. That election was the first time since the establishment of equal suffrage in this State that women voters were given an opportunity to express their sentiments in an unmistakable manner, and he is surely prejudiced that will deny the merit and significance of their achievement. It is the universal hope that the good beginning made in that election will lead to even better and higher and more fruitful successes in the future.

If there are women who favored suffrage who now "say openly that they regard participation in politics as a burdensome and uncongenial duty, with no compensating advantage to the sex or the State," the question may be asked, "Why do they say it?" Why should there not be a compensating advantage to the State? Will it be asserted that the influence of women and their votes are not for the benefit of the State? Many duties are to some extent burdensome and uncongenial,

but are they to be left undischarged for that reason? This republic itself is founded on the belief that its citizens in return for the freedom it gives them will gladly bear their share of the burden in maintaining it. The man who withdraws into himself and shirks every public duty is not a good citizen. If all were like him there would soon be no free government. Is Mrs. Vaile ready to assert that women are less patriotic and less willing to incommode themselves, in order that there may be no failure of this nation of ours, than are men?

# QUEEN VICTORIA.

On Monday, June 21, all over the British dominions, the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria was celebrated with all due pomp and ceremony. No other English sovereign has ever reigned so long.

W. T. Stead in his paper, "The Queen's Empire," in the June Review of Reviews, says:

The Queen's example of sixty years has not been thrown away. As she purified her court by the mere magic of her presence, so her female subjects, entering into every department of life, have exercised the same gracious influence. Already enfranchised municipally, and welcomed to sit as equals with men on every administrative board, the justice of their claim to full citizenship has been affirmed by the House of Commons, whose portals early in the next century will open to receive their representatives. In the playing-field and the park, on the cycle and the street, on the platform, in business, in hospital and at the university, I now see woman and man, where formerly I saw man alone. Woman is no longer a mere appendage to man. She is an entity who counts.

The Queen's reign has been emphati-

cally the period of women.

It is no longer the mark of a blue stocking to go to Girton. A university girl is becoming as familiar a phenomenon as a university lad. Women can vote and be elected for school boards, parish and district councils, vestries and boards of guardians. They can vote for town and county councillors, but they are not yet eligible to take their seat if elected. The justice of their claim to full citizenship has been admitted by a majority of seventy in the present House of Commons, and even those who voted against them admit that they are indispensable at elections. Their title to hold property in their own right, even though married, has been recognized; and although the right to their children is only absolute if they dispense with marriage, even in this respect some improvement has been effected. They are grudgingly admitted into the purlieus of the lucrative professions. To all the worst paid employments the chivalry of man has long made them

Closely connected with the emerging of woman as a factor in the public life of the nation, there is an increased solicitude for the promotion of all that tends to favor home life, whether it be in the discouragement of intemperance, the severer punishment of those who destroy child life, or the enforcement of the law against gambling and other forms of victious dissipation.

# MISSOURI NOTES.

In Missouri, two important decisions have been rendered during the past six months by the Supreme Court of the State; one affirming the legality of Mrs. Wheeler's election as county clerk of St. Clair County; the other denying Mrs. Mc-Spadden's competency to serve on a county board of education. In the first case, the court ruled that under the law a clerk must be a "citizen," and that a citizen may be either male or female. Consequently, in the absence of a special statute to the contrary, a woman is eligible in Missouri to any county office. In fact, under this ruling, it is claimed that a woman might be a judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

In Missouri, however, it is also decided that a woman cannot be a member of the board of education. Mrs. McSpadden was recently elected to that position in Piedmont, Wayne Co. Proceedings to oust her were begun, and the court held that she could not hold the office because the statutes provide that a school director must have the qualifications of a voter, be a male citizen, and be 21 years of age. As Mrs. McSpadden lacked two of these qualifications, she is ousted from office.

The artificial and irrational character of the legal obstacles which debar women from equal personal and political rights is strikingly shown by these two decisions made in the same State, by the same court, in the same year. All depends upon the arbitrary and possibly accidental phraseology of a statute. Thus, in Missour, to-day, a woman cannot be an elected member of a county board of education, yet she may sit upon the Supreme bench, and render a decision on the question of another woman's competency to fill that or any other position.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The members of the Woman's Circle of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, Ind., removed their hats and bonnets at the service on a recent Sunday, and propose to do so hereafter, thereby adding to the comfort of themselves and others. The Circle has 125 members, including some of the leading women of the city.

Dolly Madison, the most beloved and popular woman of her day, was fearless in the face of danger. In the mad stampede from Washington which preceded the invasion by the British troops, Dolly Madison was the last to seek safety in flight, and her final act before quitting the White House, as the enemy advanced, was to seize the Declaration of Independence and carry it with her to a place of safety. As the White House was immediately afterward looted and burned by the British, Mr. Howard, in the Ladies' Home Journal, declares that but for brave Dolly Madison the parchment would have been destroyed.

### AN OBJECT LESSON.

The strong attempt now being made to revive the State regulation of vice for England's army in India, furnishes a striking object-lesson on the need of counting women's wishes and opinions in the conduct of public affairs.

The British Government forbids all but a small percentage of its soldiers to marry, on the ground that it would be too expensive to provide for the wives and children. There are over 70,000 unmarried British soldiers in India, out of a total of 73,000; and the proportion of men permitted to marry is decreasing. In 1893-4 (the last year for which a report has been issued) it was only a little over three per cent.

The Government not only forbids its soldiers to marry, but for a long period of years it made regular and systematic arrangements to provide them with facilities for vice. Quarters for fallen women were built at government expense close to the barracks, transportation was provided for them if the troops were moved, and, until lately, they were as much a part of the Government military establishment as the soldiers themselves.

The native troops are allowed to marry, as their wives and children can live upon almost nothing.

The natural consequences of the double crime of forbidding men to marry and encouraging them to vice are now seen in the health of the British army in India. According to an official report, lately issued, 511 out of every 1,000 English soldiers are suffering from the maladies due to vice, while only 32 in a thousand of the native soldiers are similarly afflicted.

The Government subjected the women to rigorous medical surveillance, but the health statistics of the army grew worse and worse. The system of State regulation was also tried in England itself, for the benefit of the army and navy, but was repealed by an enormous Parliamentary majority, after seventeen years' costly experience had proved it a total hygienic failure. Parliament also voted that the system should be abolished in India; but the military authorities there were much attached to it, and they quietly disobeyed.

A few years ago, two American ladies travelling in India, Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell, found the objectionable system in full force. They went to England and reported the facts. Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief for India, denied them. A Parliamentary committee of inquiry was appointed; the facts were proved beyond dispute, and Lord Roberts retracted and made a public apology to the two American ladies. He said he had not known what was going on. The authorities of the British army in India were at last forced to obey the will of Parliament. As soon as the system of official "regulation" of vice was stopped, the health statistics of the army in India improved. After a time, however, they began to retrograde again, and are now so bad that some reform is urgently called for, and the advocates of "regulation" are pressing for its re-introduction.

According to a telegram from London, published in the daily press in India a short time ago, transmitted through

Reuter's Agency, Lord Roberts said, in an interview with Reuter's representative, that "it was a great pity that India was interfered with by the House of Commons in this matter, as it was absolutely necessary to preserve the health of the European soldiers in India."

But it did not preserve their health, nor even improve it. The Army Sanitary Commission last year sent to the British War Office a statement in answer to an inquiry on that point. This Commission is the highest authority known to the War Office, and is officially consulted on questions of special gravity. It is composed of the highest military officers, both militant and medical. In their published statement they say that the health of the army in India is undoubtedly in a very unsatisfactory state, but that the remedy is not so easy to find. Referring to the belief of some persons that the reintroduction of State regulation would accomplish the object, the Army Sanitary Commission continues:

Unfortunately, the facts do not support such an opinion. When the rules were first promulgated, the Sanitary Department was sanguine that venereal diseases would be reduced to a mere fraction, and even after years of unsuccessful results it was still hoped that with greater care and increased stringency the desired end might yet be obtained. But there can be no question that the outcome was a failure. These diseases increased. . . Statist cal returns from the Army Medical Department in the army at home do not show any more favorable results during the time the Acts were in operation. As a matter of fact, the ratio of admissions per 1,000 has decreased since the Acts have been abolished.

But the blinded partizans of the system still cling to the delusion that it can be made effective, with some changes. In the past, one of its most consticuously weak features, from the medical side, was that no attempt was made to exercise compulsory medical surveillance over the men, but only over the women. It is manifestly absurd to try to stamp out any contagious disease by medical treatment limited to one sex. But it was held that a compulsory medical examination was too great an indignity to be inflicted on a man. As Lord Sandhurst said, in repudiating the suggestion with scorn, he meant to treat his men like men, and not like brutes. It is now proposed that the compulsory medical examination be extended to men as well as women; but this idea is not likely ever to be carried out. We may be pretty sure that it will be quietly dropped, and all the weight allowed to rest on the native women, as heretofore; while, as heretofore, the soldiers who have contracted these maladies in India will continue to come home and marry, and transmit them to their innocent wives and children.

This last feature of the case appeals to women, and is probably responsible for the memorial just addressed to the British Government by a small number of women, in support of the effort to introduce some sort of "regulation." The successful battle against this evil system in the past was led and largely carried on by women. They had the coöperation and the strong support of many able men and prominent physicians, but it has been the women

who have felt the most keenly on the subject, and who have done most of the work. As the London Woman's Signal pointed out a few weeks ago, the opposition of women has been so general that the advocates of "regulation" make a great point of the few utterances from women which they have been able to secure on their side. The memorial in question is by far the most considerable of these. In view of the monster peti tions from women that have been repeat edly sent in against "regulation," a memorial from 123 women on the wrong side is not a cause for inconsolable mourning. It is worth noticing that the two most prominent English remonstrants against woman suffrage are among the signers.

A few quotations from an official circular will show what the regulation system was in practice; and will also (in view of Lord Roberts' recent lament over the interference of Parliament) cast some light on the question, "What measures for preserving the health of British soldiers in India were interfered with?"

On June 17, 1886, a "Circular Memorandum" was addressed by Major-General E. F. Chapman, Quartermaster - General in India, to "General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts." It states in its second paragraph that it was written by order of General Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India who "desires me to give prominence to the following points, which appear to be specially deserving of consideration by military and medical authorities in every command."

The 9th paragraph of this "Circular Memorandum" indicates the tenor of the whole. This says:

In the regimental bazars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women; to take care that they are sufficiently attractive; and to provide them with proper houses.

The women referred to were not wives for the British soldiers, but Hindoo girls who were to be devoted to destruction for their supposed benefit.

In furtherance of the instructions of the "Circular Memorandum" above quoted, the officer commanding the Cheshire regiment at Solon caused the following application to be sent to the Cantonment Magistrate at Umballa:

# 2D CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

Requisition for extra attractive women for Regimental Bazar (Soldiers) in accordance with Cir. Memo., No. 21a. Office of the Qr Mr. General in India, dated Simla 17 June. 1886.

| Station.                  | Strength<br>of N.C.<br>Officers<br>and<br>Men. | No. of<br>women<br>present. | No. of<br>extra<br>women<br>now<br>required. |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Solon<br>9 July,<br>1886. | 400  | 6                           | 6  |

REMARKS: These women's fares by Ekkas from Umballa to Solon will be paid by the cheshire Regiment on arrival. Please send young and attractive women, as laid down in Or. Mr. General's Cir., No. 21a, dated Simla, 17, 6, 86.

support of many able men and prominent physicians, but it has been the women of the foregoing requisition, the officer

the Cheshire regiment commanding wrote:

Some of the women now with the headquarters of the Second Battalion Cheshire Regiment are not very attractive, and application has been made to the Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, for others, but up to date none have arrived; therefore, it is presumed a great difficulty exists in procuring the class of young women asked for.

The officer commanding the R. Battery, Second Brigade, Field Artillery, Jullunder, wrote on July 24, 1886:

There are not enough women, and they are not attractive. More and younger women are required, and their houses should be improved.

The officer commanding the Connaught Rangers at Jullunder, wrote to the Assistant Quartermaster-General on July 9, 1886:

The Cantonment Magistrate has already on more than one occasion been requested to obtain a number of younger and more attractive women, but with little or no success-he will be again appealed to . The Major-General commanding should invoke the aid of the Local Government by instructing the Cantonment Magis-trates, whom they appoint, that they give all possible aid to commanding officers in procuring a sufficient number of young, attractive, and healthy women.

The officer commanding at Jutogh wrote to the Assistant Quartermaster-General on July 28, 1886:

I have ordered the number of prostitutes to be increased to twelve, and have given special instructions as to the four additional women being young, and of attractive appearance.

Such are some of the measures "to preserve the health of the European soldiers in India" which were "interfered with by the House of Commons."

This demand of British officers for young and attractive Indian women led to an organized traffic in girls and young women, not one whit less bad than that depicted by Pundita Ramabai in her recent narrative of famine experiences. The -commanding officers were known to authorize procuresses to go into the villages to bring "young girls of hitherto pure life" for the soldiers. In some cases respectable parents among the poorer Hindoos were terrified into parting with their daughters for this purpose. Wherever a Government undertakes to provide its soldiers with facilities for vice, it soon connives at, if it does not actually instigate, the most tyrannical measures for keeping up the supply of women.

A few Englishwomen, terrified by highly-colored accounts of the prevalence of disease in the army in India, and pained by the dangers to which innocent women at home will be exposed when the troops return, have signed, most of them ignorantly, a memorial which will strengthen the hands of the upholders of this abominable system. If they had realized all that was involved in it, each of them would be ready to hold her hand in the fire, like · Cranmer.

The right thing to do would be to let as many as possible of the soldiers marry, and to encourage the others to virtue instead of to vice. A steady man is worth more than a dissolute one for any kind of hard work, soldiering included. When

Havelock was winning his laurels in India, many of his soldiers were religious men like himself, They were ridiculed by their comrades for their strictness of life, and were called in mockery "Havelock's saints." But one night, in the small hours, there was an attack by the enemy. The men whose duty it was to repel it had been carousing till late, and were too drunk to sit their horses. When the officer in command was told of it, he exclaimed, "Then call out 'Havelock's saints'; they are always sober!" "Havelock's saints" turned out accordingly and repulsed the enemy; and next day the laugh was on their side.

It is most short-sighted economy to prohibit the marriage of soldiers as too costly, and to establish instead an elaborate system of polyandry, ruinous alike to health and to character. Meanwhile, let us remember that insidious efforts are constantly being made to introduce "regulation" in this country, and that some opponents of equal suffrage object to woman's ballot openly and avowedly on the ground that it would make such legislation impossible. -- Woman's Journal.

## SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

Representatives from Boston, chester, Brookline, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Sharon, Malden, and Wellesley Hills, met at 3 Park Street on Wednesday of last week, and sat in spirited conclave on the vital question of the Suffrage Bazar. Miss Turner, who was in the chair, brought up the question of a general circular setting forth the objects of the Bazar, and distribution of tickets was also discussed. Mrs. E. D. Cheney advocated a general interest in the natural object table, and the collection during vacation days of sweet grass, Southern moss, geodes, minerals, crystals, etc. Miss Julia Clarke suggested a bargain table for the sale at low rates of secondhand articles that might be given when people were packing away for the summer. For instance, sets of photographs, a halfworn opera-glass, and so on. Miss Clarke suggested also an outing table containing articles for the use of travellers and campers. Removable covers for sofa pillows were mentioned as desirable. Mrs. Cheney reported a cordial interest in the Bazar among the suffragists in Great Barrington, where she had just been. Mrs. Helen A. Shaw, of Boston, agreed to take the presidency of the doll table. She has been promised already a doll's house, and is fertile in ideas for making the table a charm to little folks. Miss M. A. Molineux and Mrs. Edmund M. Haskell are among the officers of the Julia Ward Howe table. Mrs. George A. O. Ernst is president of the Jamaica Plain table.

Mrs. Caroline Rodman is president of the Wellesley Hills table. The first donation for the Bazar is an exquisite little memorandum pocket, delicately painted and mounted on light-blue satin, sent by Philadelphia friends.

"The Queen of Humanity," is the title given Miss Clara Barton by Senator Thurs-

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

No Leaflets sold in numbers less than one hundred, except that samples of forty different Leaflets are sent by mail for 10 cents.

Address only Leaflet Department,

WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE,

BOSTON, MASS.

### SINGLE LEAFLETS.

Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.

Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.

The Ballot for the Home, by Frances E.

The Ballot for the Home, by Flancos Willard.
Song Leaflet.
Woman Suffrage in Wyoming
Wyoming Speaks for Herself.
Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered,
by Henry B. Blackwell.
The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J.

V. Bashford.
Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah

Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by
Cheney.
Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by
Ednah D. Cheney.
How to Organize a Suffrage Association,
by Mary E. Holmes.
A Duty of Women, by Frances Power
Cobbe

Cobbe. The Elective Franchise, by leading Suf-

fragists.

agists. Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry
B. Blackwell.

B. Blackwell.
Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W.

Straight Lines of Oblique Lines? by T. W. Higginson.
Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.
Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice.
Colorado Speaks for Herself.
Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by Katherine Conyngton.

# DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.
Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by Eliza Sproat Turner.
How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon.
Jas. S. Clarkson.
Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis. liam Curtis.

The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone. Fair Play for Women, by George Wm.

Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell. Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.

Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar. Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure Politics, by Geo, F. Hoar.
Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
Dr. Jacobi on Woman Suffrage.
Suggestions of a Line of Study.
The Test of Woman Suffrage in Colorado, by Mrs. Helen G. Ecob.
Signs of the Times, by William Lloyd Garrison.
Hon. William Dudley Foulke on Equal Rights.

Rights.
The Military Argument, by Alice Stone

Blackwell.
Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women,
by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
Presidential Suffrage, by Hon. Edwin C.

Pierce.
A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chap-

A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell. A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen

Dromgoole.
Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.

# TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

. May you rule us long And leave us rulers of your blood As noble, till our latest day. May children of our children say, "She wrought her people lasting good; Her court was pure, her life serene; God gave her peace; her land reposed. A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as Mother, Wife and Queen. And statesmen at her councils met Who knew the season, when to take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet, By shaping some august decree, That left her throne unshaken still, Broad-based upon her people's will, And compassed by the inviolate sea."

### BEAUTIFUL VERMONT.

The Green Mountain State never looked greener and more beautiful than it did on Saturday evening, June 12, as I ascended the Connecticut River valley from Bellows Falls to White River Junction, and thence went on to Montpelier. Early on Sunday morning I was welcomed by a brightfaced young man with a carriage, and soon found myself in the hospitable home of Mrs. Phebe Stone Beeman, niece of Lucy Stone and president of the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association. That afternoon, by invitation, I addressed the young men of the Christian Association, assembled in their beautiful building. Mr. Thorp, an energetic young Englishman, conducted the services. After several spirited hymns, I spoke on "Woman's Equality a Christian Principle," showing that this was only a logical application of Bible precept and example. In the evening I addressed the Epworth League of Methodist young people, pointing out the remarkable change in social usages manifested in their own Society and in that of Christian Endeavor, both composed of evangelical young men and women, associated on terms of absolute equality and voting freely on all questions of common interest-thus, by the practical exercise of equal suffrage in their own organizations, preparing the way for equal political suffrage in the near future. I contrasted the growing freedom and individuality of young women with the rigid social distinctions which prevailed during my early manhood, and claimed coëducation and cooperation of the sexes, in all their forms, as an advance in civilization. My remarks at both meetings were well received, and seemed to meet with general acceptance.

On Monday I enjoyed a lovely ride with my niece and hostess to Middlesex, where the Winooski River, sweeping through a romantic rocky gorge, is made to supply electric power and light to Montpelier, Barre, and other adjoining towns.

Monday afternoon, in the beautiful city of Burlington, we were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Walker, and other public-spirited citizens. The association held four sessions. Its proceedings are reported in the Woman's Journal. The advent of Buffalo Bill lessened the attendance, but a lively interest was shown by those present. Several new and influential workers were enlisted and

will prove, we hope, efficient helpers. The general intelligence, temperance habits, and agricultural pursuits of the people of Vermont make the State a hopeful field for our reform. The absence of large cities, the equality of conditions, the non-existence of any considerable organized saloon-power, and the preponderance of American ideas are hopeful features of the situation. Notwithstanding the conservatism always characteristic of communities which come little into contact with the outside world, there is reason to hope that the legislature of 1899 will extend municipal suffrage to tax-paying women.

Here, too, I looked with interest at the handsome church where the eccentric Bishop Hopkins sixty years ago introduced the first organ ever heard in the State. The innovation was regarded by many as sacrilegious. But the bishop, nothing daunted, adorned his organ-pipes with the text, inscribed in gilded letters, "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord."

On Wednesday, with Miss Laura Moore, Mrs. A. D. Chandler, Miss Isabel Walker, and Miss Eaton, I enjoyed a charming excursion on Lake Champlain, and from the piazza of my kind entertainers saw the sun set behind the purple Adirondack Mountains, a sight not soon to be forgotten. I visited the noble campus of the University of Vermont, its handsome library and new scientific building, and enjoyed an unequalled view of lake and mountains from its observatory. It was doubly interesting to me because it is coëducational and affords the daughters of Vermont equal opportunities.

When the beauty and grandeur of Lake Champlain, and of the mountains and valleys which lie between it and the Connecticut River, are more fully known, that region will become the summer home of thousands. Nowhere in the United States are climate, soil, and scenery so happily combined. A bracing, delicious air, a wealth of verdure, foliage, and flowers, magnificent mountains clothed with primeval forests, romantic valleys and sparkling streams are made accessible by railroads and steamboats, and are rendered doubly attractive by the hospitable and kindly residents. To the denizens of hot and crowded cities we recommend Vermont in summer as a veritable "paradise regained." н. в. в.

MRS. MARY DARROW OLSON, principal of McCook School, Chicago, has offered a prize for the best-dressed graduate whose dress does not cost over two dollars.

The trustees of the Georgia State University have voted against the admission of women, contrary to the recommendation of the chancellor. They hold that the State Legislature is the proper authority to decide such a matter.

MISS GERTRUDE PEARSON JACKSON carried off the highest honors at the annual commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeous in Boston the 16 inst. She was the only woman in the class of 1897.

The request of many women to strike out the work "obey" in the marriage

service has been curtly refused by the United Brethren Conference in Indiana. These women should get ministers of some more progressive denomination to perform the ceremony.

MISS MARY McCowan, of Iowa, who for several years has successfully managed a small boarding-school for the deaf at Englewood, Ill., has now been made general inspector of all the public schools for the deaf in Chicago, containing one or two hundred children, and under her direction the orally taught pupils are increasing in number, and are improving.

MRS. ELLA H. EDDY is founder, owner and manager of one of the most successful manufacturing plants in Worcester, Mass. She manufactures fine overgaiters and leggings, lamb-wool soles, and machine buttonholes in shoes and clothing, and has a trade in these several productions extending as far west as Minnesota, and south to Alabama and Florida. She employs her own salesmen, who cover every important trade centre in the country. Bicycle, riding and hunting leggings and overgaiters for men and women are made in especially large quantities. She has a large machinery equipment, and some twenty employees.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

# EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS: FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and whatis far better, a just one. I could not do without it"
—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in aristence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rrv. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Plice, post paid, 50 cents.

# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

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# The Moman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# MRS. OLIPHANT'S NOVELS.

Much has been said about the wholesome moral tone of Mrs. Oliphant's books; but no one has called attention to the fact that they are, as a distinguished American remarked years ago, "full of suppressed woman's rights." The long series of novels with which she has entertained the public for a generation have shown apalmost every phase of the injustice to which women are subjected by law, and still more by social custom. "Madam" was written to call attention to the law that allowed a husband to will his children away from their mother, without any reason beyond his caprice. "The Ladies Lindores" brings out vividly the tyrannical power too often exercised by English fathers over their daughters, and incidentally over their wives. "Hester" shows the harm wrought by the society idea that a woman must not engage in business, no matter how capable she may be, or how strongly circumstances demand it of her. The list might be lengthened indefinitely. There is hardly an aspect of the double code of morals for men and women which pervades all society that has not been depicted by Mrs. Oliphant, never with bitterness. — there was no bitterness in her spirit—but with cleareyed observation and quiet humor.

# PARIS NOTES.

The Paris correspondent of the Woman's Journal writes:

"Two women have endeared themselves to all hearts since the dreadful fire by their generous gifts and the promptitude of their charitable action—one a French, the other an American woman-Madame Lebaudy and the Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould. A few days after the fire the managers of the fair were asked anonymously what their receipts had been last year, and what the sales had amounted to during the one day the Bazar had been open. The sum needed to equal the million francs received in 1896 — nearly 940,000 francs (\$185,000) - was handed over to the managers by the notary of the nameless donor, who, after all, was discovered to be Madame Lebaudy, as there are but few persons in Paris able and willing to do good on so regal a scale. As to Madame de Castellane's gift, it is a 'Charity Palace,' dedicated to her mother's memory, and will be a fireproof building, for future charitable fairs, concerts, and lectures, and to be had for the asking for such purposes. It is expected to be ready for the winter season of 1896-97."

## RIOTOUS CAMBRIDGE.

Apropos of the recent rowdy demonstration at Cambridge, England, against the granting of degrees to women, a correspondent of the *Woman's Signal* quotes the following apt passage from Mr. John Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden," vol. 1, p. 154:

"It was reserved for a seat of learning to show that no brutality can equal that which is engendered of the union of the violent inherited prejudice of the educated classes with the high spirits of youth. No creature is a more unbridled ruffian than the ruffian undergraduate can be, and at Cambridge the peaceful arguments of the lecturer were interrupted by a destructive and sanguinary riot. The local newspaper afterwards piously congratulated the furious gownsmen on having 'done their duty as the friends of good government and the upholders of the religious institutions of the country."

The Cambridge public library is one of the only two in England that have refused to accept a copy of a woman suffrage paper as a free gift to the reading-room.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Rev. F. D. Greene, who was for years a missionary in the heart of Armenia, and is a connoisseur in Armenians, writes in regard to a particularly choice young man for house work:

I have a nice young man for you to locate as a house servant and general chore man. He is a good practical carpenter, and also a barber; is quiet, gentle and bright. He has been a student in the American High School at Tarsus, his home, and has a good beginning in English. He is literally "Paul of Tarsus." He has been in America about seven months. Please let me know if you can locate him in this vicinity, or in any good home. He would appreciate his opportunities, and make himself very handy. Would be congenial about the house. He is about twenty-one.

Any one wishing to engage "Paul of Tarsus" is invited to write to Rev. F. D. Greene, Room 660, 11 Broadway, New York City.

Among those wanting situations to do general housework are a man who was a professional cook in Turkey, can speak some English, and is well recommended by a minister for whom he has worked for six months. There are an Armenian husband and wife, highly recommended as to character; no children. There are still several boys willing to do housework without pay, for the sake of learning English.

A. S. B.

# WHAT ZEAL CAN ACCOMPLISH.

Many persons who have a latent sympathy with woman suffrage, but who join none of the organizations to promote its progress nor subscribe for literature on the subject, now have an opportunity to help in a practical way.

The success of the Bazar to be held in Boston, Dec. 6-11, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, depends entirely upon the zeal and ability of its friends. Nobody is too poor to help in some way.

You can ask your friends to give you something, and to buy something.

You can ask the admirers of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gen. N. P. Banks, to contribute to the tables which are named for these distinguished people.

You can set aside tithes from each "preserving:" a tumbler of jelly or jar of fruit for the special tables where these things are to be for sale.

You can give any article useful in a kitchen, or any groceries, to the "Sarah Southwick" table, of Wellesley Hills.

You can solicit materials from some and work from others. Aprons, simple dresses, wrappers or flannel petticoats for children, dolls dressed and undressed, any other articles that you "know to be useful or believe to be beautiful" will be acceptable.

Remember what we are working for: Equal political rights of women with men; equal wages for equal work; one standard of morals for men and women. Anything that adds to the dignity of women adds to the dignity of the home, the State and the country.

H. E. T.

# SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

Parliament will not sit, on the day that had been assigned for the final reading of the bill extending full suffrage to the women of England; so the question cannot be decided at this session. The opponents are rejoicing greatly, knowing that they were doomed to defeat if a vote could have been taken. Their policy is to stave the question off as long as possible; but it must be voted upon sooner or later, and it is now clearly evident what the decision is to be. The vote on the second reading of the bill not only gave a majority in favor of woman suffrage for the first time, and a majority of 71 at that; but, more significant still, it showed that each one of the many factions into which the House is divided had given a majority vote for the women-Liberals, Conservatives, Liberal Unionists, Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. It was in no sense a party measure, but had the support of a majority of every party and every fraction of a party.

### MORE COLORADO TESTIMONY.

Hon. A. B. McGaffey, Secretary of State for Colorado, wrote the following letter to Mrs. A. M. Comstock, of Santa Cruz, Cal., in answer to an inquiry from her, while the recent equal suffrage amendment was pending in California:

Miss Cousins' statements (or rather misstatements) regarding the suffrage and other political matters in Colorado have already been answered time and again, both in the public prints and by private correspondence, and have been completely refuted upon every point. It will give me pleasure, however, to give you, and through you the ladies of the Pacific Coast, a candid statement of facts, followed by a few personal observations and

conclusions of my own.

Miss Cousins' first charge, as laid down in the clipping which you enclose, is, in substance, that the women of Colorado have raised social distinctions in politics. Exactly the reverse is true, even to such an extent as to be a matter of surprise to almost every one who had speculated upon the results of universal suffrage. As proof of my statement, I would point you to the fact that the president of the East Capitol Hill Women's Republican Club (the leading woman's political club of the State), is a woman who is now earning and has always earned her living in a salaried position. The president of the East Denver Woman's Republican Club, the second woman's organization in point of numbers and influence, is at present Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She is a poor woman, and has earned a living nearly all her life in educational work. The other officers of these two organizations are, with but few exceptions, from what is termed the middle class, while their membership in-cludes women of all stations in life, from wives of millionaires to those of the poorest laborers. And what is true of these two clubs is equally true of all others, in Denver and in the State, so far as I am advised. Does this look like class distinction?

The ladies' headquarters at the Brown Palace Hotel during the campaign of 1894 were handsomely decorated; there is no denying this. But it did not cost them "enough to have provided food and shelter for the poor of Denver for a year," or even for a week. As a matter of fact, the decorations were the same that had been provided for the meeting of the National Republican League and other similar events, and they only cost the ladies the trouble of putting them up and taking them down. They were previously paid for, and are still on hand for future events. The ladies were very, very modest in their expenses during that campaign, as compared with those of the opposite sex. In fact, there was some complaint of their penuriousness. The laboring women of the city were as welcome and were made as much at home at the Brown as were the pampered darlings of aristocracy; and both were there in force. No charge of class distinction in politics is ever made in Colorado. We have to go away from home to hear that. The allegation is ridiculous on the face of it, for the poor woman's vote counts for just as much as that of the millionaire.

The next charge, that the ladies of Denver entertained and feted men of immoral character, is too contemptible for notice. I dismiss it with the statement that, if the ladies entertained any such men, they were entirely ignorant of the fact. The women of Denver are fully as refined and respectable as those of any other city, and there is no evidence to indicate that their participation in politics has made them any less so.

the only party that had the courage to enfranchise women," etc. Governor Waite and the Populist party are presumably referred to. The facts are these: Govreferred to. The facts are these: Governor Waite never championed universal suffrage until after the Legislature had voted to submit such an amendment to the people. In his message to that Legislature he did recommend a consideration of municipal suffrage for women, but he did not even mention their complete enfranchisement. The bill was introduced by a Republican member, and passed by a Populist Senate and a Republican House of Representatives. The measure was of Representatives. The measure was endorsed by the State conventions and State Central Committees of both the Republican and Populist parties, and was adopted by an overwhelming majority in a State which always has been solidly Republican except in one instance. Governor Waite never closed any houses of prostitution, nor made any attempt to do so. He did stop open gambling and open saloons on Sunday, so far as he could, and they are just as much closed to-day as they were during his administration. as they When Miss Cousins says that they "were thrown wide open within forty-eight hours after the election" (1894), she deliberately falsifies. She knows better, for she was here at the time. There is secret gambling and secret drinking on Sunday in Denver now, but not one whit more than during Governor Waite's administration. No law has ever yet been devised in any State to entirely suppress these evils.

An explanation of Miss Cousins' remarkable conduct in making these statements may be found in the fact that she came to Colorado during the campaign of 1894, announced herself as a citizen of the State with an intention of taking up her permanent residence here, and stumped the State in the interests of the Populist party. She made herself very conspicuous party. She made hersen very constraint in politics, but when the result of the in politics, but when the result of the in silently folding her tent and stealing away, never to return, so we are told. As her political ambitions vanished, just in like ratio her vindictiveness increased. It is perhaps sweet revenge thus to malign and misrepresent the women of Colorado, and in a woman of Miss Cousins' calibre and sad experience should be considered

with a charitable heart.

There has been nothing to regret—there is nothing now to regret-in Colorado's experience with women in politics. On the contrary, there have been many gratirying results. True, there have been many grau-fying results. True, there have been no revolutionary reforms accomplished or undertaken, as many good women through-out the country had no doubt fondly hoped. But there are many evidences that the good and noble influence of woman's bet-ter and finer nature is quietly at work ter and finer nature is quietly at work, and from this we expect better and more lasting results in the way of re-form than from any extreme measures which might have been adopted by them. It is natural law and human experience that reforms are a matter of gradual growth, and only in this way have permanent results ever been attained. The fact that the women of Colorado appreciate the force and effect of these things is the best evidence that they possess the intelligence and judgment necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the

duties of citizenship.
Since Colorado has had universal suffrage, there has undoubtedly been a distinct improvement in the moral tone of politics. Woman's influence has been felt, as it could not but be felt. Primaries, conventions public macting elections at conventions, public meetings, elections, all have quietly and almost unconsciously, though none the less effectively, been moulded by her presence—have become quieter, more orderly, and less liable to take chances in the nomination of candi-Next comes the charge of ingratitude, take chances in the nomination of candi-tin the defeat of the only Governor and

There have been no of the people. startling or revolutionary changes, but as we study the situation "before" and "after," we see that there has been a change, and that it has been in every way for the better.

Women generally take quite as deep an interest and as active a part in politics here as do the men, and fully as large a per cent. of them go to the polls and vote.

I trust that the women of California will be successful in their efforts to secure that undeniable right of citizenship, "equality before the law," and I know that, if they do, your State will be better for it. And I also know that your women will be all the more admirable from the knowledge, strength of character and general intelligence which cannot fail to result from contact with and an active interest in the political affairs of our country. Yours respectfully,

A. B. MCGAFFEY. Sec. of State.

# PORTUGUESE AND WOMEN

Hon. Horace G. Walden, chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, has just issued an interesting and instructive pamphlet on the "Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable." One of the principal changes is a large influx of "Western Islanders" from the Cape Verde Islands and the Azores. They come to Cape Cod poor and uneducated, but extremely economical, and soon acquire property. The men are industrious and thrifty. Economical propensities are carried to an absurd extent; all natives of both sexes, of the working orders, go about barefooted, except on Sundays and high days, when the better-to-do amongst them don boots and shoes. On such occasions as these, or when attending a distant procession or market, the people of Agua de Pao would put on one boot or shoe, carrying the other under their arm. A new coat, also, they would turn inside out, so wearing it until almost threadbare; if asked why they did so, the reply would be, "to save and preserve the article."

The women are extremely clever at all kinds of ornamental needlework, and excel in beautiful embroidery and lace in all conceivable designs, which their poverty compels them to sell at what appear to be absurdly low prices, thus enabling people to indulge in the most princely pillowcases, toilet covers, and even towels, bordered in deep, elegant work. The Azorean lavadeira, or laundress, is the cleverest of all her kind, and has achieved the secret of sending linen home as white as it is possible to get it; in this she is greatly assisted by a usually bright hot sun, but chiefly by the "barella" process.

Linen to be washed is put into the large open wicker basket of the country, and a thick wood-ash lye spread over it; then boiling water is every now and then poured over this, and allowed to percolate slowly through; after a sufficient soaking, the things are taken out and thoroughly washed in running water, and although violently beaten and rolled against the abraded surface of large stones, the destruction is less than by the boiling process of our laundress tribe at home, and the alkaloid properties of the barella lye are infinitely more effectual.

Many of these people return later to heir native country, Americanized by

contact with republican institutions and by the exercise of the elective franchise. On the other hand, large numbers of men from these island go to Brazil, and having accumulated property there, return to their former homes without training in self-government. The contrast is thus stated by the Commercio de Portugal, of Lisbon:

The "Americano" is a man strengthened in frame, with a mind braced by the grand intuitive feelings of goodness and sympathy. He possesses extreme application for work; his modest capital is consecrated to the honest transactions of industry and commerce. He understands the word "amily," educates his sons, is sober, in-telligent, and extremely liberal. His house is elegant, bathed by fresh air and house is elegant, bathed by Iresh air and light; it possesses that solid yet economical furniture which is characteristic of American habitations. Within resides a family, the members of which are beloved of one another, and who work. The "Americano" in the Azores is a patriot. He is proud of having lived in the United States, and he nourishes the hope that these good and generous lands will one day be as free as those of the Great Republic. There are many people who regard the emancipation of the Azores as a Utopian idea, or at most as a threat to the metropolis. They are mistaken. Emancipation is a fact which is being prepared for by education in social institutions and by a certain culture many possess from long residence in the United States.

The "Brazileiro" in general is un anemico, utterly devoid of good instincts, and without social education. He does The "Brazileiro" not at first sight inspire great sympathies. ne is the embodiment of laziness. No somer has he arrived than his capital is employed in impudent stock-jobbing. His idea is enjoyment—the enjoyment tainted by the brutality of an evil instinct. For him family has no charms, no sacred ties. Libertinism to him is not a thing repugdant and vile. Without any idea of religion, or country, or of family, the "Brazilero" is an impious height. leiro" is an impious being. He speaks evil of all principles of truth and justice, "to give himself the airs" of a freethinker. From time to time he has the pretension to display greatness; he indulges in charity for vanity's sake, and bestows public alms upon the poor with great noise and ostentation. In the poor villages the "Brazileiro" is appreciated and judged by the amount of alms he bestows on the day of his "festa." Contrasted with the "Americano" the "Brazileiro" has only one preoccupying thought—the usurious and profitable employment of his capital. The "Americano" is ever employed in the great initiatives of work; he introduces new machines, he seeks to make American products known, and, so to speak, to naturalize them. Not so the "Brazileiro;" he is all routine. He arrives, and the small glebe of land which belonged to him by patrimony continues to be scratched by the old useless plough; the agricultural processes continue to be the ones followed by the old forefathers. Nothing of inno-rations, nothing of studies, and nothing of work. We positively affirm that morally the influence of the "Brazileiro" has been as unfortunate to Azorean civilization as the moral and material influence of the "Americano" has been useful and profit-

Making due allowance for a certain exuberance of rhetoric in the above, the superior influence of the North American environment, which includes the exercise of the suffrage, is beyond question. Let our remonstrants tell us, if they can, why this elevating process of citizenship which redeems these ignorant men from "mental !

atrophy" would not exert an equally salutary influence on American women? Contrast the Irishman, the German, and the Portuguese who have become American citizens, with men of the same nationalities under despotic rule, and then answer this question-Can it be that American women alone are incapable of improvement by the exercise of political responsibilities?

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

# LET US CULTIVATE BEAUTY.

At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of women's Clubs, Mr. Henry T. Bailey, State supervisor of drawing, spoke on "The Club Influence for the Beautiful." He said, in part:

A club involves friendship. Friendship arises, says Emerson, when two people say to one another, "Let there be truth between us two forevermore." Let us eliminate from our homes all that is deceptive or merely imitative—gilded pine cones, clothespin butterflies, tissue paper flowers upon lamp shades—and from the lawn all east-iron dogs and stags, and children with tin umbrellas and leaky boots. Banish the merely curious freaks of Nature, water-worn stones, odd-shaped corals, sailors' intricate whittlings, Chinese carvings, balls within balls and the like, and other barbaric curios. A cabinet in some out of-the-way corner is the place for such things. Destroy the inappropriate decorated milking stools, pin cushions in the form of apples, and all delicate and elaborate "picture-throws," mantel-scarfs and tidies. Use some systematic fore-thought in the purchase of new furnishings. Buy the best thing you can find to take the place of the worst thing you have. The best is not necessarily the most expensive. It costs no more to be beautiful than to be ugly, for beauty depends almost wholly upon harmonious relations.

In a world where ugliness abounds, introduced by man, where things are often beyond our control, there ought to be one quiet little nook, one retreat, one haven of rest, where things are right, where beauty reigns as queen. She dwells not with extravagance, nor grandiloquence, nor brilliancy; but where one finds temperance and simplicity and harmony, there is beauty, and "the name of that chamber is Peace." It seems to be the sentiment of It seems to be the sentiment of Peace. this organization that a club which degenerates into a mutual admiration society, or into a selfish self-improvement society, has no valid excuse for its existence. With our strong right hand we are to hold to the higher, and with our loving left hand to reach down to the lower.

The club, in the second place, may have an influence for the beautiful in the public schools. I wish I might make you feel how much the teachers need you, and what you can do for them. Here are noble women, doing the most important and farthest reaching service for this country of ours, without sympathy, and with less compensation than the man who digs sewers and shovels coal! Did you ever think how little time they have for recreation, for self-culture, for enjoyment of the finer things of life? These teachers need the restfulness, the refreshment which beauty can give. The club can interest itself in school-room decoration, in tinting the bare walls of the cheerless rooms, in furnishing pictures and casts and brie-à-brac, as many clubs have done, and as a self-constituted committee of nine women have just done for the little town of Sheffield. You can visit the schools, and discover what beautiful things are

needed for carrying on school work in these days. Beautiful photographs and engravings for children to study, that they may become familiar with the works of the masters. Clubs have offered prizes for essays upon works of art, for window gardens, for outdoor school gardens, for beautiful school grounds. A suggestive document in this connection was issued recently by the art department of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. It announces three prizes of \$25 each for the best answers to ten questions relative to a more beautiful city life.

Third, the club may use its influence to create a public sentiment in favor of the beautiful. First, through personal atten-tion to the lawns and sidewalks over which club members may have control. Secondly, through constant discussion and agitation of the public mind through newspapers. Have you in your village a vandal who delights in cutting down trees and straightening streets? Watch him, and straightening streets? Watch him, outwit him, slide him quietly off the board of selectmen. Are your shade trees gnawed by horses? Then see that the trees are protected. Have you a cheerful little brook, singing on its way though clogged with all sorts of rubbish, and polluted by all sorts of refuse? Then clear it and clean it, and it will no longer sing in vain, because wanting "the echo in thy brain.'

Thirdly, educate the public by means of free exhibitions of works of art. Loancollections of original drawings and fine reproductions may be had of the Century Company, the Youth's Companion Com-pany, and others by merely paying trans-

portation.

And, lastly, the club may form public taste by offering free concerts and lec-tures. Last winter the Twentieth Century Club of Boston gave a series of twenty or more organ recitals in different parts of the city—at noon, down town, that the business men might attend; in the evening in the suburbs that the shop girls, the clerks, the mothers, the teachers, might hear good music. The audiences averaged about one thousand people, and at many of the concerts hundreds were unable to gain admission. The churches were freely offered for these concerts, and the organists gave their services. People are willists gave their services. People are willing to help others, but need to be told

# WOMAN'S CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

An International Woman's Congress, called by the Woman's Rights League of Belgium, will be held in Brussels, Aug. 4-7.

The questions considered will relate chiefly to the civil and economic rights of women.

All interested are invited to send in their names as sympathizers, and to attend the meetings. The membership fee is one dollar for those who are already members of any Equal Rights Association, two dollars for those who are not. The membership ticket entitles the holder to admission to all the privileges of the Congress, and also to receive all its publications. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretariat, 12 Place des Barricades, Brussels.

This notice is issued in behalf of the Ligue Belge du Droit des Femmes by the Committee on Organization, M. Cauderlier, L. La Fontaine, and M. Popelin.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.;

Tracts for use in debate, forty differen kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address
LEAFLET DEPARTMENT, Box 3638,
Boston, Mass.

# AN OXFORD DEGREE IN 1785.

FORT LUPTON, COL., JUNE 21, 1897. Editor Woman's Column:

Of late I have found a statement in Austin Dobson's little book entitled "Four French Women," to the effect that Madame De Genlis was given a degree at Oxford in 1785. It is merely mentioned in a letter quoted from Horace Walpole to the Countess Ossory. He says:

Ten days ago Mrs. Cosway sent me a note that *Madame* desired a ticket for Strawberry Hill. I thought I could not do less than offer her a breakfast, and named yesterday s'ennight. Then came a message that she must go to Oxford and take her doctor's degree; and then another that I should see her yesterday." (July 22, 1785.)

I do not find anything more in Walpole's letters, but I have only the laurel wreath edition, and the only encyclopedia that I have at hand does not mention the degree. Still, it seems tolerably certain that it was conferred, and the fact strikes me as curious and interesting at this time.

Just at present we are undergoing the pains of the servant-girl problem; that is to say, we are doing our own work, and are very much worn out. If only we were a little—say 1,500 miles—nearer Boston, we would gladden Miss Blackwell's heart by a request for an Armenian. As it is, I rather think we shall be driven to try a Jap. Women may not be men's equals politically, but they can make more these days. While men work at \$20 a month at farm work, a good general housework woman gets \$25 a month in Denver.

I wish you would drop President Mc-Kinley a line, asking him to advise the unemployed men to take to housework! It would be a great relief to housekeepers, and I think would give them time enough to study politics and become ardent suffragists.

L. M. STANSBURY.

# WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The women's ministerial conference met last week Sunday in the Every Day Church, Boston, Rev. Ada C. Bowles presiding. Mrs. Bowles read the statistics of woman's work in the church, showing that there were, besides 500 evangelists, more than 200 regularly ordained women ministers in the country. Of these 40 are in the Universalist church, 46 in the Church of the Disciples, 38 are Free Will Baptists, 24 Unitarians, 23 Congregationalists, 21 belong to the United Brethren of Christ, and S to the Protestant Methodist church.

Miss Augusta Gertrude Earle graduated this year from the Divinity School of Tufts College after a four years' course. She was presented in Goddard Chapel, for ordination to the Universalist ministry, on June 14; the address was delivered by Rev. John C. Adams, D. D. Miss Earle will at once assume pastoral duties in Gorham, N. H. Miss Earle is a graduate of the high school of Somerville, Mass., and of the Bridgewater Normal School. She was a successful teacher for several years in the Somerville schools. In addition to receiving her degree, Miss Earle was awarded the distinction of being the first woman chapel orator in the history of Tufts College.

During the Unitarian grove meeting at Weirs, N. H., one day, July 29, will be distinguished by a platform meeting of representative women of the faith, preceded by a sermon by Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker, of Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. J. W. Andrews, of Boston, reported triumphantly at the Western Unitarian Conference meetings that at last a woman had been admitted to the privileges of the Cambridge Divinity School.

Mrs. Adelaide A. Claffin, of last year' class at the Unitarian Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pa., was ordained to the ministry at the recent Commencement. Her former pastor, Rev. Dr. Ames, of the Church of Disciples, Boston, assisted in her ordination. Among the graduates of the Seminary this year was Marie, daughter of Col. E. G. Jenney, of Syracuse, N. Y., who completed a four years' course of study, and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. It is said that she will take a charge as minister next year.

Miss Abbie Chapin has accepted a call to the Congregational church of Sudbury, Vt., for a year.

Mrs. Mary Butin McGonegal, eighth district W. C. T. U. president of Iowa, is both clerk and treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Des Moines, of which Horace W. Tilden, D. D., is pastor.

Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon, widow of the late renowned pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, cut the first sod of the ground upon which a large Baptist chapel will be commenced at once, at Bexhil, near London. She made an appropriate address at the ceremony.

# A PROTEST FROM WOMEN.

The British Women's Temperance Association, at its annual Council Meeting, adopted the following resolution, on motion of Mrs. Eva McLaren:

That this Council declares its continued opposition to the reëstablishment of the principle of the C. D. Acts in India, and strongly urges the bringing forward prominently proposals for dealing by moral methods with the causes of immorality and disease. It further protests against the sanction of the Government being given to any regulations dealing with the examination and registration of women previous to such regulations being laid before Parliament for discussion by the House of Commons.

# ICE-CREAM FOR MRS. SEWALL.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall and the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia had a public debate on woman suffrage when Mrs. Sewall was in Halifax as a fraternal delegate to the recent annual meeting of the National Woman's Council of Canada. The chief objection advanced by the Attorney-General was that, if women had the ballot, they would cease to receive small courtesies, and especially that they would no longer be asked to partake of ice cream. He laid so much stress upon the ice cream, and returned to it so often, that the women in the audience were somewhat amused. When Mrs. Sewall passed through St. John on her way back to Indiana, a number of St. John ladies, who had been at the Council, boarded the train and presented her with a basket of flowers decorated with the national colors, and containing a deep glass of delicious ice cream.

# CHEAP EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Three years ago two wheelwomen, who had before been abroad in the regulation luxurious style, made an experiment in cheap travelling in Europe. They had a royal good time for ten weeks on \$190. This year the party, increased to four, and headed by Mrs. M. A. Frost, of Northampton, Mass., propose to cover about the same route for \$200 from New York back to New York. The baggage of each member consists of two suits of light woollen underwear, two pairs of woollen stockings, a divided skirt of dark mohair, meeting long bicycle boots at the knee, and a few necessary toilet articles. They will travel second-class to Antwerp by the Red Star Line and return from Southampton on the American Line. The round trip ticket cost \$78.35. Thirty dollars will cover the price of a third-class ticket over the route. This will leave them \$1.50 a day for sixty days.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

One of the committee on the Brookline table has already twenty-five dollars' worth of goods prepared. Very attractive-looking shoe-bags are being made as a specialty by another member of the same League.

At a meeting of the trustees of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., on June 15, coëducation was discussed, but was tabled, and Wabash will continue the only "male" institution in Indiana.

Delaware has incorporated in its new Constitution an educational qualification for suffrage. This will make it easier to carry a woman-suffrage amendment in that State. The ignorant vote is solidly against equal rights for women.

In regard to the recent pronunciamento of Miss Phœbe Cousins urging young women to marry, Miss Susan B. Anthony made this characteristic comment, in a private letter to Miss Willard: "I do not think devotion to oratory, to the professions, or to any sort of public work holds back any woman from marrying, not even F. E. W. or S. B. A. Had either of us, in our young womanhood, loved a man so much that we thought we couldn't live without him, and made ourselves believe that he loved us so much that he couldn't live without us, we should have been Mrs. Willard-Jones and Mrs. Anthony-Smith all these years instead of plain little Miss Willard and Miss Anthony. So I do not think that anything Phœbe or you or I, or all the old wise heads put together, can say about girls marrying or not marrying, will have one particle of effect. Human nature runs in the direction of marrying, and Phœbe might as well attempt to stem old ocean's tide as to turn the current of the girl nature from its bent toward marriage."

# The Thoman's Column.

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No. 28.

## The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Vrs Mary A. Livermore writes:

In recent issue of the Boston Herald (me 26) there is a review of an antirum suffrage book, written by Helen Mason, entitled "Women and the Rephlic" The reviewer quotes from a imper of the book, entitled "Woman Singe and Philanthropy," and says:

It practically results in showing that thing the Civil War, as at other times, the suffrage women joined the great by of fault-finders and talkers, and the not a finger in practical work." It was left for the "other women." The methods of the suffragists "began in unds, and ended in words."

it is a pity that Mrs. Johnson should he drawn upon her imagination, or me other equally unreliable source of Elemation, for her statements; they are tilly devoid of accuracy. She could bre learned the facts had she wanted tem as many of the women are still I'm who took the initiative in organizby the Sanitary Commission, and who mained at their posts till the war ended. Almost immediately after President Exch had issued his call for 75,000 volwiteen for the defence of Washington, to public meeting were called in New Int to consider in what way women mild help the nation. One was called in deparlors of their hospital by Drs. Elizathand Emily Blackwell, the eminent isters of H. B. Blackwell of the Woman's lernal, woman suffragists then and m, and the other was called in the vesin of Dr. Bellows' church. The two reetings adjourned to Cooper Union, 4mil 29, 1861, when nearly 4,000 women rece present, who organized themselves to "The Women's Central Association i Relief." This was the germ of the Smitary Commission.

Dr. Bellows was sent to Washington to whin the endorsement of the national forement for the new organization, where he drew up the plan of the United wates Sanitary Commission, which was sampted by the war department and the redical bureau.

In September, 1861, the Woman's Central Association of Relief, now a very large body, became subordinate to the manission, and one of its branches of apply. In all the preliminary work of taping and directing this leading organitation, Dr. Emily Blackwell, a suffragist, the very prominent. By virtue of her

medical training she became a recognized leader, and her admirable monograph on "The Selection and Preparation of Nurses for the Army" was an accepted authority among the thousands of aid societies that were auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission.

Other woman suffragists were associated in this relief work, members of Henry Ward Beecher's church, and kindred and friends of George William Curtis, both of whom were advocates of this reform.

There were ten branches of the Sanitary Commission established in as many large cities of the North. At the head of the Boston or New England Branch was Miss Abby W. May, a suffragist, to whom more than to any other one individual the women of Massachusetts are indebted for the school committee suffrage law—a woman of rare executive ability, of unusual capacity for business, and of most exalted moral character.

Other suffragists who worked with her were Louisa Alcott, Charlotte Bradford, Mrs. Ellen Johnson of the Massachusetts reformatory prison for women; Mrs. Nathaniel White, New Hampshire—all leaders, all exerting a commanding influence. Among the members of the 1,050 aid societies auxiliary to the New England Branch, of which Miss May was president, were many woman suffragists, who are to-day members of the Massachusetts and New England Suffrage Associations.

In Philadelphia, the Friends, who were very numerous, preferred to work through an organization of their own, and formed the "Penn Relief Association" for this purpose. They were almost wholly woman suffragists, equality of rights for men and women being one of the tenets of that order. With unflinching loyalty and patience, they worked for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers during the war, sending their contributions to the Sanitary Commission.

At the head of the Chicago or Northwestern Branch of the Sanitary Commission were Mrs. Jane C. Hoge and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, both woman suffragists, although neither, at that time, had ever heard a woman suffrage address, or attended a woman suffrage convention. About 4,000 aid societies were auxiliary to this branch, and associated with these women were many other suffragists of unusual ability, who have since made for themselves a name in the world. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the first woman of the country who sought admission to the bar, and who founded the Legal News, which she edited up to her death; Mary Safford, the first woman in the West to enter the hospitals, who after the war became one of the faculty of the Boston Homœopathic College; Mrs. Jane C. Carr, a brilliant scholar, associated with her husband in the early history of the Wisconsin State University; Mrs. Kate C. Doggett, scholarly, versatile, a genius, whose sad death

is still lamented by the women of Chicago; "Mother Bickerdyke," whose army record transcends that of all other women—the list might be continued indefinitely, if there were space.

Clara Barton, the president of the Red Cross Society, whose life on hospital transports, and whose work amid the horrors of Andersonville, read like romance; Mrs. Frances Dana Gage of Ohio, who gave her six sons to the service, and herself to hospital work; Mrs. Josephine R. Griffing, of Washington, and Mrs. R. H. Benneson, of Quincy, Ill., who abounded in relief work, and were notable in their localities, all were suffragists. What was the work of these women whom I have mentioned? How were they occupied during the war?

They organized soldiers' aid societies, delivered public addresses to stimulate supplies and donations of money, wrote letters in this work by the hundreds, and answered all that they received; wrote the circulars, bulletins, and monthly reports of the Sanitary Commission; made trips to the front with sanitary stores, to whose distribution they gave personal attention; brought back large numbers of invalid soldiers who were discharged, that they might die at home; nursed the sick in camp, the wounded in hospitals, and ministered to the dying in the rear of battle-fields; obtained of the Government contracts for the manufacture of army clothing, that they might assist the needy families of soldiers; planned, organized and conducted colossal sanitary fairs, when funds from all other sources failed; detailed women nurses for the hospitals, by order of Secretary Stanton, and accompanied them to their posts; in short. the story of woman's work during the war can never be told, or understood, save by those connected with it.

And shall Helen Johnson, whoever she may be, take it upon herself at this late day to falsify history, and to announce that "the suffrage women during the Civil War joined the great body of fault-finders and talkers, and lifted not a finger in practical work," simply because she has not taken the trouble to look up the facts, or because, forsooth, she wanted to make out her case, and did not care for the facts?

MRS. MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT has written a life of Queen Victoria which gives especial prominence to the Queen's abilities as a stateswoman. Mrs. Fawcett shows that in England the sovereign is far from being a mere figurehead, as some imagine, and she relates many instances in which Victoria has exerted herself actively in British politics, reconciling warring factions, warding off threatened crises, and showing in the main much tact and judgment, as well as a thorough knowledge of public affairs.

#### A TISSUE OF ERRORS.

The latest book against woman suffrage, "Woman and the Republic," by Helen Kendrick Johnson, will be read with considerable interest by both suffragists and anti-suffragists, as it has been widely heralded in advance as a complete and conclusive presentation of the argument against equal rights for women.

One of the marked characteristics of the book is its flagrant inaccuracy in the matter of dates, statistics, and historical facts. Here are a few instances, taken almost at random:

On page 29, the author says, speaking of New Jersey: "In 1790, her constitution, through an error in wording, admitted 'all inhabitants' with certain property to vote." On July 2, 1776, the constitutional convention held at Burlington, N. J., on motion of a Quaker preacher named Cooper, struck out the words "male freeholders worth £50," and substituted "all inhabitants worth £50," for the express purpose of enfranchising women. In 1790, an election law was passed which uses the words "he or she" and "his or her ballot." That does not look like an accidental error of wording. In 1807 a reactionary Legislature took away suffrage from tax-paying women and taxpaying negroes, and inserted in the election laws the words "white male."

It may be said that this is ancient history; but the author is equally inaccurate in regard to modern events. She says (page 90): "In Iowa the question was submitted to the people in 1896, and resulted in defeat." In Iowa the question has never been submitted to the people.

The author says (page 91): "Since January, 1897, ten States have dealt with the suffrage proposal, and all but one rendered adverse decisions. The favorable State was Washington." South Dakota took favorable action almost simultaneously with Washington.

The author says (page 179): "In Wyoming, a statute declares 'No town, city, or municipal corporation shall have power to prohibit any gaming-house or game licensed as provided for in this chapter.' 'Excusable homicide' is also defined by statute." The Chief Justice of Wyoming says there are no such laws on the statute book. The accusation originated in an anonymous pamphlet issued some months ago by the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to Extension of Suffrage to Women." The charge was investigated, and is now known to be untrue.

The author (page 301) professes to give, on the authority of the Woman's Journal, statistics showing the proportion of suffragists to the population in the different States. The figures showed the proportion of paid-up members of the Suffrage Association to the population, which is a very different matter. Thus in Massachusetts in 1895 the Suffrage Association had only 1,100 paying members, but in that year 109,204 persons in Massachusetts cast their ballots for woman suffrage. The New York Woman Suffrage Association has only about 1,600 paying members, but, in 1894, more than 300,000 persons petitioned the Constitutional Convention for suffrage.

These false statistics have been repeatedly exposed by the editors of the Woman's Journal; but the "antis" continue to publish them, and to quote the Woman's Journal as their authority.

But a still more serious breach of truth is committed in the chapter on "Woman Suffrage and the Home." In order to prove that woman suffrage to-day is hostile to the home, the author quotes from "The History of Woman Suffrage" a series of resolutions in favor of free divorce offered at a suffrage convention thirty-seven years ago, and says (page 304): "The resolutions were carried." The resolutions were not carried, and were never even put to vote. At that convention, the Business Committee reported a series of resolutions which made no reference to divorce. A member of the convention then offered the free divorce resolutions quoted by Mrs. Johnson. They did not meet the approval of the convention, and Wendell Phillips moved that even the mention of any such resolutions having been offered should be expunged from the records. Lloyd Garrison and the majority of the convention decided that the minutes should record the facts: i. e., that such resolutions had been offered, and had not been accepted. The other set of resolutions, those reported by the Business Committee, were then adopted without a dissenting vote. (History of Woman Suffrage, Vol. I, p. 735.)

These are merely samples of the gross errors of fact in which the volume abounds. When the data upon which the arguments are founded are so crooked, what can be expected of the conclusions drawn from them?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ANOTHER COLORADO MANIFESTO.

The Colorado friends of an impartial ballot for all loyal citizens of our republic find themselves again, as often during the last three years, under a sharp fire of interrogation from many parts of the country. Fortunately, the position of the advocates of equal suffrage is in our State well fortified by friendly facts; but the last fusilade of questions, drawn upon us as it has been by a respected compatriot, is one of the most annoying we have yet sustained. Repeated failures properly to grasp the situation, made by messengers sent into the State to collect adverse opinions upon impartial suffrage in practice, have been easily explained; but the misapprehension and consequently mistaken report sent out by a foe in our own household is a harder matter to fight. Apropos of this mistaken report, the Rocky Mountain News of Denver says editorially:

An organization in Albany, N. Y., is industriously circulating anti-equal suffrage literature which runs the gauntlet between frothy and trivial editorials from New York papers and solemn and turgid lucubrations from New Zealand opponents of suffrage. One of the leaflets in the last batch of publications sent out is a reprint of a letter from Mrs. Charlotte M. Vaile, of Denver, which appeared in the Outlook under the date of May 8 last. Mrs. Vaile says:

As it is evident that much has been said in criticism of the article by Priscilla Leonard

on "Woman Suffrage in Colorado," I feel impelled, as a Colorado woman and a representative of many who share my views on this subject, to dissent from the critics. Barring a few slight errors in fact, which did not essentially affect the argument, I believe it presented truthfully, and in a spirit exceptionally fair, the result of the experiment as thus far shown in Colorado. It is a mistake to suppose that a large majority of the women in this State are now enthusiastic believers in woman suffrage. I do not know one who was opposed to it before its adoption—and the number included very many intelligent and conscientious women, unfortunately for the most part silent—who has reversed her judgment as to its advisability in the last three years, while I know many, who at that time favored the movement, who now say openly that they regard participation in politics as a burdensome and uncongenial duty, with no compensating advantage to the sex or the

The News is satisfied that Mrs. Vaile misapprehends the feeling of thoughtful women in Colorado. We are, in truth, rather surprised that a Denver lady should write in such a pessimistic strain, at a time shown by the date to have been after the late election in this city, at which the women clearly and successfully exerted their influence in behalf of better govern-That election was the first time since the establishment of equal suffrage in this State that women voters were given an opportunity to express their sentiments in an unmistakable manner, and he is surely prejudiced that will deny the merit and significance of their achievement. It is the universal hope that the good beginning made in that election will lead to even better and higher and more fruitful successes in the future.

If there are women who favored suffrage who now "say openly that they regard participation in politics as a burdensome and uncongenial duty, with no compensating advantage to the sex or the State," the question may be asked, "Why do they say it?" Why should there not be a compensating advantage to the State? Will it be asserted that the influence of women and their votes are not for the benefit of the State? Many duties are to some extent burdensome and uncongenial, but are they to be left undischarged for that reason? This republic itself is founded on the belief that its citizens, in return for the freedom it gives them, will gladly bear their share of the burden in maintaining The man who withdraws into himself it. The man who withdraws mu and shirks every public duty is not a good citizen. If all were like him there would soon be no free government. Is Mrs. Vaile ready to assert that women are less patriotic and less willing to incommode hemselves, in order that there may be no failure of this nation of ours, than are men?

The editorial is considered an effective broadside from our own intrenchments.

The importance of the report under consideration turns entirely upon the correctness of the writer's dictum in regard to the present relative number of remonstrants against equal suffrage among Colorado women, and upon the validity of her endorsement of the reporter whose article she seconds. In the face of opposing evidence, her assertions lose their value; but the difficulty is to prevent the harm to be done by the acceptance and inevitable repetition of a statement, however erroneous, that emanates from a source whose upright intention can not be questioned.

Yet it must be acknowledged that impressions as to general conditions in her own State of one who finds wide personal associations—outside the luxury of congenial seclusion—only distasteful, can not be fairly compared as to accuracy with the

onclusions of those who are actively interested in the needs and progress of the many. Of course, the exact proportion of Colorado women who continue to hold a prejudice against the expression of woman's opinion through the ballot cannot he known even by those whose unselfish interest in their fellow beings brings them into the widest and most inclusive human associations. It is enough to be reasonably sure, upon the testimony of election registers, the observation of friends of the mfrage reform in every circle of Colorado social life, and upon the authority of all the leading newspapers of the State, that. after a three years' test in practice, the enfranchisement of Colorado women is not only a gratifying success, but is recognized as such by a great majority of the women of the State, as well as by the men whose immense majority vote decided woman's political equality.

In support of this claim, election statistics showing the surprising proportion of vomen who vote in Colorado have been repeatedly published in reply to inquiries from Eastern, Southern, and far Western States: the autograph signatures of many Denver women recognized as leaders in thurth, club, and social life giving force bastrong statement of the good accomplished and yet promised by the vote of vomen, have been sent to the Associated Press and widely circulated in the interest of the suffrage movement in yet unenfranchised States; while the Colorado press is ritually unanimous in approval of the Constitutional Amendment of 1893. An example of the attitude of the State press vas given a few weeks ago by the Denver Republican, when that paper editorially affirmed its belief that if the question of equal suffrage were now to be submitted in Colorado to the vote of women alone, it would receive a greater majority in its favor than was given it by the men whose rote made the new suffrage amendment constitutional.

Further to offset Mrs. Vaile's impressions may be offered the counter-assertions of an officer both in the State Suffrage Association and in the large "Woman's Club of Denver"—a lady of sympathetic and intelligent leadership in much of the best reform work now accomplished by the public-spirited people of Denver through their non-partisan organizations. Upon her departure a few days ago for her well-earned summer rest in the East, this lady presented to the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association for its approval a reply that she had been requested to prepare in answer to Mrs. Vaile's letter to the Outlook. Her explanation of Mrs. Vaile's error, and her own authoritative conclusion upon the facts in question, which were cordially approved by the board of the Suffrage Association, were as follows:

"It can hardly be expected that in Colorado there should be unanimity of sentiment on the much-debated question of impartial franchise. Conservatism is well represented in the West, though not in the same degree the ruling element as in the East. At the time when the suffrage amendment was submitted to the qualified voters of Colorado, the traditions and the prejudice of the past led a

certain number of intelligent and highminded women to oppose the innovation, although this opposition did not, during all the campaign for suffrage, reach the point of public objection except in the case of the lady for whose late letter to the Outlook we are now trying to account, and that of her sister. Both these ladies, while the fate of impartial suffrage was in the balance, wrote for publication a few letters of protest. The majority of these remonstrants conscientiously accepted their new responsibilities, and have since become ardent suffragists, having found that the evils predicted in theory have no place in practice. A minority of these remonstrants still adhere to the conservative position, and keep themselves apart from the great movements among women for social regeneration. The inertia of indifference to the commonweal, whether indulged by man or woman, is a matter to be deplored. Such apathetic souls do not come into touch with the grand forces that are at work in the progress of the age. It is a cause for rejoicing, however, that between suffragists and anti-suffragists there exists in this State a generous tolerance. Bitterness of feeling is seldom exhibited. It is therefore with reluctance that the Equal Suffrage Association of Colorado refers to the erroneous statement of a surviving remonstrant in the Outlook of May 8, from the pen of one beloved and honored by all who know her in this city. In answer to numerous inquiries regarding this communication, we can only venture the explanation that the personal experience of the writer has necessarily given her wrong impressions of conditions outside her own congenial circle of acquaintance, since she has, by preference, held herself aloof from every organization or associate effort except that of her church, and has not informed herself concerning the great work that is going on."

The continued activity of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, which, since the attainment of its first aim, has preserved its organization for the sake of the principle whose triumph it helped to secure both in Colorado and in Idaho, seems in itself strong testimony to the success of the impartial ballot in Colorado. A further proof of the strength of the feeling in favor of the movement is found in the fact that, as a bureau of information upon practical suffrage in this State, and as auxiliary to the National Organization, the Colorado Suffrage Club proposes and is encouraged patiently to continue its organization, and to hold itself in readiness to testify to its faith in the justice, need and benefits of woman's enfranchisement, until every State in the Union shall assign to this reform its predestined place in the march of human progress.

By order of the Non-partisan Colorado Equal Suffrage Association.

> K. A. G. PATTERSON, President Colorado E. S. A.

Miss Frances E. Willard is at present resting among the New Hampshire hills. Her health has been for some time steadily improving.

## "HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING."

For one new subscriber to the Woman's Journal at \$1.50, or for five new subscribers to the Woman's Column at 50 cents each, we will send the book called, "How Women May Earn a Living, One Hundred and Seventeen Ways."

This book is advertised in our columns and ought to have a large sale. This will be an easy way to get the book, and at the same time will help increase the circulation of the *Woman's Journal* and Woman's Column.

#### GEORGIA NOTES.

The question of the admission of women has been before the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. After a prolonged discussion, a resolution was passed stating that the Board was favorable to the admission of women students, but that, in its judgment, the power to throw the University open to women is lodged in the hands, not of the trustees, but of the Legislature, to which an appeal ought to be made. The New York Outlook remarks: "This disposition of the affair may represent a sincere doubt as to their powers on the part of the trustees, or a desire to shift the responsibility of the settlement of a difficult question. The action of the trustees will probably make the matter of the admission of women to the State University a political issue to be settled at the polls next autumn."

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A lady in Whitefield, N.H., who took a young Armenian to do housework, writes:

We are all well pleased with the man you sent us. He has relieved me of many duties. He is very faithful in his work, and has only to be shown how to do any kind of work I have as yet given him. In this respect he is more satisfactory than ordinary girls—he is willing to do work as he is told. He is neat, quick, and strong. He learns much by observation. I find he enjoys most working with my boys. I hear him singing about his work, so I hope he has learned the meaning of "happy," though I worked for over a week on that word with him.... He has progressed rapidly in his reading and speaking our language. He composes good sentences, and writes every day. He will be promoted to the second reader this week. I hope to get homes for more Armenians about here. What possible reason can God have for permitting the persecution of such a people?

A lady who took two Armenian boys to do her housework writes:

S— will never make a good house servant. A—, on the contrary, deserves nothing but praise. He is cheerful, polite, quick of hand and intellect, and always ready to do more than his part. Even in these five weeks, he has improved wonderfully in English.

There are still a few Armenian young men to be had to do housework.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

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#### PROTESTS AGAINST "REGULATION."

The threatened reintroduction of the State regulation of vice in India is calling out vigorous objection. A protest has been published signed by Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, by the wife of the Archbishop of York, the wives of the Bishops of London, Southwell, Rochester, Manchester, and Chichester, and a large number of distinguished Englishwomen, who condemn the proposal as "an encouragement to vice."

The American Purity Alliance has in circulation a protest addressed to the Queen, which is being rapidly signed by prominent Americans, both men and women. Copies may be obtained from the American Purity Alliance, United Charities Building, New York City.

The Quakers, always to the fore in every peaceful battle for righteousness, have taken up this moral warfare, as they did when it was necessary to fight the same evil system in England nearly thirty years ago. The women of the Society of Friends from all parts of England, assembled in Yearly Meeting at Devonshire House, London, on May 26, adopted a memorial to the British Government, urging them to oppose "any attempt to reestablish the system in India or in England, or in any part of the Queen's dominions, in any form or under whatever pretext."

The Shield, the organ of the movement against these obnoxious laws in England, which ceased to be published after they were repealed, some dozen years ago, has now resumed publication, and there is every indication that the efforts of the regulationists will meet with resolute opposition.

A powerful appeal from Mrs. Josephine Butier is published in thir week's Woman's Journal. She says, in part:

I feel strongly that in our present campaign we must make very prominent our positive proposals for bettering the moral state of our Indian Army; that we must continually insist upon and call loudly for the application of moralizing and disciplinary measures, which have never yet been honestly tried. We must demand, as we deeply desire, real reforms, and prove that we are penetrated with a true sympathy for the sufferers from the physical penalty of indulgence, and for the families at home of the poor soldiers, while we resist to the last the abominable assertion and belief that unmarried soldiers must have access to women in some way, and that these women must be provided and superintended by the Government.

A word concerning the native women who are made the employees of the Government under this system which we oppose. In this case, never forget that these women are the daughters of a conquered race which is dependent on the conqueror; that they are weak, ignorant, poor—the Indian is said to be the poorest population of the world—so that doubtless the few annas paid by a British soldier to an Indian woman for her degradation, is a temptation, even a prize to her, and sometimes to her poverty-stricken relatives.

In all just codes of laws, men guilty of an offence on the person of a woman or young girl are punishable in proportion to the degree of their "fiduciary relations" to such women; as, for example, a master, an employer, a guardian, a physician, a teacher, etc. Our Indian Government stands, in the highest degree, in a fiduciary relation to the poor women, girls, and children of India. It stands to them in the position of conqueror and master, and should stand in that of teacher and guardian. What a terrible responsibility rests, in this matter, on the shoulders of that authority which in its Despatches and Rules speaks so slightingly, and in practice deals so brutally with those beings committed to its charge! I would especially urge upon my fellow combatants who are women, and have the hearts of true women, that they should never for a moment forget the interests of these despised Indian women, even as they themselves hope never to be forgotten of God. For they are God's creatures even as we. He is their Father as He is ours, and there will be a reckoning one day in regard to them.

All Government utterances dwell upon the soldier's need of protection from the women of the conquered country (or rather from such of them as are not engaged by the authorities, and supervised as allowed concubines). But when do we hear of the need of protecting the weak and ignorant Indian woman from the British soldier? Surely there is as much need (or more) of protection on the one side as on the other. While we compassionate and plead for our soldiers there, let us with equal persistency plead for and insist on the need of protection for the women from the license and too frequent brutality of the British soldier; and further, on our part as women, we must apply ourselves to the consideration of any and every possible scheme for the rescue of native Indian women from the tyranny and immorality of Anglo-Indian military officials.

#### A PLEASURE BOOK.

She is an old woman, but her face is serene and peaceful, though trouble has not passed her by. She seems utterly above the little worries and vexations which torment the average woman and leave the lines of care for every one to read. The Fretful Woman asked her one day for the secret of her happiness, and the beautiful old face shone as with a newly risen joy.

"My dear," she said, "I keep a Pleasure Book."

"A what?"

"A Pleasure Book, Long ago I learned that there was no day so dark and gloomy that it did not contain some ray of pleasure, and I have made it the business of my life to write down the little things which mean so much to a woman. I have a book for every year since I left school, and a place for every day. It is but a little thing: the new gown, the chat with a friend, the thoughtfulness of the husband, a flower, a book, a walk in the field, a letter, a concert or a drive; but it all goes into my Pleasure Book, and when I am inclined to fret I have only to read a few pages to see what a happy, blessed woman I am. You may see my treasures if you will."

Slowly the peevish, discontented woman turned over the pages of the books the friend brought her, reading a little here and there. One day's entries ran thus: "Had a pleasant letter from mother. Saw a beautiful lily in a window. Found the pin I thought I had lost. Saw such a bright, happy girl on the street. Husband brought some roses in the evening."

Bits of verse and lines from her daily reading have gone into the Pleasure Book

of this world-wise woman, until its pages are a storehouse of truth and beauty.

"Have you found a pleasure for every day?" the Fretful Woman asked.

"For every day," the low voice answered; "I had to make my theory come true, you know."

The Fretful Woman remembered that on one Christmas day the only son of her friend had been brought home dying. Half afraid, she turned to the page for December 25th. At the top was written: "He died with his hand in mine, and my name upon his lips," and below the lines from Lowell:

Lone watcher on the mountain height, It is right precious to behold The first long surf of climbing light Flood all the thirsty east with gold;

Yet God deems not thine aeried sight More worthy than our twilight dim, For meek obedience, too, is light, And following that is finding Him.

She closed the book lingeringly. "Was that a pleasure?" she asked, softly; and the other answered:

"Not pleasure, perhaps, but it was balm."—Woman's Home Companion.

Mrs. J. A. Clatworthy writes from Adelaide, South Australia, to the *Union Signal:* "Woman suffrage enlarged our sphere, and brought us into closer touch with politics. And now the publican owes us another grudge for being instrumental in making it illegal for children to fetch liquor."

The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association has published in pamphlet form the report of its thirteenth annual meeting, held at Vermontville in May. The addresses made at the meeting are given, with reports of the year's work, and a list of the auxiliary societies, the whole forming an interesting and useful pamphlet of about fifty pages.

The Transvaal has just adopted vigorous legislation for the discouragement of immorality; some of the clauses are similar to those of the English Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. This is the outcome of a struggle for and against regulation. Dr. Leyds is understood to have favored the licensing of houses of ill-fame, but the Transvaal White Cross Society and many leading Dutch Reformed ministers and others strongly opposed all State regulation of vice, and their representations carried the day.

At the Commencement exercises of the high school of Dryden, N. Y., the valedictorian, Mr. Harrison Schutt, delivered a fine oration, entitled "A Talk of the Times," in which he spoke of the damage to the country from the ignorant vote of foreigners recently arrived, and made an eloquent plea for equal suffrage, lamenting that intelligent women were denied the ballot. It is significant that this young man was commended by his principal as the ablest in a class of good students, he having taken in two years a course of study that usually occupies four.

## COUNSEL TO PARENTS On the Moral Education of the Young.

By Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

Price, 50 cents. Published by

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# The Thoman's Column.

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#### AN OBJECT LESSON.

On Tuesday of last week, Courtney presented to the House of Commons a netition signed by influential women, sying that Englishwomen viewed with indignation and alarm the existing practice of the House, which reduces legislation to a mere game of chance, and permits the insulting postponement of the consideration and satisfaction of the just claims of women. The petition went on to ask that the House pass the women's franchise bill the following afternoon. The anti-suffrage minority of the House, however, followed its usual dilatory tactics on Wednesday to prevent a vote on the mbject. It forced the House to waste three long hours in considering a measure with the unsavory title of the verminous persons bill, thus effectively blocking Monsideration of the suffrage question. The correspondent of the Boston Herald

To James Lowther belongs the honor of dancing eloquently in a talk about the fas for nearly an hour. Seldom has the House of Commons laughed so much werso little, and never have the crowds of women who thronged the gallery and outer lobbies that afternoon been so near to weeping.

It is safe to say that all the Englishwomen who believed in their need of the ballot before, believe it twice as fervently since this object lesson.

#### TWO STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Miss Estelle Reel, of Wyoming, and Viss Grace Patton, of Colorado, superintendents of public instruction in their respective States, took an active part in the proceedings of the recent convention of the National Educational Association at Milwaukee. The correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean gives the following picturesque description of these two Joung women: "Miss Reel is a pretty, pink-cheeked blonde, and Miss Patton a dark little woman with jet black curls. Both are State superintendents. Reel is also register of the land commistion in Wyoming. When she came into office, the boys who started out to have some fun and get land cheap when she anctioned it off were badly fooled; nevertheless, Miss Reel is fond of millinery and dancing, and confessed to an acquaintance with curling-irons. Miss Patton has served an apprenticeship at newspaper

work. She was professor in the Agricultural College of Colorado when she decided to run for State School Commissioner. She was objected to by some people on the ground that she was too young, and that she had no husband. In time she hopes to overcome both these obstacles, as she did her opponent in the election."

#### TO HONOR MOTHER BICKERDYKE.

Kansas will celebrate July 19 in honor of Mother Bickerdyke. Old soldiers commemorate the day not only for her noble devotion to them during the war, but for her untiring efforts to establish homes for veterans. the Kansas City *Times* says:

In the heroism of the war no one stands higher in the hearts and minds of the veterans than she. Great generals have their statues in marble, and soldiers their statues in brass, because they faced death. But the women of the war who prevented death, as well as faced it, must be contented with an enshrinement of their heroism in the hearts of the American people. In the annals of the great conflict no woman rendered greater service to dying and suffering humanity than "Mother" Bickerdyke, of Salina, Kan., whose 80th birthday will be celebrated by all the old soldiers of that State on the 19th.

Mrs. Bickerdyke was as just as she was charitable. At one time she established a hospital in the deserted Southern palace of the great leader of secession, John C. Calhoun, and her first order was to have all the family plate, jewelry and other valuables locked up in the basement to protect them from thieves. She also protected the statuary, fountains and other park ornamentation from vandals. The daughter of Calhoun ventured from her sequestration one day and went to the home so dear to her to plead with those in charge of it to protect it. This lady of fine blood and pride was actually hungry. Mrs. Bickerdyke, with her keen eye, saw it, and insisted on the young woman having breakfast with her, and treated her with the utmost tenderness. When breakfast was over Mrs. Bickerdyke showed her what precautions she had taken to protect her father's property. The young lady could not control her tears, and wept for gratitude.

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

A contribution for next December's Suffrage Bazar has arrived from distant Arizona. Dr. Helen J. Underwood writes from Fort Thomas to the editor:

"In the far-away foot hills of the Graham Mountains of Arizona the Suffrage Bazar Notes have been read and taken to heart. In trying to find something to help a little, I have not been able to think of anything better than a few skeletonized prickly-pear cactus leaves, which can be sent by mail. In California, where I presented similar ones to a church fair, they were highly prized and eagerly sought for, and added to the treasury of the church, and I trust that these may do as well for your next December Bazar. My uncle, Dr. R.

B. Tripp, and I skeletonized these, and send them now, thus early, because we are about to leave Arizona. If there is to be a Lucy Stone table, please let these be placed there, as I wish to have them accepted as a tribute to my prized personal friend, Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell, and to the memory of John Campbell. The other two, please accept in memory of your noble mother, and to your good father, who are my friends on the broad plane of human sympathy."

There are 215 women serving on school committees in Massachusetts.

MISS EMMA EGEL, on July 10, was elected president of the Common Council of Lincoln, N. J., by a unanimous vote.

MRS. ANNA C. BOWSER, of Louisville, Ky., was awarded the one hundred dollar prize for the best ode at the Nashville Centennial.

MISS WILCOX, of the University of Melbourne, has received the silver medal of the Cobden Club. She is the first woman to win this prize.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE opened the conference on education at the Greenacre (Me.) Assembly, with a practical address on "Woman and the Homes of the Nation."

MRS. HENRIETTA WILKIE, of Elwood, Ind., who recently applied for admission to the Madison County bar, and met with objection from Attorney J. E. Beeler, has won the victory, pleading her own case. She is the first woman to be admitted in Madison County.

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON has a noted Sunday school class in house-cleaning. Every Sunday she takes one of the negro cabins as a sample of how such work should be done. She washes, cleans, sweeps, and dusts, and has changed for the better very many of the cabins.

Several Armenians, sober and industrious, want work as farm hands, and several others as houseworkers. One is a professional cook. One is an Armenian woman who understands thoroughly the weaving and coloring of Turkish rugs. One is a well educated young Armenian lady who wants to do light housework in or near Boston.

MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR, the poet, has returned to the United States after having spent six months in scaling the precipices of the Andes, traversing the wide plains of the Argentine Republic, and braving the dangers of the South Atlantic. This trip covered more than 10,000 miles, and was extraordinary in many respects. Miss Proctor, who is over sixty years of age, proposes to write an account of her travels.

#### DISPARAGEMENT OF WOMEN IN LITERATURE.

Early in the seventeenth century we find the author of that immortal little classic, the "Religio Medici," out-Heroding Herod in his scorn of women. "The whole world," says Sir Thomas Brown, "was made for man, but the twelfth part of man for woman. Man is the whole world and the breath of God; woman the rib and crooked piece of man." And George Herbert, genuine saint, high-bred gentlemen and enchanting poet, includes, about the same time, in his "Jacula Prudentum," the disparaging aphorism: "Words are women; deeds are men:" a saying, by the way, which has many variants in different writers and countries.

Later in the century Otway makes one say in "The Orphan:"

What mighty ills have not been done by woman?
Who was't betrayed the Capital? A woman!

Who lost Mark Anthony the world? A woman!

Who was the cause of a long ten years' war, And laid at last old Troy in ashes? Wo-

man! Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman!

Pope's epigrammatic sneers are almost too hackneyed to bear quotation, but two of them may be recalled:

Men some to business, some to pleasure take, But every woman is at heart a rake.

Woman's at best a contradiction still. Gay, in the "Beggar's Opera," runs him

close:

'Tis woman that seduces all mankind: By her we first were taught the wheedling arts.

"Love me!" says Don Ferdinand in Sheridan's "Duenna," "I don't believe she ever did . . . . or is it that her sex never know their desires for an hour together?"

"Sir," remarked Dr. Johnson, with, as it seems to us to-day, a singular lapse of the penetrative insight characteristic of him, on hearing that Boswell had gone to "a meeting of the people called Quakers," "A woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at At another time the sage thus delivered himself in the presence of a company, including several ladies:

A lady will take Jonathan Wild as readily as St. Austin, if he has threepence more; and what is worse, her parents will give her to him. Women have a perpetual envy of our vices; they are less vicious than we, not from choice, but because we restrict them; they are the slaves of order and fashion."

Among Byron's gibes, one only need be given, from "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:"

Believe a woman, or an epitaph, Or any other thing that's false, before You trust in critics.

And one from Moore:

Friend of my soul! this goblet sip,
'Twill chase that pensive tear: Twill chase that pensive tear:
'Tis not so sweet as woman's lip,
But oh, 'tis more sincere.
Like her delusive beam,
'Twill steal away thy mind:
But like affection's dream It leaves no sting behind.

Scott was not freer from the prevalent disease than other people. A chance dip into the first of his novels that came to hand - "Kenilworth" - resulted in the

almost instantaneous discovery of the subjoined passage. The speaker is Giles Gosling, the landlord of the Black Bear at Cumnor, a "good fellow," and a man of probity and integrity. "Be not so rash, good sir," he admonishes Tressilian, "and cast not yourself away because a woman to be brief-is a woman, and changes her lovers like her suit of ribands, with no better reason than mere fantasy."

Hurrying on to our own day, we are, of course, overwhelmed by the mass of material at our disposal. Let us glance at two novelists only out of the modern throng, not because they are offenders more than others, but from simple motives of convenience. Being a devoted admirer of what, for me, is perhaps the most delightful romance of our time. Mr. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," the book is often in my hand and in my thoughts. Unhappily, it is disfigured throughout by what I can only call an incessant series of backhanded blows aimed at women-little parenthetical, perfectly good-humored hits, which, however, do not hurt the less that they are delivered with no more malice than could lurk in the composition of honest, true-hearted, gigantic John Ridd. Turning to my "Lorna Doone" for the purpose of this essay, I remarked to a friend that I had very little doubt of finding a passage appropriate for quotation on the very first page my eye chanced to light upon. When, entirely at haphazard, it did light on the middle of the first page of the thirtieth chapter, I could not but feel that my quarrel with a favorite author had received fresh and rather striking justification. Here is the passage in question:

"What are you doing here, Annie?" I enquired rather sternly. . . . "Nothing at all," said our Annie shortly. And in-"Nothing deed it was truth enough for a woman.

A very few other examples must suf-

Right glad they were to see us again-[two horses] not for the pleasure of carrying, but because a horse (like a woman) lacks, and is better without, self-reliance.

It has always appeared to me that stern and downright honesty upon money matters is a thing not understood of women, be they as good as good can be.

But women, who are (beyond all doubt) the mothers of all mischief, also nurse that babe to sleep when he is too noisy.

But when I told Lorna-whom I could trust in any matter of secrecy, as if she had never been a woman-

"I do not understand," I said, falling back with bewilderment: "all women are such liars."

Is it fanciful to suppose that the everrecurring burden of scorn and dispraise of woman in this one book alone, however playful and paternally indulgent, may have had an appreciable effect in hinder ing her moral and spiritual progress? Mr. Blackmore's fascinating story, unsurpassed for poetry, purity, and quaint, romantic charm, has recently, I believe, gone into a forty-second edition. It has been calculated that it has had a circulation, in England alone, of about half a million copies, and when we add its American and colonial readers to its British ones, we are confronted with a goodly company indeed. Have no women and girls amongst them been pained

and humiliated, damped in spirit, and numbed in effort by its attitude toward their sex? Have no men and boys been strengthened by it in their contempt for women—at least in their mental aloofness from them, and in their inveterate habit of regarding them as a separate, if not inferior race?

Of this practice, women themselves are not infrequently guilty. It is infectious; it is inevitable; it is one of the accepted conventions of the literary art. We all do it, or we all have done it. I have not the slightest doubt that in the times of my ignorance I did it myself. Taking up the last woman's book I have been reading, "Guenn," by Blanche Willis Howard, I find the following:

So madame, being granted wisdom be-yond most of her sex, deplored the situa-tion, but held her peace and went her way, never worrying or alienating Guenn with anxious advice."

Enough, I trust, has been said, to demonstrate the need for eradicating the habit-at least in so far as it has really dwindled to a meaningless survival-of disparaging women in literature.

Where a writer's genuine belief is involved; where he has honestly convinced himself of the inferiority and ineptitude of half the human race, and records his opinion advisedly, the case is altered, and we should be able to respect his sincerity, while we deprecate his error. But even such a writer would do well to reflect that there are certain evils and misfortunes which are not soonest remedied by forever calling attention to them, just as, in the sick room, we refrain from exhaustively discussing the patient's symptoms at the top of our voices, and do not risk further lowering of his vitality by the disheartening spectacle of our long faces and ominous headshakes. Granting as much room for improvement as the veriest misogynist could insist upon, improvement in human character may always best be looked for where the spirits are sustained by the inspiration of others' faith in us, and the nerves exhilarated by an atmosphere of cheerfulness and hope.

I respect those persons of whom I have heard, who, in reading standard works, or, for the matter of that, current literature, aloud in the family circle, are careful to omit all depreciatory references to the female sex, as a sex; regarding them as being demoralizing to boys and girls alike, and as little tolerable to-day as the oaths, the grossness, or the blasphemy of less enlightened ages. Such a practice might gain adherence among parents and teachers with infinite advantage to their charges; and many other methods of combating the evil will suggest themselves to those who appreciate its magnitude sufficiently to grapple with it seriously.

And if the writers of novels and of belles lettres generally, and the feeders of the great daily, weekly, and monthly torrent of printed matter that furnishes us with so much delight, diversion, and information, would gradually, as their eyes become opened, break themselves of the conventional trick of decrying woman -as woman-a great forward step would surely be achieved in human happiness and welfare.

Think for a moment of the place in our affections and in our homes occupied by one prominent paper alone—our leading comic paper. And think how different would have been the view taken in English society at this moment of the woman of serious aims and high ideals, if she had ever for one instant been referred to in its pages otherwise than with derision. Its honorable traditions have been for generations so sane, so generous, so catholic, so humane, that the humblest creature, it might be thought, would not look in vain for justice at its hands. Alas! the woman who loves knowledge, who loves wisdom, who loves her kind, and desires to take her humble share in the universal effort cfall good men to leave the world a little better than they find it, is perhaps the only sentient being for whom it has no mercy, but only the most poignant shafts of its satire, the keenest edge of its ridicule. Let her be as gentle and womanly as she will (and if she is worth anything stall, she does will); let her be the light of her home and the joy of the hearts nearest to her (if she is of the right temper, she will make it her primary aim to be both); let her be attractive and sweet and comely-nay, let her be beautiful-it isallone-in an organ which takes thought for the poor; which champions the downtrodden; which has always a tender word to spare for the sweated seamstress, a pitying one for the "horse o'er-driven;" she sees herself mirrored as harsh and sour and prudish and physically repulsive -a gaunt, ill-dressed, sexless monster, pour rire. Here it is invariably our poor Sonya's ugly hat and unfashionable frock that are thrust into prominence, and never aglimpse do we catch of the soul in her eyes or the hunger in her heart or the power to add to the sum of human achievement in her brain. Is it vain to point out that such a handling of the woman who has other interests than the study of fashion-plates and the interchange of "feline amenities" is anachronistic as well usunjust? Is it useless to entreat from a journal which is a power in our midst, as well as a perennial pleasure, a tardy recognition of the difference between the real, salutary woman movement, and the froth and scum that gather on the crest of that steadily advancing wave? Marriage Questions in Modern Fiction, by Elizabeth Rachel Chapman.

#### A STORY OF MOTHER BICKERDYKE.

The following incident is told of Mother Bickerdyke, the famous army nurse:

In 1867 she moved to Salina, Kansas, and opened an hotel. Here she continued to show herself a woman of strong character and great energy. One time a band of traders came along, saying they were going among the Indians. They left their watches and other valuables in her safe until their return. These traders took whisky among the Indians, which made them drunk and resulted in an outbreak. In the raid that followed, forty settlers were killed, and great alarm prevailed all through Central Kansas. Governor Crawford organized volunteer companies to coöperate with the United States troops at Fort Hacker. When the traders returned to Mrs. Bickerdyke's hotel for their valuables, they were in a great hurry to get out of the country. She

pretended that the lock of her safe refused to open, and sent word to the local United States officer, and when he had all of them under arrest for taking whisky to the Indians, the safe opened as if by magic.

#### A PLUCKY TEACHER.

In Decatur, Ind., July 9, Miss Lelia Segeur, superintendent of the city schools, and one of the best educators in northern Indiana, was arrested and fined for refusing to give the assessor a list of her taxable property, and for refusing to swear to the assessor's list. She is an ardent believer in woman's rights, and thinks if she pays taxes she should also have a right to During her trial she refused to take the oath, and the justice promptly fined her \$18. Citizens are now clamoring to have her removed from the city schools because she maintains the American principle that taxation and representation should be inseparable.

#### MRS. HUNT IN ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt has returned to her home in Boston, after working nearly three months in Illinois. She went West at the call of the women of that State in behalf of a stronger temperance education law. The new law makes the study of physiological temperance obligatory for the one million children in the public schools of Illinois. The pen with which the papers were signed was given to Mrs. Hunt to be placed in the Scientific Temperance Museum with the pens with which the governors of forty other States and the President of the United States had signed similar laws, for the passage of which Mrs. Hunt more than any other one person is responsible. The presiding officers of the Illinois Legislature, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Education, have tendered to Mrs. Hunt and to Massachusetts a letter of appreciation for the services which she has rendered their State.

#### PROGRESS IN UTAH.

The Utah Federation of Women's Clubs held its fourth annual meeting in Salt Lake City, recently, with delegates from all parts of the State. Its guests included the president of the General Federation, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, and three eminent club women from Colorado, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. Thatcher and Mrs. Gale.

The report from the Woman's Club of Salt Lake says:

During the past year, attention has been directed mainly upon two courses of study. First, a political history of the lives of our great American statesmen, Jefferson, Hamilton, Conklin, Sumner, Blaine and others, has, through discussion, brought out the salient differences between the national parties, past and present. The purpose was to prepare the club women to take their places as citizens of Utah—not voters merely, made such by a constitutional act, but citizens in the highest the term implies, made such by systematic study of national political problems, and the conscientious exercise of wise discrimination. Second, a series of topics dealing with the municipal government of great cities: viz., London,

Paris, Berlin, Budapest, and New York, outlined the best methods of sanitation, housing, and transit; the means employed in securing good water, gas and electric light service through municipal or private ownership, and the promotion of the general welfare through public libraries, art galleries, baths, savings-banks, pawnshops, trade-schools, etc.; this with the aim of becoming so thoroughly informed in regard to municipal government in general that we might understand the workings of our own city machinery, to discover its strong points, and also its weak ones. Thus we may intelligently exert our in-dividual forces toward the betterment of our own city as a home for our children, where the physical, mental, and moral atmosphere may conduce to the establishatmosphere may conduce to the establishment of a higher and finer standard of manhood and womanhood. The tangible results of the year's study have not been small. Through the agitation excited by a paper given before the Woman's Club by Mrs. Creeden, of Ogden, the club's great through work in legislative comguest, through work in legislative committee by our representative, Mrs. Anderson, of Ogden, and a committee of the club, we were enabled to secure an appropriation of \$3,000 for the erection of a separate building for the girls who are inmates of the State Industrial School.

#### WOMEN IN MUSIC.

Great interest was aroused at the Music Teachers' Convention lately held in New York City, by an exhibit of photographs of the human voice, by Miss Charlotte W. Hawes, of Boston. Miss Hawes, who is well known as a teacher of harmony and the piano, is deeply interested in the science of music. She obtained these remarkable photographs by means of the sympathetic vibrations produced by voices in sand and emery powder.

A pamphlet has been written on "Woman in Music," by John Towers. The author has collected over a thousand names of women who, as composers and musicians, are known to have done good work that proves women, he says, to have been "active not only on the executive, theoretical, didactic, historical, and critical, but also on the creative side of music." The names comprise those of musicians in America, Great Britain, and on the Continent.

Instead of using the exhortation of the apostle "Help those women," it should be, with their knack, nowadays, of making everything go, "Get those women to help you."—Boston Transcript.

The widow of Charles Dickens the younger has been granted a small civil list pension, being in very straitened circumstances. The same list includes Anthony Trollope's widow.

Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin, appointed twelve delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Toronto, Canada, six of them being prominent women of the State.

The women of Minnesota are protesting against the appointment of John Goodnow, of Minneapolis, as consul-general to Shanghai. Their objections are based on the character of the evidence in the divorce suit in which Mr. Goodnow was recently an unsuccessful defendant. Protests from the W. C. T. U.'s and Woman's Rescue Leagues of St. Paul and Minneapolis have been telegraphed to the President.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND DEMOCRACY.

Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson alleges that woman suffrage would be undemocratic. She says:

The fundamental principles of our government are more opposed to the exercise of suffrage by women than are those of monarchies.

"The fundamental principles of our government" are constantly quoted and emphasized at equal rights meetings: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" "All political power inheres in the people;" "Taxation without representation is tyranny." The remonstrants, on the contrary, are continually urging that these time-honored statements of fundamental principles are not true, or that they are to be understood only in a Pickwickian sense. As Hon. Geo. F. Hoar said years

We have driven our leading opponents from one position to another, until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage now to be found who is not obliged to deny the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

The exclusion of half the sane, adult, law-abiding citizens of a country from suffrage is clearly out of accord with democratic principles. But democratic principles are one thing, and democratic practice is another. The practice, in most of the few republics of the world, is still to exclude women, though with a growing tendency to admit them.

Mrs. Johnson goes into a vast amount of needless and often inaccurate historical detail to prove the well-known fact that under monarchy and aristocracy a few women had more political power than the great body of women have in most republics. Suffragists have often called attention to this anomaly. Henry Ward Beecher said in 1860:

For ages, woman has been advanced to honor, influence, office, and the highest public trusts, if she will accept them in aristocratic forms. She may be an abbess, a countess, a queen. To-day, the proudest throne on the globe is honored by a woman. No person is shocked that she is at the head of empire. It is only woman without a title that must have no privi-leges. With a crown on her brow, she may enter parliaments, and govern empires. With only her own simple personal virtues, she may not lift up her hand to cast a vote. Now, as a Christian democrat, I assert for her every right and every privilege that aristocracy accords her. That which is good enough for a queen is not too good for my wife. That which is noble in a duchess is honorable in my daughter.

When the powers of the privileged classes were abolished, the powers that women of rank or wealth had possessed, not as women but as members of the privileged classes, disappeared. But while the first effect of the growth of democracy was to wipe out the political rights of the few women who had had any, the progress of democracy is steadily in the direction of advancing all women to the same political rights now enjoyed by all men.

Since Mr. Beecher spoke the words above quoted, democracy has made gigantic strides both in England and her colo-

the same time, and in the same countries, there has been a wide extension of the political rights of women. This disproves the theory, sufficiently absurd upon its face, that the two movements are mutually incompatible.

Mrs. Johnson says that "both aristocratic and anarchistic movements" are "more favorable than liberalism to woman suffrage aspirations." No anarchist believes in suffrage for women, because no anarchist believes in suffrage for anybody. The essence of anarchistic doctrine is that the majority has no right to control the minority. As for liberalism, Mrs. Johnson, as usual, draws her conclusions from erroneous data. She says of the recent vote on woman suffrage in the House of Commons: "It served to emphasize the fact that the Liberals are opposed to any advance in this direction." But a majority of the Liberals who voted on the bill voted for it. A London daily paper opposed to equal rights for women called attention dolefully to the fact that not only was the vote cast in the aggregate by the House of Commons in favor of woman suffrage, but that the vote cast by each party and each faction of a party in the House, when analyzed separately, was also found to have given a majority for the women. It is also worth noting that the Women's National Liberal Federation, including the many thousand Englishwomen who are actively affiliated with the Liberal party, adopted a woman suffrage resolution at its annual meeting last year, by a unanimous vote.

There is something oddly incongruous in the "antis" denouncing equal suffrage as undemocratic. In both Massachusetts and New York, the "anti" movement is officered and conducted chiefly by a few rich society women who are wholly out of sympathy with democratic ideas. Their writings are so strongly imbued with this aristocratic and anti-popular spirit that John Graham Brooks says, after a careful study of their literature, that three-fourths of their so-called arguments against woman suffrage are really arguments against democracy.

A laughable fatality seems to pursue the opponents of equal suffrage, and to impel each of them to use the most inappropriate objection possible. The representatives of the liquor interest express tender solicitude lest woman suffrage should injure the happiness of the home. When a reporter a few years ago interviewed forty members of Congress, including the now notorious Col. Breckenridge, to learn their views on woman suffrage, Breckenridge said he was unalterably opposed to it because "it would impair the present relations between husband and wife." And now the followers of Mrs. Pruyn and Mrs. Henry Whitney object to it on the ground that it is undemocratic! It recalls the old story of a conversation held in London when the rumor of a French invasion had thrown the whole community into excitement. A man imprisoned for debt was talking through the bars with a street beggar and a drunken soldier. "If the French effect a landing on British soil, what will become of our liberties?" cried

property?" echoed the tattered beggar, "Oh, d-n our liberty and our property" vociferated the drunken soldier, "what will become of our religion?"

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### APPEAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The following appeal to the Queen has been drawn up by the American Purity Alliance:

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria:

The undersigned citizens of the United States of America, members and friends of the American Purity Alliance, have of the American runny amance, nave learned with much regret and apprehension of the action of your Majesty's Government, represented by the Secretary of State for India, and publicly endorsed by distinguished members of the House of Lords, providing for State Regulation of Vice in India, in connection with the British Army, and foreshadowing its possible reintroduction in England.

We respectfully and most earnestly represent to your Majesty that State supervised vice is, in effect, an incitement to vicious indulgence; is morally wrong; is unjust to women and degrading to men. We furthermore respectfully submit that that which is morally wrong cannot by any possible method of State and medical supervision be rendered hygienically safe and physiologically right; that the alleged sanitary benefit of regulation is altogether illusory and misleading; that the soldier or civilian may be saved from sin, but not in sin; that the true and only antidote for vice and its inevitably attendant diseases

is the chaste, pure life.
We appeal to you not only on behalf of your own subjects, especially dependent women and exposed young girls, the special victims of the regulation system; but also in behalf of our own and other The great nationality of which countries. you are the justly honored Queen and Empress, by its example exerts a powerful influence for good or ill in many lands; especially is this true in the United States of America, closely linked with the "Mother Country" by ties of blood and language.

We therefore pray that you will direct your Majesty's officials, whose proper function it is to obey your supreme will, who seek in any part of your Dominion to establish State Regulation and supervision of vice, to refrain therefrom, and instead, to endeavor faithfully to diminish vice itself and the temptations thereto, thus effectively to lessen the loathsome diseases which it begets.

We pray that your long and beneficent reign, made exceptionally conspicuous by your own great personal worth and exemplary virtue, may at this juncture be preserved from the threatened tarnish of a perilous compromise with iniquity, a system of unspeakable demoralization for manhood, and of practical slavery for womanhood and girlhood, in the name of the law.

We greet you with salutations of great respect and honor.

Persons in sympathy with the foregoing petition are invited to cut it out and send it, with their signature, to the American Purity Alliance, United Charities Building, New York City.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Mr. W. A. DIETRICK, at Jaffrey, N. H., renews the grief still fresh in many hearts for the passing away of Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick. Husband and wife are now reunited. To the daughters nies, and in the United States. During the imprisoned debtor. "Yes, and of our cere sympathy of suffragists everywhere. thus doubly bereaved, we tender the sinVOL. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JULY 24, 1897.

No. 30.

## The Moman's Column.

Milished Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass. Editor:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . 50 cents per annum Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

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#### NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE.

All the great English Colonies that are prectically self-governing were invited to and a representative to the Queen's labilee. All accepted the invitation. The London Woman's Signal says:

The Premier of New Zealand, who was me of the first representatives to arrive, has been lodged for some weeks at the Hotel Cecil, with all the state of a foreign ambassador; an entire wing on the first foor is apportioned to him and his family and suite. Numerous liveried attendants decorate the antechambers, and as I entered I passed two state emissaries, one in civil uniform, and the other a high military officer in all the paraphernalia of his rank, going to an interview with Ir. Seddon.

I had asked for my interview, however, with Mrs. Seddon, as I thought my readers would like to hear the opinion of so influential a lady upon the working of an institution with which she has personal concern.

"How did women get the suffrage in New Zealand?" I asked her.

"By the ordinary machinery: petitions, public meetings, and personal pressure upon members of Parliament. The agitation for it began a good many years ago, then languished for a while, and then became very earnest again. It was supported always by the Conservatives, who were under the impression that women would vote mainly on their side, but this expectation has not been justified. It was a Liberal Ministry, with my husband at the head, that gave the franchise to women, and at the two elections that have since taken place, women have main-hand the same government in power."

"Were you in favor of woman suflage before it was obtained?"

"No, I was opposed to it."

"Will you please tell me why?"

"It was because I thought that women should not mix in anything so rough as contested elections used to be. I thought they were better out of the turmoil of politics, and that it would be unpleasant for them to be canvassed and to have to rote,"

"Then are you converted? Do you now believe, in the light of experience, that it is a good thing?"

\*Tes, most decidedly I do. There has cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for her army and \$1.35 for education. a personal life of the Qu cents for her army and \$1.35 for education. Itself a personal life of the Qu cents for her army and \$1.35 for education. Itself a personal life of the Qu cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for education; the United States, 55 a personal life of the Qu cents for her army and \$1.35 for education. Its life of the Qu cents for her army and \$1.35 for education

has done the women a great deal of good to take an interest in public affairs."

"Tell me about the 'discord in families' argument, in regard to the exercise of the vote by wives."

"Oh, there is nothing in that at all. Our married women vote, and so do girls living at home, if over twenty-one, but we find that where the family life is at all what it ought to be, there is apt to be a family opinion. Of course, it is possible that sometimes the vote is given by husband and wife, or father and daughter, in different ways; but, as a rule, we find that families all work together, and certainly there is no instance of a wife prominently working against her husband."

"One thing more. Please tell me if there has been any attempt on the part of priests or ministers of any denomination to manipulate the women's vote? A good many so-called Liberal men here deny representation to women, and they are apt to give as their real reason their fear that women would be priest-ridden. Tell me if there was anything like that found to be the case in New Zealand?"

"Certainly not," said Mrs. Seddon, emphatically. "The women would have resented any attempt on the part of their ministers to interfere with their political action. In New Zealand we have perfect religious equality; not only is there no State Church, but there is no instruction in religion given in the primary schools. Ministers of every denomination are allowed, by arrangement with the school committees, to give religious instruction at certain times, before or after the compulsory school hours, but as regards the actual schooling, religious teachers are not allowed to interfere. It is left to the parents to provide instruction of the sort in accordance with their own personal views, in Sunday schools and at home. In the same way, in the management of our public affairs, though, of course, any minister would have his own personal influence with his friends, yet the public opinion of the women voters, as much as that of the men, would be at once roused against any attempt to introduce direct clerical interference with our secular affairs."

#### WAR AND EDUCATION.

The United States is the only great nation of the world which expends more for education than for war. France spends annually \$4 per capita on her army and 70 cents per capita on education; England, \$3.72 for her army and 62 cents for education; Prussia, \$2.04 for her army and 50 cents for education; Italy, \$1.52 for her army and 36 cents for education; Austria, \$1.36 for her army and 62 cents for education; Russia, \$2.04 for her army and 3 cents for education; the United States, 39 cents for her army and \$1.35 for education. England 6 to 1 for war! Russia 17 to 1 for

war! the United States 4 to 1 for education! The United States spends more per capita annually for education than England, France, and Russia combined.

MISS HELEN GOULD has six bicycles at her country place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, for her own use and that of her friends.

MRS. BARKER was elected township collector of Bethany, Mo., at the last election. Harrison County, of which Bethany is the county seat, elected Miss Lizzie Scott as school commissioner.

The women of a fashionable church in Denver have all agreed to take off their hats at the first note of the voluntary, and keep them off during the service. Thus the display of millinery will neither obstruct the men's view of the minister, nor distract the women's thoughts from the sermon.

The Letcher Blade, of South Dakota, records the discovery by Attorney-General Grigsby that in South Dakota women are eligible to hold the offices of secretary of State, State treasurer, State auditor, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands, attorney-general, and member of the supreme court. This is a surprise to every one. It is owing to carelessness on the part of the framers of the Constitution, and not to deliberate intent.

"Lucy Stone" is the title of a little leaflet written by E. Cora Hinds, vice-president of the Manitoba Equal Suffrage Club, at Winnipeg. The president of the club, Amelia Yeomans, M. D., in a letter accompanying the leaflet, says:

Her memory has been one of our strongest and most stimulating inspirations. How wonderfully in her spreading influence she has conquered death, and daily vivifies a needy human kind! The cause is marching on to certain victory. No matter who wears the laurels once it is won. In Manitoba we have already municipal and school suffrage, and the promise of the larger liberty is in the air.

MRS. OLIPHANT was buried in Eton Cemetery, almost under the shadow of Windsor Castle. Queen Victoria sent a wreath of flowers with the inscription, "A mark of admiration and respect from Victoria, R. I." The Queen was a great admirer of Mrs. Oliphant's writings. Mrs. Oliphant had practically completed her book, "The Annals of the House of Blackwood," though she was unable to revise the final proofs. Two volumes will be published in September or October, and the last volume may be expected about Christmas. Scribner will probably publish the book in this country. Shortly before her death, Mrs. Oliphant completed a personal life of the Queen, which will be .

#### WALTER SCOTT'S WOMEN.

In the interesting article copied in last week's Woman's Column, on "The Disparagement of Women in Literature," by Elizabeth Rachel Chapman, the statement is made that "Scott was not freer from the prevalent disease than other people." This is an injustice to Sir Walter. In proof of her view, the writer of the article quotes from "Kenilworth" an innkeeper's exhortation to a disconsolate lover:

"Cast not yourself away because a woman—to be brief—is a woman, and changes her lovers like her suit of ribands, with no other reason than mere fantasy."

Scott occasionally puts such remarks into the mouths of his characters; and no attempt to reproduce the sentiments and manners of those days would be true to life without these slurs on women; but Scott rarely, if ever, makes any slighting reference to women in his own person, and he even goes out of his way sometimes to express his dissent from such topinions, when his dramatis personæ utter them. In "Quentin Durward," for instance, when King Louis speaks of women as being universally false and treacherous, Scott throws in a note as follows:

"It was a part of Louis's very unamiable character, and not the best part of it, that he entertained a great contempt for the understanding, and not less for the character, of the fair sex."

In "Anne of Geierstein," when a young Englishman, lost among the mountains of Switzerland, is saved by a Swiss girl from falling over a precipice, and his father reproaches him for needing help from a woman, the old Swiss magistrate, Arnold Biederman, one of the finest characters Scott ever drew, rebukes the father, and says to the son:

"Never be abashed that you have been indebted for aught of counsel or assistance to a maiden of Unterwalden. Know that the freedom of their country owes no less to the firmness and wisdom of her daughters than to that of her sons."

Scott had an honest respect for women, which is the more to his credit inasmuch as there is reason to believe that his wife was not very wise, and John Stuart Mill has said that you can generally tell with almost laughable accuracy what sort of woman a man's wife is by finding out what his opinion is of women in general. This respect for women runs all through Scott's works. Ruskin says:

"His younger men are the gentlemanly playthings of fantastic fortune, and only by aid or accident of that fortune survive, not vanquish, the trials they involuntarily sustain. Of any disciplined or consistent character, earnest in a purpose wisely conceived, or dealing with forms of hostile evil definitely challenged and resolutely subdued, there is no trace in his conception of men. Whereas, in his imaginations of women,—in the characters of Ellen Douglas, of Flora McIvor, Rose Bradwardine, Catherine Seyton, Diana Vernon, Lilias Redgauntlet, Alice Bridgenorth, Alice Lee, and Jeanie Deans,—with endless varieties of grace, tenderness, and intellectual power, we find in all a quite infallible and inevitable sense of dignity and justice; a fearless, instant, and untiring self-sacrifice to even an appearance of duty, much more to its real claims; and finally a patient wisdom of deeply restrained affection, which does infinitely more than protect its objects

from a momentary error; it gradually forms, animates, and exalts the characters of the unworthy lovers, until, at the close of the tale, we are just able, and no more, to take patience in hearing of their unmerited success."

Ruskin is hardly fair to Scott's young men. Thackeray said that if he were a mother of daughters, he should like to be mother-in-law to half a dozen of Scott's heroes; and that is a high compliment. But Scott really does do more than justice to women. Most of his heroines are extremely young; and, in a pretty wide experience of girls, I never met but two who had anything like that uniform solidity of judgment, that "infallible and inevitable sense of dignity and justice," at that early age. A girl has not generally acquired it in her school days, even if she has in her the making of a wise and noble woman. The reader unconsciously adds some years to the age of Scott's heroines, and thinks of them as young women in their twenties, rather than as girls in their teens. But, from Jeanie Deans and Rebecca the Jewess down, they all deserve and command respect. Taine, to be sure, in his "History of English Literature," throws great contempt upon Scott's heroines; but I verily believe the real reason is because all of them are virtuous, which, in the eyes of some Frenchmen, is an unpardonable sin.

It has been said that one can tell whether a man really respects women or not by observing how he treats elderly women, and women who are his social inferiors. Scott treats them well. almost all Fielding's novels, every woman except the heroine is a fool or worse; and in many modern novels, all the female characters are held up to ridicule except those who have youth and beauty, so that we have the anomaly of seeing young girls habitually represented as wiser than their mothers. But Scott's old women are often highly interesting and remarkable. Meg Merrilies is remembered longer than either of the two pretty girls in "Guy Mannering."

Again, as to women who occupy a social status regarded as inferior: notice in most of the old English plays, outside of Shakespeare, how coarse, greedy, immodest, and generally odious the waiting maids are. But in Scott the waiting maid is almost invariably a good, honest girl, somewhat blunter in speech than her mistress, but the same sort of human creature at bottom. Examples crowd to mind-Anne of Geierstein and Annette Veilchen, Alice Lee and Phebe Mayflower, Amy Robsart and Janet Foster, Mary Stuart and Catherine Seyton, Eveline Berenger and Rose Flammock, the faithful Flemish girl whose character is so praised by George Sand. Even with the Countess of Paris and her Saxon maid Bertha, the rule holds good.

Scott's taste was distinctly for the strong-minded woman, in the good sense of the word. His stories are full of examples of womanly courage, from Edith Plantagenetamong the arrows of the Kurdish cavalry in "Tales of the Crusaders," to Rebecca on the turret in "Ivanhoe." In his twenty-six novels, there are only three heroines who can fairly be called weak—Clara Mowbray in "St. Ronan's

Well," Amy Robsart, and the Bride of Lammermoor. Clara Mowbray and Lucy Ashton were more or less insane, while in the case of Amy Robsart, Scott is careful to tell us that she had naturally a good understanding, but it had been spoiled by an injudicious education.

Many of Scott's most charming heroines are patriotic, and take an interest in politics openly and innocently. He has also given us, in "Redgauntlet," a forerunner of the remonstrant, in the lady of Jacobite sympathies, the wife of a magistrate holding office under the Hanoverian Government, who meekly declares that political matters are altogether above her sphere, but quietly bulldozes her husband into reinstating the town clock-repairer, dismissed for his Jacobite opinions, by letting the magistrate know that he will never get his dinner on time until he does it.

Scott doubtless never heard of woman suffrage, yet the influence of his books is in favor of it, because his women, in general, are fit to vote. The worst enemies of equal rights are the novelists who devote themselves mainly to describing bad and silly specimens of womankind. As Charles Reade says, in the last chapter of "The Woman-Hater:"

"I have long felt and regretted that many able writers are doing much to perpetuate the petty vices of a sex which, after all, is at present but half educated, by devoting three thick volumes to such the empty women as Biography, though a lower art than Fiction, would not waste three pages on. They plead truth and fidelity to nature. 'We write the average woman, for the average woman to read,' say they. But they are not consistent; for the average woman is under five feet and rather ugly. Now these paltry women are all beautiful—'beautiful and tall,' as Homer hath it. Fiction has just as much right to select large female souls as Biography or Painting has; and to pick out a selfish, shallow, illiterate creature, with nothing but beauty, and bestow three enormous volumes on her, is to make a perverse selection, beauty being, after all, rarer in women than wit, sense and goodness.' A. S. B.

#### A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

Rev. W. J. Day, of Somerville, Mass, lately made an eloquent plea from his pulpit in behalf of more humane treatment of the animal creation, and especially of birds. One of Mr. Day's hearers was the foreman of the composing-room where the type of the Woman's Column is set up. He was so stirred by the appeal that he has had it printed at his own expense for general circulation. It is entitled "Birds' Nests: A Plea for Beast and Bird." Mr. Youngjohn adds these words at the close:

To all Lovers of Beasts and Birds, Greeting:

Having been a listener to the foregoing discourse, and being myself a lover of beast and bird, I at once felt it my duty to do something, if possible, to prevent the abuse and cruelty therein revealed, of which I was up to this time in total ignorance. But how was I to do it? Having no authority, I could not go to these places and demand that these things be stopped. Then the thought came to me, "I can have that sermon printed and send it broadcast for the enlightenment of thousands of other good people." In this way I should hope to accomplish much for their relief. I can hardly believe there is a woman so heartless as to desire anything for ornamentation that is secured in this

manner, if she knows it. The trouble is, she does not know it. The sweet little songsters ginned alive! It is almost too revolting to skinned alive! It is almost too revolting to be true. But the facts are before us, and if rewould have it stopped it is our duty to raise our voice in protest. We can do this sending this little leaflet all over the United States, and thus stir up an agitation on this subject that will make it very unpopular to continue these practices.

popular to continue these practices.

If every person who chances to read this little leaflet and feels like helping on the good cause would send for a dozen copies to put into the hands of others, what a vast amount of good might be accomplished! I will send them to any part of the United States, postage paid, for 15 cts. per dozen, or tiper hundred. I have started them with hundred. Do you love the beasts and linds enough to swell the number to one million copies, by each doing his mite? Let usee. Money in small amounts may be sent in stamps or currency. Address

ent in stamps or currency. Address
John Youngjohn,
Marshall Street, Somerville, Mass.

#### EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Toronto Globe of July 17 publishes aletter from Mr. P. J. O'Regan, a member of the New Zealand Parliament, concerning public affairs in that colony. In regard to woman suffrage Mr. O'Regan

Very few of the women here refrain from exercising their newly conferred rights. Even those formerly opposed to roman suffrage are now eager to record their votes. We have numerous women's political societies, nearly all Liberal; and we have already had two annual sittings of the Woman's National Council. sonally I am opposed to many things they advocate; but as a supporter of womanhood suffrage I am convinced that it has proved to be all that its friends expected here. No political meeting nowadays is a success without the usual quota of the gentler sex in attendance; and it is quite the thing for them to ask questions of candidates, make speeches, move resolutions, etc. Although the great majority of them are temperance advocates, it is clear they are not all prohibitionists.

Despite what was said by the sarcastic opponents of the "fair franchise," there is no record of domestic troubles in conse-

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE, OR SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS OF TWENTY YEARS. By Mary A. Livermore: Teacher, Author, Wife, Mother, Army Nurse, Soldiers' Friend, Lecturer, and Reformer. Superbly Illustrated. Hartford, Conn.: A.D. Worthington & Co. 1897.

This charming biography is more instructive than history, and more interesting than romance. Perhaps we should better say it is history and romance combined. For biography is history in detail, and truth is stranger than fiction. Here we have, written by herself, and from personal knowledge, a narrative of the early life and struggle for education of one of the most influential women of the nineteenth century-of one who has been preeminently the speaker to the men and women of her day. Here we have her own subsequent experiences, which give graphic pictures of her life and times. She recalls Boston society and habits seventy years 450, life on a great Virginia plantation before the war, the trials of a minister's wife, the labors and aspirations of a teacher, the cares and enjoyments of a lology at the University of Wisconsin.

wife and mother, the toils and privations of an army nurse, and the adventures of a woman speaker on the lecture plat-

One of the most touching passages in the volume is this tribute to her husband:

In all the labors that I have undertaken during the last fifty years, or in which I am still engaged, I have been superbly helped by my husband. His never failing good-will and hearty and efficient assistance have lightened my cares and transmuted unwelcome duties to pleasures. Whatever his occupations have been—and until 1885 he has had charge of a parish— he has found time to search the libraries for the facts I needed in the preparation of a lecture, the writing of a magazine article, or the writing of a book. He has personally accompanied me to lectures, debates, conferences, and symposiums, rejoicing more when I have achieved a success than any of my audience. If my western lecture trips have extended through two or thron months, at the one through two or three months, at the end of every third week my husband has made me a visit, when there have been a few days' rest and recreation, which have toned me up for a continuance of the winter's work. We have been house-keeping over fifty years, and in all the manifold cares and perplevities of the manifold cares and perplexities of the home-making and home-keeping, in the rearing of children, their training and education, their sickness, death, marriage, and settlement in homes of their own, I have been sure not only of sympathy and appreciation from my husband, but of active, wise, hearty coöperation. To no other person am I so deeply indebted as to him, who has been for more than fifty years my lover, friend, husband, housemate, and efficient helpmate.

Surely such a marriage as this (and it is the rule, not the exception, among suffragists) ought to set at rest any doubts as to the permanence and happiness of marriage when suffrage is an accomplished fact!

The book abounds with amusing anecdotés such as, "I am taken for a Trance-Medium," "In the Engineer's Cab," "My Ride on a Beer Wagon," "I am Billed as Live Stock," "An Awkward Mistake," "An Unexpected Interruption," "On the Verge of Destruction," etc. It is en livened by descriptive narratives of two European trips and of the Woman's Temperance Crusade, and closes with the lectures: "What shall we do with our Daughters?" "The Boy of To-Day," "Concerning Husbands and Wives," "The Battle of Life," "Does the Liquor Traffic Pay?" and "Has the Night of Death no Morning?"

We invite every honest opponent of woman suffrage to study this authentic record, and then say whether so full, so varied, so happy and so useful a life could have been lived if the old conservative routine had fettered Mrs. Livermore's activities? It is the noble record of a grand career. Everybody should read it.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The University of Wisconsin has created a new office, that of "Dean of Women," and has appointed as Dean, Miss Annie Crosby Emery, of Ellsworth, Me., A. B. Bryn Mawr College, 1892, holder of the European Feilowship of her class, and Ph. D., 1896. Miss Emery will also hold an assistant professorship in classical phi-

#### WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Miss Anna B. Aldridge, of Harriman, Tenn., and Miss Hattie M. Sias, of Henderson, N. Y., graduated this year from the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., with four young men of the class. They were ordained and set apart to the Universalist ministry on June 28. Miss Aldridge will settle at Natural Bridge, N. Y.

Rev. Abbie E. Danforth, of Le Roy, O., gave an address on "The Opportunities of Youth" at the eighth annual convention of the Universalist Young People's Christian Union, at Detroit, Mich. The Universalist says:

One passage in her address was cheered to the echo—that in which she scored the lax way in which the immoralities of men are treated in comparison to those of women. "Since we have known this world," she said, "there have been two standards, one for men and another for women. Young man, keep your standard for young women, it is none too high. Young woman, raise the standard as high for men, and keep it there."

Bethany, Mo., has two ministers' wives, Mrs. E. J. Adams and Mrs. R. K. Calloway, who preach during the absence of their husbands.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, assistant pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church of Chicago, has recently been holding temperance meetings and preaching in Mon-

A foreign missionary of more than denominational reputation, Miss Harriette G. Brittan, died recently on her way home from Japan to her niece in Brooklyn, at the age of about seventy-four years. She began her term of service in 1862, being sent by the Woman's Union Missionary Society as their first representative, immediately after that association was formed. Her work then lay among the women in Calcutta, where she was appointed superintendent of the "Zenana Mission," with a dozen missionaries under her directiona position she retained until 1877. Later Miss Brittan saw service in Africa, and her last years have been spent in Japan, where she kept a boarding-house for missionary workers. While in India Miss Brittan wrote "Kardoo, the Hindu Girl." which has been widely read; the proceeds were given by the author to build an American home for missionaries in India, and to the Union Missionary Society. Later, she published a second book, called "Shoohie, the Hindeo."

At the session of North India Woman's Methodist Episcopal Conference a recommendation was presented that each conference have at least one woman evangelist appointed. F. M. A.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, news her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

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## The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

A meeting of the Business Committee of the National American Woman Sufinge Association has been in session for grenl days at Miss Anthony's old home hadams, Mass.

it is a large, quaint, rambling, brown imhouse, more than a hundred years old. In front, stretches a wide, green https://discomment.com/spinkled with trees, but without the magnificent willow that was its chief enament in Miss Anthony's girlhood. Beyond, rise swelling hills dappled with roodland. The view from the back of the bouse is even more picture sque. Just catside the kitchen door the ground falls reeply away into a deep valley, through thich foams a rapid stream; and right kyond, dark and frowning, rises old feeplock.

Miss Anthony called the meeting of the Business Committee in connection with a minion of the Anthony family and its branches-the relatives of her father, the Anthonys and Laphams, and those of her mother, the Richardsons and Reeds. Kinsmen and kinswomen were coming and goingquietly all through the five days, and mustered in force at the end. pathered from Kansas, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. inthony sat and talked with them by the open wood fire in the great parlor. She took them over the house, pointing out with unfailing interest the weaving-room, the dining-room, the room where the children were born, the place where the cheese-room used to be, etc., etc.

At breakfast last Wednesday, various members of the large party gathered at the table, told how their ancestors had been expelled from their different churches for the exercise of private judgment. It was interesting to learn how many were rebels by blood.

Miss Anthony, chief of that tribe of warlike Quakers, told how her father had been disciplined for marrying a woman of another denomination. He was rebuked, and called upon to express penitence in meeting. His apology was peculiar. He said, in substance: "My friends, I am sorry that, in order to marry the woman whom I loved above all the world, I was obliged to transgress the rules of the society that I love above all other religious denominations." He was forgiven that time. Later he was disciplined again for wearing a camlet cloak with a cape. He

needed the cape to keep his arms warm while driving, but it was regarded as contrary to that plainness of apparel enjoined upon "Friends." Even this, however, did not lead to his expulsion. But by and by the young people of the village petitioned to be allowed to set up a dancing class in his house. It contained the only room in the place that was large enough, except the ball-room of the tavern. Rum was sold at the tavern, and Mr. Anthony, a great temperance man, was prevailed upon to admit the young people to his house by strong representations of the danger to their morals if they were forced to hold their dances in a "rum tavern." He would not allow his daughters to take part in the dancing, but the fact of his permitting a dancing class in his house was enough, and he was solemnly excommunicated. He afterwards drifted still further away from Quaker customs, developed a taste for music, and even bought a violin for his son and a piano for his daughter Mary.

Then several mild-looking girls, descendants of the house of Anthony, told how their fathers and grandfathers had been disciplined. One had been expelled from Quaker meeting for marrying his deceased wife's sister; one for moving with his family from Adams to Farmington, N. Y., which was regarded as a wild and rash undertaking, something like starting for the Klondyke gold fields to-day.

Then the members of the Business Committee began to tell the experiences of their ancestry. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, though a Methodist, is descended from a family of English Unitarians. Her grandmother, a widow with a large family, refused on principle to pay tithes for the Church of England. Every year she used to let part of her goods be seized and sold to pay the tax, while she sat on her doorstep knitting and denouncing the officers of the law.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton told how her mother was suspected of not being sufficiently orthodox, and the women of her church (the Orthodox Congregational) felt sure she was not giving her children adequate religious instruction, and urged the minister to go and look into the matter. He did not like the task very well, for he knew that his accused parishioner, like her father before her, nursed all the persons ill with infectious diseases that else was afraid of, and everybody abounded in works of charity. But he screwed himself up to his duty, and went to call. After talking for a while with Mrs. Taylor, he addressed himself to her small son, who was lying before the fire with a book, and asked him what he was reading. "Oh, it is about John the Baptist, and here is his picture," said the child, rising and coming eagerly to the minister's side. "He lived in the desert, and ate locusts and wild honey. And here is

another," and he went on turning the pages of the New Testament, and telling the stories of the worthies in the pictures with a fluency that amazed the minister. He left with the conviction that whatever children in his congregation lacked religious instruction, Mrs. Taylor's children did not.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery told how her mother had been cut off from the Methodist Church in West Virginia, for wearing a bow on her bonnet.

The present writer remembered that her own mother had been expelled from the church for her activity in anti-slavery work, and Miss Anthony's declaration that we were "rebels from away back" met no dissenting voice.

A delightful incident was the receipt of the following pleasant letter from New Jersey:

Will the daughter of Lucy Stone present the enclosed \$100 to the assembled Business Committee of the National Suffrage Association called by Miss Anthony at her old home in the old Bay State, with the kindest regards of the sender, and place it wherever most needed. Perhaps this is a jubilee year of woman suffrage.

CORNELIA COLLINS HUSSEY.
(Just entered in her 70th year.)
A meeting of the Berkshire County Historical Society will be held to-morrow.

ALICE STONE BACKWELL.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL went from the New York Chautauqua to Greenacre Inn, Maine, to lecture on "The Evolution of Organizations As a Fact in Social Life" before the School of Philosophy there.

MRS. J. D. PETERSON, of Alpena, Mich., is the only woman on the great Northwestern lakes who holds a master's license. She was educated at Oberlin College, and taught music previous to her marriage to Captain Peterson, who is the keeper of the Thunder Bay Island, Lake Huron, life-saving station. Captain and Mrs. Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. Case recently went down to a wrecked steamer at the bottom of the lake in a diving bell, a distance of 160 feet.

MISS AGNES SLACK, of London, will sail for America Aug. 5, with Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and will remain until after the great W. C. T. U. Convention at Toronto in October. Miss Slack is one of the leaders of the women's movement in England, being among those who head the Women's Liberal Federation, and she is also on the executive committee of the National Central Suffrage Society of London. She was one of the first women Poor Law Guardians, and has helped to have many other women elected to that position. Miss Slack is a bright, valuable woman, and those arranging the speakers for clubs and suffrage societies would do well to enlist her services. Her address will be 150 Free Street, Portland, Maine.

#### A MOTHER OF CLUBS.

BY ELEANOR W. F. BATES.

When thro' the pages of the past
A scrutinizing eye is cast,
The fashion of the day
Is, to seek out the origin
Of fashion, temperament or sin:
Whence came this? How did that begin?
So let wise men and scholars win
Results, if thus they may.

But ours shall be a gentler task; And when belated voices ask How women's clubs arose, We will look backward forty years, Open the gate of smiles and tears, And chronicle what there appears In memory, ere it close.

Once on a time, as stories say,
A group of women went their way
To an accustomed meeting;
One modest parlor held them all,
As if 'twere but a friendly call,
With handclasp and soft greeting.

In those days women sewed by hand;
Helping machines were scarcely planned;
From each capacious pocket,
Or from a dainty reticule,
Came forth, as custom was and rule,
The woman's old traditional tool,
The needle! let none mock it.

Of course they talked, as well as sewed, For eager minds had their abode In women then as now.

They read some transcendental rhymes; They talked about the angry times When Congress met; in consequence, They held a class in Current Events, We must not disavow.

No higher education theirs,
Not the grim pluck that does and dares
Voting for school committee;
They never saw the Subway's brink,
They knew not golf with varied link,
Food Fair, Home Congress, skating-rink,
Keith's Theatre or Cissy's wink;
And O! what would our grandmas think
Of wheeling thro' the city?

They talked of Kansas troubles then,
Of Theodore Parker, best of men!
Who shocked his congregation;
Of Fremont's race for President,
Or with hushed voice and mind intent,
Of Garrisonian rioters, bent
Upon assassination.

And there were topics stern and high That strung the nerves or dimmed the eye; The war-drum's beat, the fife's shrill cry,

Went echoing thro' the air.

It nearer, nearer, nearer came:
Too soon burst on our land a flame,
And wounded soldiers hither came,
And filled our streets with sick and lame,
And black gowns everywhere.

But these were later days of woe;
The circle knew them not, and so,
With unaffrighted minds,
When shades of night began to lower,
And thoughts of supper came with power,
They hailed the social evening hour.
Loud the old Chickering piano rang,
And all the sisters rose and sang,
"Blest be the tie that binds."

Think not that here the revel ended; At supper time the men attended, In satin stock and best coat splendid,

With formal smile and bow.
Our mothers knew the adage old
Which in our childhood we were told,
And this the wisdom it imparts;
"Go thro' men's stomachs to their hearts:"
We know them better now.

Sweet women of an elder day! Not all your charm has passed away; Still maids and matrons, wise and gay,
This latter day discovers;
And going up and down the earth,
Since the new woman had her birth,
There is not noticed any dearth
Of husbands or of lovers.

We all know many a gracious woman, Cultured, refined, and wholly human, Who strays afar in Learning's fields, And yet, with equal aptness, wields The chafing-dish or ladle; But who has known a single one Who to her club would gladly run And leave the baby's cradle?

Peace to the sewing-bee of yore! Its work is done, its day is o'er; But if its skill and energy Proved mother of the clubs to be— If in our hurried, complex lives Some sweet serenity survives,

Then blessed be its name!

No stream may rise above its source; All the new woman's ardent force, Her social wisdom, civic pride, Her brains and conscience fast allied, Tho' gifted with a wider scope, Are but the heritage and hope Our mothers loved to claim.

#### THE MILITARY ARGUMENT.

The objection to which Mrs. Helen Kendrick Johnson gives the most weight, and the one to which she perpetually returns, is that women must not vote because they do not fight—that government could have no stability if non-combatants were allowed to take part in its decisions. She says: "Democratic government is at an end when those who issue decrees are not identical with those who can enforce those decrees."

In the United States, the legal voters are not and never have been identical with the possible fighters. Suffrage has at different times been conditioned upon property, intelligence, moral character, in some cases even upon religious opinions and church membership; but never upon the ability to bear arms.

In Massachusetts to-day, thousands of able-bodied men are excluded from suffrage because they cannot read and write; and the tendency to require an educational qualification is spreading. Among the States that have lately adopted it, in addition to Massachusetts, are Maine, California, Wyoming and Delaware. Evidently these States do not believe that the legal voters and the possible fighters must be identical. Again, in all our States, thousands of possible fighters are excluded from the ballot because they are not naturalized; but nowhere is any man excluded because he cannot fight.

If no one were allowed to help choose the law-makers except those who can help to enforce the laws, women could not complain of being ruled out along with other non-combatants. But so long as the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame, and the blind among men are freely admitted to vote, some better reason must be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight.

It may be said that we have to legislate for classes, not for individual exceptions; and that men as a class can fight, while women as a class cannot. But there are large classes of men who are regarded as unable to fight, and are legally exempt

from military service, who are nevertheless allowed to vote. All men over forty-five years of age are exempt. So are all who are not physically robust. But it is not true that we do not legislate for exceptions. Men, as a class, are of sound mind; men, as a class, are unconvicted of crime; men, as a class, are able to read and write. But when a man is an exception, in anything that is regarded as essential to suffrage, he is treated as an exception, and is forbidden to vote.

Either the ability to fight is a necessary qualification for suffrage, or it is not. If it is, all the men who lack it ought to be excluded. If it is not, the lack of it is no reason for excluding women. There is no escape from this conclusion.

Colonel Higginson has unearthed some interesting figures, showing what proportion of the men examined for military service during our last war were found to be physically disqualified.

Among lawyers, 544 out of 1,000 are disqualified; among journalists, 740; among clergymen, 954. Grave divines are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight; though not one in twenty of their own number is fit for military duty, if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket; while of the lawyers who fill Congress, the majority could not be defenders of their country, but could only be defended. And it must be remembered that even these statistics very imperfectly represent the case. They do not apply to the whole male sex, but actually to the picked portion only, to the men presumed to be of military age.

Mrs. Johnson says that even men exempt from military service may be called upon to help in putting down a riot. Those who are physically capable may be called upon, but no others. Moreover, such calls are altogether exceptional. Not one voter in a thousand is ever asked to help put down a riot. In all ordinary cases, the enforcement of the civil law is done by the police, and women contribute to it in exactly the same way that the majority of men do, i. e., they help pay for it. No man is compelled to serve in the police, but out of those who volunteer a sufficient number are hired, and they are paid with tax-money levied equally upon the property of men and women.

Those who urge the physical force argument have to face the obvious fact that under our present system thousands of men who can fight are excluded from the ballot, box, and thousands who cannot fight are freely admitted to it. There is no certainty at any election that the majority of legal voters represents the majority of possible fighters. Yet government is as stable in the United States as elsewhere. The idea that anarchy must result from permitting non-combatants to vote is, in the words of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, "a scarecrow that has ot even a broomstick of truth in it."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

HON. GEORGE 3. HALE, an ardent and faithful friend of woman suffrage and an eminent member of the Boston bar, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 27th inst. at his cottage at Schooner Head, Mount Desert, aged 71 years.

#### WISE WORDS TO MOTHERS.

A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post expresses the opinion that it is little short of cruelty to bring up children so that they are looked upon as public nuisances. When they are debarred from comfortable and desirable places because they are destructive to people's peace and injurious to the material beauty of the dwelling, it tells a sad story of neglect and selfishness on the part of their mothers.

The following words of wisdom are worthy of prayerful consideration by mothers, individually and in "mothers' meetings:"

To enforce upon children regard for other people and their property, to punish by restraint or deprivation of certain pleasures, injuries to furniture, flowers, books, walls, anything which they ought not to handle--is merely to make a groundwork of decent regard for other people's rights. I saw two children, eight of the years old, tear up the larger part of a bit of shrubbery just coming into bloom, and throw the blossoms on the ground, while their mothers watched them from the veranda in complacent quiet. "They were having such a good time with those wild flowers." The mistress of the house absolutely turned pale when she saw the destruction; the shrubs were coming into bloom for the first time. The little girls were not even told to gither up the litter they had made, but left walks and lawn untidy, and rushed off to find something else to tear up and destroy.

To learn to respect the perfection of things is of infinite value to a child. If it is a flower, to shelter and try to keep it are, never wantonly to pluck and fling away a blossom; if it is a book, not to deface or mar it; if it is a wall, not to mark or deface it; if it is a smooth-rolled hwn, not to litter it with rubbish or deface it with wheel-marks. To learn to wait patiently; all their lives long they will give thanks for having been taught how to do this. How many a pleasant talk has been interrupted, how many an otherwise helpful visit has been lost by a teasing, pulling child, tormenting its mother either to listen to its demands or to go somewhere.

The whole of its life lies in what the child learns of these things, and it must either grow into selfish manhood or womanhood, or have the evil beaten out by the hard and bitter teachings of the world in which it was meant to be happy and useful, rather than to begin thus late to learn that we cannot live unto ourselves.

Better that the children never knew a word of any language but their own, that they were devoid of many society accomplishments, than that they should fail to learn faithful obedience, respect for the rights of others, and primary self-restraint, which is the foundation of all pleasant intercourse between human beings of every age.

There is no reason why children should not be a joy wherever they go; a refreshment, even an amusement to their worldtired elders, to whom their innocent pleasares, their spontaneous, unaffected merment, their original and ingenious thoughts, are like a new and diverting book; and surely to many forms of grief no tenderness is as soothing as the love and caress of a dear child.

If they are looked upon as pests and nuisances, if the nervous shrink from their shrill screams and continued fretfulness, the delicate from their rude ways, and the refined from their destructiveness, it is the fault of their mothers, not

of the children.

Put the culture of the heart and character of your children far above the improvement of their minds.

It is easier to yield than to show a child that he cannot be indulged; it is far easier to quiet a restless little spirit with a forbidden plaything than to insist on his amusing himself legitimately; but every day the mother or nurse who would grieve sincerely that any lack of care or forethought had entailed a bump or bruise, will permit him without regret to acquire habits which make him a trial wherever he goes, and which only the rod of life's hard discipline can remove.

The subtle form of selfishness which causes this lamentable result hides itself away under many coverings, but in the and the finished work is the form the away under many coverings, but in the end the finished work is the same; the distasteful, annoying, obnoxious child owes his condition to his mother, and she has been cruel to him.

#### PRESS POINTS.

Women constitute a large majority of the educators of America. At the National Teachers' Association which met last week in Milwaukee, women were as much in evidence as men; they read papers, delivered addresses and made impromptu speeches as well as the masculine delegates; both sexes shared equally in the labor which made the gathering such a "feast of reason and flow of soul" -they divided the work, but what about the honors? In the list of officers elected for the ensuing year not a woman's name appears. Why?-Union Signal.

No wonder so many fellows think that "coëducation is a failure." For instance, twenty-five of the pupils who reached the highest grades this year in the grammar schools of Chicago were boys, while 197 were girls.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The great personal achievement of the Queen (Victoria) is that during these sixty years she has saved the monarchical form of government in Great Britain from collapse, into which it was freely predicted early in the century it would eventually sink .- Springfield (Mass.) Re-

It is the woman who requires her husband to run the kitchen, the bakery, look after the children, besides attending to his regular duties, while she runs the social circle, the ballroom and the bicycle, who is most opposed to woman suffrage, on account of destroying the felicities of home life by mixing her up with men at the polls, instead of the ballroom with all of its h ghly civilizing and purifying influences .- Arizona Star.

#### NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

Miss Helen Leah Reed, who won a Harvard prize when Radcliffe was the "Annex," contributed a comprehensive article on "What Women are Doing in New England," to Harper's Bazar, of July 24. Regarding work along educational lines, Miss Reed says:

No group of women has done more to raise the standard of women's education than the two or three hundred composing the Women's Education Association of Boston. Its efforts opened the Harvard examinations for women, and it also led the way for the admission of women to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Marine Biological Laboratory at

Woods Holl, the instructive District Nurses' Nurses' Association, the Diet Kitchen, and the Boston Cooking-School, are among its offshoots. The ladies composing it are at present deeply interested in the manual training of deaf children, in providing European fellowships for women graduates of American colleges, and in improving the condition of the public schools. They also send travelling libraries to places unprovided with books. New England women take great interest in the free-library movement. Many of the librarians are women, and many libraries owe their existence to the efforts of women. A notable instance is the Woman's Library Association, of Rutland, Vermont, under the presidency of Mrs. Dorr. In 1886, sixty women started a library in this town, with little more foundation than faith and energy. Now they have a library of 10,000 volumes, with the remarkable annual circulation of 60,000 volumes.

New England women have been the projectors and chief workers in many of the leading philanthropic and educational enterprises afterwards carried on by men. The Rhode Island School of Demen. The Rhode Island School of Design, for example, was started by a committee of women; and sewing and cooking, whenever introduced into the public school, have had the entering wedge put in for them by the exertions of wom-en. The Townsend Industrial School of Newport owes its existence to the generosity of Miss Townsend and M ss Wormeley. Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw in ten years spent \$350,000 in free kindergartens, which were finally taken in charge by the public school committee of Boston; Mrs. Mary Hemenway also spent a fortune on various industrial enterprises. New England women give large sums to high schools, academies, and turn halls, as well as to libraries. Their gifts to colleges are of great magnitude. The women college of great magnitude. The women college graduates of New England are active in more than one direction. I have spoken of their practical sanitary work in Boston, and their interest in sanitary science. The Rhode Island branch of the A. C. A. is making a special study of the public school. Many graduates are interested in college-settlement work, and child study is receiving much attention

Miss Juanita Florence O'Hara has been elected secretary of the Citizens' Law and Order League of Massachusetts, succeeding L. Edwin Dudley, whose repute as a reformer is at least half as wide as the world. She has a thorough knowledge of the liquor law, and in many different cases acts as her own attorney.

A writer in the New York Book-Buyer notes many indications pointing to the fact that the hero in Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward's "Singular Life" was, in a way, an embodiment of Christ:

The hero is the son of Joseph and Mary, was born in Bethlehem, and is named Emanuel. His father was a carpenter. He was educated in Cæsarea. He was turned out of the regular church (or synagogue) and devoted himself to saving fishermen and sinners, including both drunkards and women of the street. One of his converts was Magdalena, called "Lena." The careful reader may be able "Lena." to extend this list of clearly intentional resemblances much farther.

### The Yelow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

Among other valuable matter in the Woman's Journal of this week will be found a report, to be continued, of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell's address on the "Responsibility of Women Physicians," given at a late medical meeting in London, and an original article on "Women as Traders," by Mrs. Candace Wheeler.

The Governor of South Dakota has appointed three women on an investigating committee to examine the State penal and charitable institutions. One of these ladies is Mrs Anna R. Simmons, president of the South Dakota Equal Suffrage Association. The Governor said he found he could not please the people better than by this appointment.

The National Temperance convention is to meet at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 17. All associations of ministers and churches, all general assemblies and synods, all general and annual conferences, classes, presbyteries, and religious bodies, national and state temperance organizations, all women's national and state temperance unions, grand divisions of Sons of Temperance, grand lodges of Good Templars, grand temples of Honor and Temperance, are invited to send delegates, each body, being entitled to seven.

Women and women's affairs were largely in evidence last week at the original New York Chautauqua Assembly. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin addressed the Woman's Club on the scope and aims of the General and State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. May Wright Sewall gave a brilliant lecture on "The Social and Domestic Effects of the Higher Education of Women." Mrs. Mary Mellington White spoke for the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. Rev. Anna H. Shaw delivered an able and witty address in the Amphitheatre on "The Relation of Woman's Ballot to the Home."

A California girl, Miss Rowena Reed, has a remarkable record as an athlete. She is nineteen years old, weighs 160 pounds, and is 5 feet 8 1-2 inches tall. She rides, swims, fences, rows, wheels, runs and jumps. She can handle the Indian clubs and dumb bells, play football and basket ball like a veteran, and is an expert on the trapeze. In the games at Vassar she broke the world's woman's record for the running broad jump, clearing thirteen feet, three inches; won the 120 yard hurdle race; and won the running high jump, clearing three feet, eight inches. She has just completed her sophomore year at Vassar.

This year, Miss Beulah Dix, of the graduating class at Radcliffe, is the first woman to receive the Sohier prize of \$250 for the best thesis presented by a successful candidate for honors in English or modern literature, open to all undergraduates. She is a graduate of the Chelsea High School, and has completed the regular four years' course at Radcliffe. Her thesis was: "The Published Collection of English and Scottish Ballads, 1765 to 1802." She is one of the most brilliant members of the Idler Club, and last winter a charming play entitled "Yule Tide," written by her, was acted by the members at one of the meetings.

WOMEN WELCOMED IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

The New York League for Political Education is three years old, and has 550 members. The programme of the work for 1897-98 has just been issued. The neighborhood work of the League is most interesting; it proves conclusively what women can do in civic life. If self-knowledge is the evidence of intelligence and wisdom on the part of the individual, it is infinitely more important that a civic community should know all that goes to help to form its character. The League, believing that ignorance is the fundamental cause of political corruption, and largely responsible for the indifference which is as fatal to political purity as corruption, inaugurated last winter what is called "neighborhood work." The Assembly District was taken as the political unit, and the members divided into committees under a chairman. This work is well organized in six Assembly Districts. It is to be continued and expanded; it means a record of the educational, religious, philanthropic, and recreative opportunities in every Assembly District in the Greater New York. A course of lectures will be given in November on "Citizenship." Primary and advanced classes in parliamentary law will open at the same time. The Outlook, which opposes woman suffrage, encourages women to join in this political League. With what Wendell Phillips calls "glorious inconsistency," it savs:

The ultimate outcome of this educational work will be, not only an increase of knowledge, but a development of civic pride and true patriotism that will lead every mother so to train her son that he may in manhood follow that political maxim which is the basis of all true manhood: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

#### LADY SOMERSET AND MISS WILLARD.

The following despatch is going the rounds of the newspapers:

Lady Henry Somerset has resigned the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association. She recently addressed a circular to the presidents of the branch associations, asking them not to approve or sign petitions to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, against the renewal of the contagious diseases acts for India. The branches, almost without exception, refused to be governed by Lady Henry's request, and she has consequently resigned the presidency of the association.

We doubt the correctness of the above despatch, or of its statement of Lady Henry Somerset's views.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Maine, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., cables Miss Willard from London, July 28, that the National Executive Committee of the British Women's Temperance Association (comprising a hundred representative women from all parts of Great Britain,) have, by their votes, requested Lady Henry Somerset to remain at the head of the Association; three-fourths of the committee taking this position. It is believed that Lady Henry Somerset will comply with this request.

Frances E. Willard, on the question of her girlhood.

repealing the Contagious Diseases Acts, said in 1894:

I feel sure we all agree with our great leader, Mrs. Josephine Butler, concerning this crucial test of woman's personal liberty. We will not lower the white flag of the purity cause by the width of a hair. No ingenuity, no evasion, no covert device "for the promotion of the public health" must beguile, and no amount of opposition affright us. So long as one woman on the face of the earth is condemned by a man's law to be kept from disease for the express purpose of ministering to his lust, so long the women who wear the white ribbon will combine to destroy that law and put the brand of Cain upon the forehead of that man.

We have reason to know that Miss Willard's views are unchanged.

#### INSURANCE AGAINST NON-EMPLOYMENT.

An association in Chicago has undertaken to insure men against non-employment. That it is a wholly new undertaking is indicated by the fact that there is no law under which such an enterprise can incorporate, and so it has had to start as a limited partnership. A workman who has not been out of employment for six months is eligible for membership. He pays an initiation fee of \$3, and afterward \$1 per month, if his salary is \$30 per month or less, and one per cent, on the excess if his salary is more than \$30 per month. In return, if he is out of work through no fault of his own, and not in consequence of a strike, he is entitled to a monthly payment equal to half the salary he was receiving when at work. The indemnity is due for four months only out of the twelve. In case of death within a specified time, a man's heirs areentitled to receive back all he has paid in as premiums, less indemnities paid him before death. It is a commercial enterprise from which the promoters expect to make something, while at the same time it is expected to be of use to the insured over and above what it costs them. If it works, nobody will be indebted to anybody, but all will have been benefitted, and that is an American scheme in the best sense of the term. Why not extend these insurances to women?

Mrs. H. J. Tennant, who has just resigned from her position as factory inspector in England, was the first woman tohold that office.

MRS. AMELIA KOHLER, who died recently at Mount Vernon, N. Y., suggested, it is said, Tom Moore's beautiful poem, "The Last Rose of Summer." She was, early in the century, a close friend of Moore's sister, who kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school with the poet one day, she, so the story runs, plucked a rose, remarking: "'Tis the last rose of summer; why not write about it, Mr. Moore?" Theincident suggested the thought afterwards so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by the poet "To Amelia." Mrs. Kohler was ninety-two years old when she died. Her father was an officer under Blucher, and she frequently spoke of having seen Napoleon in.

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#### The Moman's Column. Intilished Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### MRS. JOHNSON'S BOOK.

Helen Kendrick Johnson's book against equal rights is receiving so much unfavorthe criticism from papers opposed to mfrage, that it seems hardly worth while for the suffrage papers to dissect it further. Even the Boston Daily Journal, which is practically the organ of the element represented by the late "Man Suffrage Association," says of this book, "It can hardly be called a masterly refutation of the claims of woman suffragists." And Dr. Lyman Abbott's paper, The Outlook, feels obliged to say of Mrs. Johnson: "So strong an advocate of either side of the suestion could not always be judicial, and there are statements that are open to criticism, and interpretations that are open to mestion." The Chicago Times-Herald thinks Mrs. Johnson's military argument manswerable, but scores her severely for her unfairness in denying that the suffragists have been largely instrumental in securing improved legislation for women.

The most lively and scorching criticism of the book, however, appears in the Philadelphia American. This was read aloud at the end of a long session of the Business Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. # Adams, Mass., when all the members were tired. The laughter it evoked freshened everybody up wonderfully. It is republished this week in the Woman's ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. Journal.

#### CHICAGO WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In her address at the N. Y. Chautauqua Assembly, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin gave the following account of the work of three of the numerous women's clubs in

The Mutual Benefit Club was founded by six young girls, who had visited a neighborhood on the west side where the population is largely foreign. In two years they have built a club house which cost \$8,000; they have night schools in dessmaking, cooking, stenography, and so forth; they have literary and musical entertainments; and they have even a mother's class, to teach the mothers to peak English and tell them the history and give them the spirit of this country, They have eight hundred members, and the tax does not amount to more than two dollars a year.

The Alpha Club is composed of girls employed in higher walks of the professions and trades, stenographers, and chief clerks of large mercantile houses. They | State banks.

have a club in the Masonic Building, a fine lending library, rooms pleasantly and tastefully furnished. And for a place to spend their short vacations, they have built themselves a summer home at Grand Haven, Mich., and decorated it themselves at an expense of \$2,000. That is what association has done for these girls. They could not have done it alone. But put them all together, give them the courage of companionship, and see what a differ-

ent thing their lives become!

To show what the club does for the well-to-do woman, I shall again take a Chicago club, the Chicago Woman's Club, because I know that so well. That is a great department club, with seven hundred members and six different departments—the home, philanthropy, social economics, education, art and science, literature and philosophy. It was formed eighteen years ago, by twelve women who felt the weakness of knowledge not applied, of sentiment not put into action. And that is the reason that these great organizations of women are rising so, because early in their career that perception came to them. I have long had the honor of being a member of the reforms department of the Woman's Club, and the civic federations of Chicago largely out of our agitation for municipal reform. The civic federation is the ideal—men and women working together. not by themselves. We support a school for boys in the jail, and out of that has come the building of the John Worley Industrial School for boys confined in the jail; and the City Council has just made a great appropriation of \$57,000, to build a dormitory for boys, so that they will be classified and separated, and then they are taught the manual trades.

#### A SAD WARNING.

The defalcation and suicide of Miss Alice M. Barrett should be a warning to all women engaged in positions of trust and responsibility. First, never to speculate with money of other people, or with any money which one cannot afford to lose. Second, never to take any one's advice or assurances without personal investigation into the real value of stocks or other property before buying. Third, never to buy on a margin, which is simply gambling, with the chances all against the buyer.

We are constantly meeting with cases where women, relying on some injudicious or mercenary adviser, have invested the savings of a lifetime, with the result of having to face an old age of want and privation. No education is so necessary as a business education; and few women, even college graduates, have this. Since 99 out of 100 men who engage in business fail, how can women hope to succeed, unless familiar in all its details with the affair in which they invest?

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

It is stated that women control \$130,-000,000 of stock in the national banks in this country, and \$145,000,000 in the

#### SHORT-SIGHTED SUBTERFUGE.

"There is nothing between us and social revolution but a flea and a drainpipe!" That was the way Labouchère expressed the fact that there was no means of defeating woman suffrage except to spin out the debate on the "verminous persons" bill and the plumbers' registration bill so long as to prevent the suffrage bill from coming to a vote. The London correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says the Government resorted to these tactics because it did not want to pass the bill, and yet wished "to keep in with the woman suffragists, whose help is invaluable at election times." If so, the subterfuge was as short-sighted as it was mean; for every woman of sense has more respect for an honest opponent than for a double-faced person who is not willing to declare himself either way for fear of consequences. This disingenuous evasion of a vote has aroused a greater amount of indignation among women than has ever been called out by a defeat .- Woman's Journal.

MISS BLACKWELL, editor of the CoL-UMN, will spend the coming month with her friends at the Shayback Camp on Lake Memphremagog, enjoying a much needed vacation. Her address will be, Care Hon. S. J. Barrows, Georgeville, P. Q., Canada.

MISS JESSIE LIVERMORE, of Chicago, is a successful designer of art glass. In a competition of seven of the leading artists of the country, she has secured the work of designing the art windows for the elegant new residence being erected by Mr. and Mrs. Gougar, at La Fayette, Ind.

MRS. ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, of Ithaca, N. Y., has been giving a course of lectures on "nature study," at the N. Y. Chautaugua. Her husband, John Henry Comstock, is professor of entomology in Cornell University, and has just published a book, "Insect Life," profusely illustrated by his wife. Mrs. Comstock learned the art of wood engraving for this purpose, finding that more delicate work could be done by this means. She knows all about insects-their domestic economy, social instincts, homes, and habits.

MISS BERTHA STONEMAN, a student in the botanic department of Cornell University for several years, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy there in 1895, has been appointed professor of Botany in the Huguenot College at Cape Colony, South Africa. She sailed from New York, July 24. The Huguenot College was established for the education of daughters of the French and Dutch Huguenot and English residents of South Africa. Miss Stoneman was graduated from the High School at Jamestown, N. Y., and before reaching her thirtieth year attained the honors of bachelor, master, doctor, and professor.

#### REQUIEM.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Under the wide and starry sky. Dig the grave and let me lie. Glad did I live and gladly die, And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me: Here he lies where he longed to be; Home is the sailor, home from sea, And the hunter home from the hill.

#### MISS ANTHONY AT ADAMS.

On July 29, the annual meeting of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society was held in the Pavilion at Forest Park, Adams, Mass., and it was a woman suffrage convention from beginning to end. Dinner was served to the guests in the Pavilion-a huge building with two noble beech-trees growing through the piazza floor, and towering up, living pillars, on either side the door. Then chairs were moved to the front of the hall, and the speaking began. The president of the Historical Society was detained by a washout on the railroad; and Dr. John Bascom, of Williams College, by the fact that the electric-car tracks were under water.

Many of the expected guests arrived late for similar reasons; but several hundred people were interested listeners, and Miss Anthony more than made good the gaps in the programme.

Rev. A. B. Whipple, of Pittsfield, presided. He told how the father of Mary and Abigail Smith had been pleased with the young man whom Mary married, and had preached a sermon on the text, "Mary hath chosen the better part, which shall not be taken from her." But when Abigail married John Adams, who was "only a lawyer," the old gentleman preached from the text, "John came neither eating nor drinking, and ye say he hath a devil."

Rev. Dr. Zahner, of St. Mark's Church, made a short address of welcome.

Miss Anthony said, in part:

It is a great many years since I faced an audience in this good old town of Adams. The last time was in the Baptist church, when my old grandfather of eighty was coaxed to sit on the pulpit steps. He could not have been coaxed into the pul-pit of a "hireling minister." I am a Lapham as much as an Anthony. The Laphams were a prudent, sterling race. Some of them rebelled. My great-uncle Abram went to the Genesees, and was turned out of meeting for it. A great-granddaughter of his, named Sweet, is now taking down these proceedings in shorthand.

Another Lapham rebellion was when my grandfather Lapham decided to build a new house. Grandmother wanted it to be a house of two stories, with comfortable accommodations for the large family; but my grandfather thought it would be "out of plainness' (i. e., too pretentious for a Quaker), and he gave orders to make it a story-and a half house. But grandmother went privately to the carpenter, and said:
"I tell thee, thee must make it a twostory house;" and he did. On "raising
day," when grandfather saw the joists
laid, he said to the carpenter: "Seems to me you're making this house rather high between jints!"

Miss Anthony then introduced her staff of officers, one by one. Mrs. Chapman-Catt paid an eloquent tribute to Miss

the same as that of Galileo, and prophesying that, though this was the first pilgrimage to her birthplace, it would not be the last. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery described Miss Anthony's uncompromising Americanism when they were abroad together, and how she remarked once in Italy: "What a magnificent orphan asylum that palace would make! It would hold several hundred of these little ragamuffins."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton recalled the fact that her Grandmother Taylor came from Adams, and gave interesting reminiscences.

Mrs. Colby read a poem by John Thayer, of Rochester.

Col. Daniel Anthony, of Leavenworth (called in Kansas "fighting Dan," his sister said in introducing him), was the next speaker. He said he remembered as a child seeing his mother put a mop to rinse in the wooden trough, behind the house, through which the water flowed to the mill; and his father came in and said: "Why, mother, what are you doing? You have stopped all the looms!" It would not stop this magnificent factory to-day.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, being introduced as her mother's daughter, told how her mother had lectured all through Berkshire County in the very early days.

Mrs. Ida A. Harper was introduced as Miss Anthony's biographer, and responded gracefully.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, and Rev. Anna H. Shaw warmly eulogized Miss Anthony. The gentleman who opened the meeting had said that Samuel Adams was a good patriot, but that his wife had to support him. Miss Shaw said she wondered if that characteristic was not inherited from the original Adam. We know that his wife supported him; at least, she furnished him with food!

President Taylor, of the Historical Society, having at last arrived, made a felicitous little speech declaring himself in favor of suffrage, which was received with applause.

Miss Anthony presented the Historical Society with a copy of "The History of Woman Suffrage," and made the closing address. It was rich in reminiscences of her childhood. She said: "Women have always done their full share of the world's work, and have helped to support their husbands; but the proceeds of their hands have belonged to their husbands, not to themselves. This movement means that they shall be joint owners and co-partners." She closed with an exhortation to the women of Berkshire County to work for the ballot.

The meeting was generally felt to be a great success.

Next day there was a family reunion at the old home. About a hundred members of the Anthony family and its branches sat down to a bountiful lunch, with Miss Anthony at the head of the table; and there was pleasant after-dinner speaking. In the afternoon, it seemed as if all Adams turned out to shake Miss Anthony by the hand. The dooryard and environs fairly swarmed with carriages.

Miss Anthony was bent on taking her relatives and guests for a picnic up Grey-Anthony, noting that her birthday was lock; and on Saturday morning they set

forth in several large picnic wagons, Miss Anthony among them, as lively as a girl, despite her week of hard work; and the last that was seen of her by Mrs. Harper (to whom we owe the particulars of the last two days' proceedings), she was departing to climb the mountain.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### WOMEN'S WORK FOR EDUCATION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home, held in Boston early in June, was its last. The death of Miss Anna Ticknor some months ago removed the leading spirit of the organization. But it is to be perpetuated in the Anna Ticknor Library Association. Rooms have been secured in Trinity Court for the society's valuable books, microscopes, photographs, and other helps to study; and by paying a small membership fee, women, however remote from Boston, may still make use of these things and provide themselves with judicious study lists.

For sixteen years prizes have been awarded to the graduates of the Boston high and Latin schools for excellence in historical essays. They were first offered by Mrs. Hemenway. They are offered again this year. The competition is open to all graduates of the Boston high and Latin schools in 1896 and 1897. Subjects: 1. "The History of Slavery in the Northern States, and of Anti-Slavery Sentiment in the South Before the Civil War"; 2, "The Anti-Slavery Movement in American Literature." The prizes are \$40 for the best, and \$25 for the second best, on each of these subjects, not to exceed in length fifteen pages of the North American Review, and to be sent to the Committee on Old South Prizes, Old South Meeting House, before January 31, 1898.

The Tyler Street Vacation School has opened in the school-rooms furnished by the city of Boston, with accommodations for 220 pupils, and will continue six weeks.

This is the third year. A vacation school means clean, airy rooms, instead of the dusty, noisy street, with a wealth of fresh flowers pouring through them, to be studied, to be painted, and at last to be carried home. It means occupation for restless little fingers, and stories and songs and afternoon trips with one or more teachers to the country or seaside. The course for older children includes carpentry, sewing, nature-study, color-work, singing, and English.

More than 1,000 children, living southwest of the stockyards district, have applied for admission into the vacation school opened in the Seward school building under the auspices of the University of Chicago settlement. As but 300 can be accommodated, only a fraction of those who desired to take advantage of the summer school will receive its benefits. The prime mover in the vacation course is Miss Mary McDowell, head resident of the University of Chicago settlement. Material support is furnished by several wealthy women. Assistance comes also from the board of education in the free use of the school building and the manual training equipment.

#### COL GRANT AND NEW YORK POLICE.

in New York has just come to light a sarding evidence of the outrages to which disfranchised womanhood is systematically subjected by the police authorities of that city.

Ol Fred Grant, one of the four police commissioners of New York City, has resigned his position on the board, because he finds the methods taken by relicemen in the prosecution and convicfor of women suspected of immorality to be such as his sense of self-respect forhids him to sanction. It seems that in order to obtain evidence on which to conict such women, policemen in plain dothing have sought them out, have entered into improper relations with them, and then have testified to the fact-the women upon this evidence being convicted and sent to serve out their sentences, while the informers receive official approval. Of course this system affords 100ver for widespread, systematic bribery and blackmail. Women suspected of immorality are compelled to buy immunity from prosecution, as best they can, from volves in sheep's clothing who use their official position as policeman to prey on the unfortunate and degraded, and who bing to the bar of justice (?) any friendless woman who fails to satisfy their apacity or who incurs their ill-will. And these rascals unblushingly testify that they have sought out these women, have entered into criminal relations with them, and pose as "guardians of the public

The Boston Daily Herald, in a leading editorial, approves of the action of Col. Grant, and says:

The New York police commission seems fited not to be a harmonious board. Grant has just occasioned something like an explosion in that body, as the outcome of which he announces his intention to resign his membership there. The difficulty has arisen from certain methods pursued in the police force, under the direction of the commissioners, to break up disorderly houses and bring to conviction dissolute women. It is charged that these have been increasing, and that the police were in collusion with them and levying blackmail upon them in tolerating their eristence. Commissioner Moss, Theodore Roosevelt's successor as president of the commission, adopted a plan of procuring evidence against these people by organizing a detective force in the police to attend especially to their cases. The method pursued by these detectives was to tempt women to crime, and to engage in crime with them, thus procuring the evidence for their conviction, is revolting to the instincts of a gentleman to lend himself directly or indirectly to any such action, and Col. Grant must have the sympathy of right-thinking people in the stand he has taken. The corruption of the force, which is the reason given for such proceeding, may be bad in itself, but such methods taken to counteract its effects methods taken to counteract strikes us as much worse, alike on the fround of principle and as a public ex-

Rev. Dr. Da Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, last Sunday evening spoke on the moral issue that has been precipitated by the resignation of Commissioner Grant from the Police Board, and said that things had long been leading up to this issue, and that Colonel

Grant had performed a useful service by his action.

Moral questions have been dragged into the mire; moral distinctions are being lost sight of, sharp and cunning practices being put in the place of a pure and dignified administration. The moral question has been distinctly avoided by men who claim to be leaders. Some time ago, a crusade started out against the police, and leaders who avoided any enunciation of moral principle took for their motto: "Anything to Beat the Police." The motto of the same class of men now might read: "Anything to Degrade the Police." One result has been the forcing of the resignation of Colonel Grant, whose moral nature naturally revolts against methods suited only to men lost to a sense of shame.

All honor to him for this action! It forms a needed and healthful protest. It is the culmination of a feeling that has been slowly rising in the breasts of thousands of good men who have been shocked by methods more degrading and criminal than the crimes that some have claimed to oppose. It is high time that alleged "reformers" consulted the Penal Code, and read in the light of reason and morality what it has to say about "inciting to crime." The Code does not allow any one to plead motive or intention in connection with efforts at "reform" and the enforcement of law. To incite crime, whatever the motive, is simply criminal.

Unfortunately, there are good men and women who hold that the end justifies the means, and that we may multiply crime in order to catch and convict. Against all such proceedings is levelled the pure law of God. No man has any right to speak or act a lie, or incite to an immoral act, to get evidence. We may not do evil that good may come. I have sought to bring this evil to the attention of several societies that do much good and deserve much credit for the courage and persistency with which they have fought vice and crime. No one can rejoice more sincerely in the good they do; but there is a strong call for the denunciation of methods like those that have led to the resignation of Colonel Grant. All true friends of morality must be with him in this action, and honor him accordingly.

All honor to Col. Fred Grant! His manly protest entitles him to the hearty approval and regard of every honest man, and of every self-respecting woman. He has shown himself a worthy son of his illustrious father. Gen. U. S. Grant never permitted smutty stories or improper language to be used in his presence, and when visiting Pompeii in company with his wife and daughter, refused to enter alone certain buildings containing pictures which women are not allowed to see, remarking that what was unfit to be seen by his wife and daughter was unfit to be seen by any one.

One of the strongest reasons for giving women the ballot, is to put an end to the slavery of thousands of unhappy women who are to-day in a condition infinitely worse than chattel slavery. If women voted, Col. Fred Grant would be promptly sustained, and no police board would, for a moment, tolerate such methods.

Henry B. Blackwell.

#### CITY ELECTION IN BOISE, IDAHO.

The largest election in Idaho since women were enfranchised last November, was held in Boise, the capital, on July 13. The contest hinged on the question of

having or not having reasonable city improvements. Among other things, the city has never compelled property owners to lay down sidewalks. The "improvement" candidate for mayor was Mr. Alexander, a man of moderate means, good reputation, and a Jew. The opposing candidate was Mr. Sonna, a man of wealth, and thoroughly respected. As Mr. Sonna is interested in temperance and church affairs, it was predicted that the vote of the women would be for him. But the majority of the women recorded their belief in city improvements, and Mr. Alexander and a progressive council were elected by a much larger plurality than had been hoped for. Mrs. Carrie E. Myers was elected City Collector, and there was a tie for City Clerk between Miss McCrea and Mr. Blake.

Two years ago the total vote was 85.9 per cent. of the registration; this year it was 89.7. The women's vote was 87.7 per cent. of their registration. Two women were employed in each ward as distributing and enrolling clerks. The Idaho Daily Statesman said:

"The election was remarkable for its orderliness. There were no unpleasant incidents at any of the polls, and everything passed off pleasantly; the entrance of women into active participation in politics being a most pronounced success."

Ex-Congressman Edgar Wilson said, "The women have done nobly."

The Sentinel said editorially:

"The women of Boisé have fully demonstrated their fitness for the right of suffrage. They have manifested a deep interest in the issues of the campaign, and their ballots showed just as much knowledge of the correct way of voting as has ever been manifested by men."

#### A BRAVE IRISH GIRL.

Miss Maud Gonne, the famous champion of Irish Independence, will soon come to the United States on a lecture tour. Miss Gonne has lived for the past few years in France, where she has been as active in her campaign against the British Government as if she were in her native island. She was born in Dublin thirty years ago, of an aristocratic family; but at nineteen she found herself an orphan. Impressed with the wrongs that her country was suffering, she determined to throw herself into Ireland's cause, and her first step was to call on Parnell, Davitt, and O'Leary. They did not take her up, however, fearing that her sincerity was but the result of a girlish enthusiasm. This made no difference, for she began working among evicted tenants and preaching to them the cause of home rule. So ceaselessly did she labor in this field that her health gave way. A warrant was issued for her arrest, but she succeeded in escaping to France. Since then she has had great influence on public opinion; and her beauty and presence, and above all, her eloquence, have won to her all who have come in contact with her.

Miss Susan B. Anthony's recent article in *The Arena*, on equal suffrage, may be had at five cents a copy, or twenty-five cents a dozen, either at the Suffrage Headquarters, 107 World Building, New York City, or from Miss Anthony, 17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The women's tennis tournament for the championship of Canada has just been won for the second successive year by Miss Juliette Atkinson, the present woman tennis champion of the United States.

The Countess of Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women, and of the National Council of Canadian Women, is now in England, and is endeavoring to organize a National Council of Women for Great Britain and Ireland.

Miss Annie M. MacLean, a graduate of Acadia University, Nova Scotia, took the degree of Master of Philosophy at the University of Chicago in July. Miss MacLean is the first Canadian woman to take a higher degree from this university. Her thesis was on "Factory Legislation for Women in the United States."

At the tenth annual rally of the Band of Hope of Effingham County, Ill., which will be held on Sept. 4, a class of young people, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, will give original orations on the subject, "Why Women Ought to Vote." A year's scholarship in Austin College will be awarded for the best oration.

One hundred and fifty head-mistresses of the girls' secondary schools in England have signed a protest against the proposal for a women's university. That proposal has not received a good word from any woman connected with higher education. They all want to have the young women admitted to the regular degrees at Cambridge and Oxford.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant contradicts the report which has been widely circulated to the effect that she has taken to smoking. During her visit to Crete she was advised to smoke a cigarette for the purpose of appeasing the pangs of hunger; but although she adopted the advice, her hunger was in no way appeased, but instead, she suffered from blistered lips. This was the only time she ever smoked, and as the report has caused her great annoyance, she trusts that this contradiction will be accepted as final.

The Woman's Northwest Mining and Investment Association was incorporated at Spokane, Wash., Dec. 3, 1896. They now own a controlling interest in four mines, and in two the entire interest. The company has no salaried officers, and depend upon the increasing valuation of their interests for remuneration. Rich ledges of gold and copper have been struck recently, and the stockholders are rejoicing. One of the directors, Mrs. Anna A. Wood, has opened a branch office for the Association at 1067 Washington Street, Oakland, Cal.

The national league of Republican clubs met in convention in Detroit last month. Mr. L. J. Crawford, of Newport, Ky., was elected president. He "owed his election to the desire of the Southern Republican to strengthen the organization south of Mason and Dixon's line." Omaha was selected as the next meeting-place of the league. The platform adopted the following:

We again commend to the consideration of the Republican clubs of the United States, as a matter of education, the question of granting suffrage to women.

#### THE GEORGIA WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB.

The Woman's Press Club of Georgia recently held its eighth annual meeting at Warm Springs. Officers were reëlected as follows: Mrs. M. L. Myrick, president; Mrs. William King, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris, 2d vice-president; Miss Rosa Woodberry, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Pen, treasurer; directors, Mrs. L. M. Gordon, Miss Juna McKinley.

The president, Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, is editor and owner of the Times Recorder, of Americus. As president of the club during the past year, she has strengthened the association by insisting that members thereof should be in reality journalists, and not literary writers and contributors to the monthly magazines, no matter what their standing or literary ability.

Mrs. William King is the "Aunt Susie" of the Atlanta Constitution. Mrs. Harris, of Rome, is prominently associated with the press. Miss Woodberry, of the Atlanta Journal, is on the faculty of the Lucy Cobb Institute, and is one of the leading club women in the South.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, is one of the most brilliant women in the State, a charter member of the club.

Miss Belle Walsh, of the Augusta Chronicle staff, is a member of the club. Mrs. Beulah S. Moseley, who contributed a paper to the club meeting on "Purity in Journalism," is editor and proprietor of the Rome Georgian.

#### TELEPHONES FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

Among the greatest evils and burdens of farm life have ever been reckoned the solitude which it entails on the women of the household. Many a wife has faded away because of the lonesomeness of her toil, far from the associations of those in whom she has an interest. A new Western experiment has opened a way to avoid this and substitute for the isolation of the farm a close connection with neighbors that means better enjoyment for all.

Situated in Central Kansas are a number of farms and ranches owned by relatives and close friends. Growing weary of the long drives between residencesfor the distances on the prairies are magnificent-the farmers began experimenting with telephones, and have this spring put in working order a neighborhood system that is attracting wide attention. It starts from a little railroad station, and the wires are attached to the barbed wire of the ranch fences, no insulating process being used, it only being carefully arranged so that there shall be no broken wires. Where the wire crosses the road it is lifted on high poles until it will clear even the big loads of prairie hay, then comes down and is stapled to a fence-post and connected with the barbed wire again. The residences along the route have plain six-dollar instruments, which are the principal portion of the expense. The line is about six miles long and connects a half-dozen homes. The women can talk with one another as well as if they were in the same room, and on pleasant mornings, when all the instruments are in use, it is quite a social affair. The men who have large stock interests receive semi-daily market quotations from the depot, dictate their orders for buying and selling, and one of them manages, largely by wire, a cheese factory in a neighboring town. Contrary to all expectations, there is no leakage in the posts, and the conversation between the most widely separated points is carried on easily. The success of the line has encouraged the buildings of others, and it is probable that the barbed wire fences of the plains will soon be generally employed for telephone lines.

The recent experiments with rural delivery of mail in prairie communities have been very successful, and although there are such widely separated homes as are not known in the East, the carriers found it much appreciated, and were able to serve whole neighborhoods by a single visit. The families of the farmers are greatly delighted with the innovation.

-C. M. Harger in Woman's Journal.

#### LITERARY NOTICE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND A SUP-PRESSED CHAPTER OF HISTORY. Napoleon III. and the Kingdom of Roumania. By Stuart F. Weld. With an introduction by Edward Everett Hale, D. D. Boston: George H. Ellis. Paper. Price, 35 cents.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale has given his cordial endorsement to this very interesting and important contribution to European history hitherto strangely overlooked and ignored. The career of Louis Napoleon, beginning with the coup d'état, was popularly regarded as an overthrow of Republican institutions by a selfish adventurer, and aroused a prejudice against him which was partially concealed by the glamour of his extraordinary success, only to be revived in an intensified form when his empire so suddenly and ignominously collapsed. Without discussing the general question of his character and public action, this pamphlet proves conclusively that this extraordinary man used his power and prestige for the aid of struggling nationalities. In opposition to the so-called "holy alliance," and the selfish and oppressive policy falsely styled "the balance of power," Louis Napoleon went as far as he could to enable Southeastern Europe to escape from the nightmare of Turkish domination. But for this, it is doubtful whether we should have on the map of Europe a united Italy, and almost certain that the principalities would have failed to emancipate populations numbering seven and a half millions from the thraldom of centuries. No wonder that Roumania commemorated in all her churches the death of her benefactor! Switzerland, Luxemburg, Servia, Poland, and Hungary may well join our own country in recognition of French sympathy and aid in critical periods of their history. Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote in her poem, "Napoleon III. and Italy," the following lines:

The parise of nations ready to perish Fall on him.

Thanks are due to Mr. Weld for the patient industry and literary skill with which he has demonstrated the public service of his hero to the cause of human freedom. We commend the pamphlet to all students of history as a work of permanent value. It is for sale at all bookstores in Boston. Price, 35 cents.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### SCHOOLING FOR ALASKA.

Among the passengers on the steamer Humboldt, which sailed from San Francisco Aug. 10, for Alaska, was Mrs. L. C. Howland, a Boston woman, and a recent graduate of Harvard Annex. She is accompanied by her husband and fatherin-law. Mrs. Howland is aware that juvenile students are scarce in Dawson. so she will look for pupils among the miners. She carries the frame and all the material for a schoolhouse, ready to be put together, with books, slates, charts, and other supplies. Her husband will run a steamboat on the Yukon.

#### MISS ANTHONY'S CHILDHOOD.

Among the entertaining reminiscences that were told that week in the Berkshire hills, Miss Anthony recalled the fact that her mother and aunt boarded all the mill girls between them in the old times. She said: "When my mother's third baby was born, the eldest being then three years old, her share of boarders was eleven, and her only help was a thirteen-year-old girl, who assisted nights and mornings and went to school during the day." In view of the amount of hard work done by the women, there was something comic in the remark made by Miss Anthony's grandfather, looking discontentedly at her father's bery of daughters: "Why, Dan'l, thee's got gals enough around thee to impoverish a nation!" He regarded girls as a source of expense, and called every ribbon a "poverty blossom."

There was one mill girl, Sally Ann, who was particularly deft and intelligent. If any of the machinery got tangled up, and the overseer could not fix it, he would always go to her and say: "Sally Ann, you come and straighten this out, and I will attend to your work meanwhile." Little Susan was puzzled by the fact that Sally Ann did not get nearly so much pay as the overseer. She said to her father: "If Sally Ann knows the most, why don't you make Sally Ann the overseer?" In those days it never occurred to any one that it was possible to make a woman an over-

"This movement means that the position should be given to the most competent person, whether man or woman. That is all there is of it," said Miss Anthony, in her address before the Berkshire Historical Society.

she was born, about a mile from the old Anthony homestead, and pointed out the garret where she had played, and the brook behind the house where her mother used to wash the children, and the meadows through which, at six years old, she and her brother used to "cut across" on their way to school, and go into the marshes and get sweet flag and spice

Miss Anthony described her grandmother as "a little woman with snapping black eyes." When the girls were leaving home, the grandmother would come out with her apron full of specked apples for them. "We always ate the specked apples first. That is the difference between people who are thrifty and people who are not thrifty," said Miss Anthony. "Not a rotten apple was ever allowed in all those great bins. After grandmother had given us plenty of fruit, grandfather would come out with a cheese, and say to her: 'Lucy, I'll heave in this cheese; I guess it'll come in handy,' and so the young people would go off laden with good things."

One evening, sitting around the fire, Miss Anthony gave the assembled friends and relatives the history of her offers of marriage. A number of Quaker widowers and other eligible suitors had tried to persuade her into matrimony, but without success. It was not because she was a man-hater, as opponents of equal rights suppose. She confessed that she had several times experienced "the tender "But," she said, "it always passion." happened that the men I wanted were those I could not get, and those who wanted me I wouldn't have."

One brief remark touched all who heard As we were starting off on some expedition, the yard was full of carriages. and somebody said it looked like a funeral. Miss Anthony said, "When it is a funeral, remember that I want there should be no tears. Pass on, and go on with the work." May it be long before we have occasion to recall those words!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### WOMEN'S CIVIC WORK.

Writing of "The Civic Outlook" in the August Arena, Henry Randall Waite, Ph. D., says of women's work in civics:

The growth of organizations directed by women, wholly or chiefly devoted to reforms in civic conditions, has been paralleled by hardly any popular movement of recent years. The Women's Christian of recent years. Temperance Union, although hardly more than a juvenile among other great organizations, is second to few of them in its potentiality for good. Women's clubs its potentiality for good. Women's clubs are found everywhere, and, wherever found, for the most part represent a serious purpose to find and apply right remedies to existing civic and social evils. The Federation of Women's Clubs brings all these local movements into harmoni-She showed us over the house where ous effort for the upbuilding of unselfish

patriotism in the community, and the highest virtue in the home. The National Health Protective Association, second annual meeting was recently held in Philadelphia, has already made a record for itself, through its branches in many cities, which evidences not only a reason for its existence, but the capacity and success which women have brought to the solution of some of the most important problems of city life, such as protection from contagious diseases, the supply of pure water and pure milk, the prevention of food adulterations, improvements in tenement conditions, provisions affecting the health of working people, attention to the sick children of the very poor, and a score of equally important matters. In the same city was also held, shortly after the meeting of the Health Protective Association, the Triennial Convention of Working Women's Societies. This gathering of earnest women was notable for the keenness which its members brought to the discussion of questions affecting the interests of working women, and the sincerity of their desire to reach only just conclusions.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE contributed an article on "Cöoperative Housekeeping" to the June-July number of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

MISS GRACE E. DODGE, of New York, the founder of working girls' clubs, is spending the summer at Bar Harbor. Miss Dodge is very busy with plans for educational work.

MRS. F. C. KIMBALL, of the Commonwealth Bicyclists of Boston, and Mrs. Etta Hodders, of New York, were among the wheelmen who rode from Jersey City to Philadelphia, August 4. They had no difficulty in braving the weather and making the 100 mile run.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S recent gift of \$5,000 to Bishop Vincent will enable him to erect a building which he has long wanted at Chautauqua. The structure is to be called the Hall of Christ, and will be used as a gallery and repository for sacred art and literature. It will be the most attractive building on the grounds.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH, of Cambridge City, Ind., has been selected by the Minnesota State Board of Regents, to have charge of the work of establishing a young women's department at the Agri cultural School of that State. Mrs. Meredith has been owner and manager for many years of one of the most successful stock farms in the State.

MRS. WARREN NEAL, of Neal, Mich., was recently appointed Deputy Game Warden for Grand Traverse County, by State Warden Osborne. Mrs. Neal is a small woman, just past 40 years of age, and is described as being full of energy and pluck. She says she longed for this office, and accepted it because she wanted to see the fish and game in her county protected, and the men seemed utterly incapable of enforcing the laws.

#### REST.

#### BY HENRIETTA R. ELIOT.

"What shall you do this summer?" 'Nothing!" I stanchly said; "Neither books, nor study, nor lectures, Shall claim my tired head.

"I shall lie at length in the sunlight And count the pine-tree plumes, And fill my senses with silence, And the odor of clover blooms.

"I shall stand and stare, like the cattle, At the rim of the earth and sky, Or sit in the lengthening shadows, And see the sweet days die.

"I shall watch the leaping squirrels, And the patient, creeping ants, And learn the ways of wee wood-folk In their unmolested haunts.

"And perchance, in the hush that follows The struggle to be wise, Some Truth which was coy beforetime May take me by surprise!"

-New Unity.

#### BOSTON WORKING GIRLS.

Hundreds of girls in Boston earn a living by tending in stores, serving as book-keepers and cashiers. These girls work from 8.30 in the morning to 5.30 in the afternoon; the day in summer being half an hour shorter; and those who are employed during the entire year are allowed the usual two weeks' vacation. salaries of these girls range from \$5 to \$15 a week. A fair average for saleswomen is \$7 a week, and for bookkeepers \$12. Cashiers receive about the same pay as the salesgirls It is rarely that \$15 is reached, though it sometimes is in the case of expert bookkeepers, and it is also rarely that a store pays its girls less than \$5 a week. Many of these girls live in the family home, paying a nominal sum for their board; others take rooms and get their food at a restaurant, often preparing breakfasts in their own room. to save expense; and others take board regularly in some boarding houses whose rates are within their slender means, or if they are so fortunate as to find such a place, in a private family. A large number board at the Young Women's Christian Association, either in Berkeley or Warrenton Streets, and others at the Girls' Friendly Home, the boarding house connected with the Girls' Friendly Society of the Episcopal Church. The girls in the latter named place have nice homes at a small price, and as a certain amount of laundry is included in the price for board, and the houses are within easy walking distance from the parts of the city in which most of the large shops are situated, they have few outside expenses, and are able to dress neatly and well on what is left after living expenses are paid, and in some cases, where the girls are of a thrifty turn and have steady employment, they are able to lay up a little for the "rainy day" which every one seems to anticipate.

Some of these girls have learned the value of cooperation, and by combining forces they have made comfor able and pretty homes for themselves v here they are quite independent and live in a fascinating fashion. In most cases, one will have a mother, an aunt, or an elder all the conditions as they find them, and

sister so situated that she can keep house for them, and give her labor in return for the home and a small stipend. Little households like this are constantly growing up in the modest apartment houses in the city, and in the pretty cottages in the suburbs, and the girls constituting them are very happy and contented. One girl, in describing the way she lives now, and contrasting it with the dull, dreary life in a boarding house, said: "If I only had bread to eat, it would taste sweeter under my own roof than the most elaborate dinner in a boarding house." This girl voiced the opinion of all others who have tried both ways of living. Every woman likes a home, a place that she can call her own, that represents her individuality and her interests; that gives her opportunity for freedom, and lets her down from a constant sacrifice to the conventions. She likes a place, be it ever so small, that she can fit to suit herself, that she can make a reflection of her ingenuity, an exponent of her taste. She cannot get this in the boarding house, and she can only approximate it in lodg ings. But in a home all her taste finds expression, and in her freedom she is happy. It is an economy of money and nerves alike, and both these need to be saved, the nerves, perhaps, more than the other, since if the nerves fail the money will be sure to fail, too, for the worker cannot go on with the vital forces exhausted. And that is why the sensible working girls are becoming disciples of the gospel of cooperation.—Boston Tran-

#### WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The result of a civil service examination of young women last week at Albany, for "fitness" as candidates for the position of stenographer in the State Excise Department, suggests, as Commissioner Lyman has said, the advisability of bringing to bear upon the cases of women aspirants for the public service some more considerate method in the detail of procedure. It was plain to those who knew these candidates and observed the examination, that twenty out of twenty-eight failed to secure the necessary rating of 35 or over, not through lack of knowledge or preparation, but because of sheer nervousness, which incapacitated them for doing their best.

The physician in attendance testifies that in nearly all the applicants this nervous agitation was accompanied by an abnormally high pulse, ranging between 90 and 140, with only a few below 100; while in a recent examination of men for special agents the record was from 68 to 90. In addition, a number of the young women have themselves asserted that they were too much "rattled" by the situation to do justice to themselves.

The prevalence of this disconcerting nervousness, especially among women placed in unusual situations like competitive examinations, is well known. It will, of course, be held by many that this has nothing to do with the case; that when women enter the lists with men, demanding equal opportunities in the matter of appropriate employment, they must accept

not "plead the baby act" in case of failure. While admitting that this is not barren of force, it is still the language of the professional politician rather than of the man. It is with the State as with society, on which the State is based. When it ceases to concede anything on the ground of sex, it begins a course of brutalization which is neither desirable nor safe. We are not prepared to say what the remedy should be, but we believe, with the State Commissioner, that some means can and should be devised that will enable the women seeking the public service to do their best-as the men do under existing

conditions. Give the girls a fair chance. Pit their brains against those of the men, and make no concession. But let us make some allowance for the nerves, since we cannot legislate the pulse down to the normal.-N. Y. Mail and Express.

#### CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

Mrs. Phebe Apperson Hearst has been appointed by Governor Budd a regent of the State University, vice Colonel C. F. Crocker, deceased. This is the first time a lady has ever been appointed on the board. Her appointment was asked for by the women graduates of the University. Their petition set forth that in the various courses at the State University there are at present nearly 500 women, 400 of these being undergraduates. Also that "all women's colleges have women on their governing boards, and Cornell and Boston Universities, among coëducational institutions, have found such representation necessary." Mrs. Hearst, widow of the late Senator George Hearst, has long evinced a strong interest in education, and the University of California is indebted to her generosity in many ways. In 1891 she made provisions for eight \$300 scholarships for worthy young women, binding herself to pay that sum during her lifetime, and providing for a perpetual fund after death. The qualifications for the scholarships are noble character and high aims, it being understood that without the assistance thus given, the University course would in each case be impossible. These scholarships have been of inestimable help to worthy young girls struggling for higher education. Such benevolence has aided the cause of coeducation materially, both in a practical and moral sense. In 1896 Mrs. Hearst offered to pay a university agent to secure plans for university buildings by interna-The best artists, tional competition. architects, and landscape gardeners in the world are now engaged in work preliminary to the great competition. To obtain these plans will cost in the aggregate \$20,000. Furthermore, Mrs. Hearst offered \$250,000 for the erection of a mining building, as one of the twenty-eight buildings in this suggested general plan of the ideal university, in honor of the deceased Senator Hearst. In the present year this lady has made donations of additional buildings to be provided for in the plans. A fund of about \$4,000,000 has already been pledged by citizens of California, and the rest of the money will be raised by annual State appropriations.

#### RLECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

Grandma came home from the last meetg for the season of her club, full of a gridea.

The lecturer of the afternoon had deind that electricity now takes the place
ited that electricity now takes the place
iteam, water, gas and compressed air,
in while it acts as a motive power, as do
it these, it also supplies light at the same
ine, without any waste of material or
other expense. It can do many things
bout the house for which neither water,
is nor steam could be used as easily or
acheaply. It takes only a small electric
rotor to run a sewing-machine, and
frandma declared she had serious
toughts of buying one for the piles of
ring needed each spring and fall for
ingreat brood of grandchildren.

But what seemed to please her most vere the curling tongs in an electric later. A wire runs from this heater, which is made of a coil of silver wire, and can be attached to the electric lamp whet with no trouble at all. The electricity heats the coil, into which are dipped the tongs, and in a very short the are heated. There is no smoke or mell, but the arrangement is as neat and thinty as possible.

Of course the electric fans were mentimed. They are now becoming a necsary adjunct of my lady's chamber, and one kind-hearted and thoughtful woman of Grandma's acquaintance has faced one in her kitchen, that the cook tay have the benefit of it during the tarm weather.

A little electric stove for making a troof tea, a Welsh rarebit, lobster à la Sendurg, or any of those dainty dishes wene delight to concoct and men to terour, Grandma said, was ever so much letter than a chafing dish, for there was more of that disagreeable, dangerous leads to bother with, and no fear of a more conflagration, as sometimes occurs fone happens to spill the volatile liquid. The electric stove is neatly heated by mans of a neat little wire, and a child the use it.

Electric foot-warmers are not necessary tring hot weather, but everybody is blot to be ill and need hot applications. In place of the rubber hot-water bottle, which sometimes springs a leak at the lectric pad that can be heated by a treattached to the electric lamp socket which is found in almost every one's room low-a-days. People have been known to leat flannels for hot applications by wraping them about the electric lamp, but his pad is a great deal better and more travenient, and its cost is not large.

But when Grandma began to talk about that electricity had done for the kitchen the waxed eloquent, and hoped the day would come when every woman could the electrical cooking utensils.

"Think of ironing in summer," she sid, "without a bit of heat in the room and no changing of flatirons, for the wire benealed in the iron keeps it hot all the time. Why, it would be no work at all to do a big ironing easily and comfortably. Then the frying and stew pans, the tealettle that boils without a bit of fire. I declare," she said, "it seems as if the allennium for women had arrived, and

part at least of the vexed servant girl question had been solved, for no one need grumble at occasionally cooking by wire, without heat, dust or smoke."

Grandma stopped, for she was out of breath, and then the subject was taken up by one of the male members of the family.

"I suppose this electricity is new to you women folks," he said, "and really I didn't know it could be used for so many little things about the house. You didn't mention the electric bells, Grandma; I suppose they are too common to be noticed. just think how much we use electricity and don't even think of it. In the first place, I ride down town in an electric car, go up to my office in an elevator run by electricity, press an electric button to call a boy, and cool my room with an electric fan, said room being lighted by an incandescent lamp, while, of course, I use the telephone 40 times a day. But, after all, these common uses of captured lightning are but a small part of what is now done with it in the mechanical world, for whose benefit many million dollars' worth of electrical machinery are made yearly. Some of the largest factories in the country are now supplied with electric motors move their vast machinery—this not only for large appliances like great hydraulic presses, but for delicate drills and polishing wheels. It seems adapted to all such purposes. It also drives looms, spindles, and carding machines. In fact, the current, by means of a little wire, can be put almost anywhere, and takes up almost no room. In the way of lighting, the decorative effects produced by electricity are beautiful. Especially is this seen in outof-doors decorations, when many colored lamps gleam among the foliage. On the stage, marvellous scenes are produced by a multiplicity of electric lights, that were never imagined in days gone by. Why, even the costumes of dancers are enhanced by tiny electric sparks that are more brilliant than diamonds.

#### TESTIMONY FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Mrs. Seddon, wife of the premier of New Zealand, was among the honored visitors to Queen Victoria's Jubilee. While they were in London she gave her opinion of the success of woman suffrage in that colony. Mrs. Seddon had been herself opposed to woman suffrage, and it was not until after it had been approved by experience that she changed her mind. The votes of women have for two elections aided in keeping in power the Liberal party, which gave them the ballot. Mrs. Seddon says that there has been no disturbance or unpleasantness of any sort at the polls, no discord of family, and no attempt on the part of priests or ministers to manipulate the women's vote. Those formerly opposed to woman suffrage are now eager to record their votes, and women attend political meetings as well as men. They ask questions of candidates, make speeches, move resolutions, etc., and the majority of them are temperance advocates.

#### NEW JERSEY NOTES.

The women of Washingtonville, N. J., voted at the school meeting, recently, with surprising results. Washingtonville is a part of the school district of North Plainfield. There were two factions, one desiring a larger schoolhouse, and the other preferring to retain the present

inadequate accommodations. Constable George Stewart was the leader of the latter party. At the meeting he expected to have a majority with him. The opposition surprised him by bringing their wives. The law provides that women may vote on school appropriations, and a site for a new school was voted, worth \$1,000, and it was decided to build a structure costing \$2,000. Stewart and his friends were unable to bring in voters enough to defeat this action. Another meeting will be held, at which the vote may be reconsidered. It is reported that every woman in the district will be on hand to vote.

#### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

All over the State, so far as reports have been received, women have voted in large numbers at the school elections. On July 26, there was a special election at College Point, Long Island, to decide upon a site for a new school building. For the first time in the history of the place the women cast their ballots, and by their numerous votes carried several desirable improvements.

At the regular school elections, which took place last week, an unprecedented number of women appeared and took part in the proceedings at the meetings, and the next day exercised that right of suffrage for which it has been asserted that they did not care. At Glenham, Dutchess County, there was much excitement over a proposition to cut down the salary of the principal of the school. The leading ladies of the place opposed this measure and took an active part in the effort to elect a trustee who would represent their views, many of them soliciting votes, so that on the day of the election, the whole village was animated with the groups of women and men making their way to the polls.

At Babylon the women voted in good numbers, and elected a desirable woman as a trustee. Throughout the Long Island counties a large vote was cast by women.

As a rule the women seem to have largely controlled the elections; but whether they have anywhere carried the day or not, they have shown that women do value the privilege of school suffrage. L. D. Blake in Woman's Journal.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS: FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. L. K. Burke is the one woman member of the committee of one hundred appointed by Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, to draft a new municipal charter, and to nominate a board of freeholders.

Miss Sarah J. Eddy is at Bristol Ferry, R. I., where she has built a charming summer home. She has given her place the Indian name of Winnetka, signifying "Pleasant Land."

'The Women's Amateur Golf Championship of the United States will be played on the grounds of the Essex County Club. Manchester-by-the Sea, Mass., on Tuesday, August 24, and the three following days, under the rules of the United States Golf Association.

A beautiful reproduction of the statue of Athena, which was recently remade from scattered parts, and is now recognized as a copy of Phidias's statue on the Acropolis at Athens, is a striking feature of the cover design of The Outlook's educational number for August. The curious story of the reconstruction of the statue is told in a brief article.

Mrs. Emma Moore Scott has prepared and published a Hindustani Tune Book, designed to give a plain accompaniment to the various airs sung in the missions of North India. This is the first attempt to harmonize these tunes. Owing to the peculiarities of native Indian music, the book represents an enormous work through years, and will be monumental.

The club women of Denver, Col., have organized a Local Biennial Board to prepare for the biennial convention of the General Federation, which will meet in their city next summer. Mrs. James B. Grant, president of the Board, is the granddaughter of one governor and the wife of another, and is one of the most prominent women in the social and club life of Denver. She is described as graceful, yet commanding, with a sweet and gracious personality and a kindliness of disposition which endears her to all. Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, chairman of the Press Committee, writes concerning the work and personality of the Biennial Board and the activity of club women. She says:

The Denver clubs all do something. None devote their energies wholly to literary or social pleasures. They have a great many papers, but there is no danger of their being "papered to death," because they balance the essays with practical work. The amount of work—charitable, philanthropic, reformatory, political, public, or semi-public—which Denver women get through with in the course of a year is something remarkable. And wherever you find a woman in a position of honor, trust, or influence, you may be pretty sure that she is a well-known club woman.

In Denver there are women upon the school board; on the State boards of charities and corrections and pardons; on the boards of management of the State Agricultural College, the State Home for Dependent Children, the State Normal School, the State Industrial School for Girls; filling the offices of State and county superintendents of public instruction; on the medical staff of the county hospital; and in scores of other positions of public importance. Without exception these women are loyal club members. The presence of women taking so active a part in public life imparts a vitality and an interest to the clubs.

## TEN THOUSAND WOMEN SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.

For years it has been well known that most of the Chinese women in California are slaves, brought to this country by their owners and devoted to purposes of prostitution. These poor creatures are bought and sold like cattle, and are absolutely deprived of personal liberty.

A "Chinese Society of English Education," composed of Americans and Christianized Chinamen, has recently been making efforts to stop the further importation of these unfortunates, who are brought in by their owners nominally as their wives and daughters, but who are really imported as merchandise. A test case has recently been made on the exclusion of Kan Kam Oi, a girl detained on board the steamship *China* pending an investigation. It is claimed that she was born in San Francisco, and therefore entitled to return.

The efforts of the attorney for those who desire to have the girl landed were entirely devoted to denouncing the Chinese Society of English Education, which has interested itself in the matter and which has obtained the proof regarding the girl's Chinese birth and parentage. As the collector is not empowered to administer an oath, all the testimony was simply statements from the witnesses, and wide latitude was permitted in the matter of asking leading questions, of which the attorney was not slow to take advantage. He made strong statements regarding the character of the men who composed the membership of he society, and claimed that they were well known as blackmailers, who had no other object for forming the society than to wring money out of slave-dealers and houses of evil repute.

Collector Jackson demanded proof of these assertions, and said that they must confine themselves to this point and to the identification of the house where the child was said to have been born.

Meanwhile the Chinese population, inspired by leading merchants interested in the infernal traffic, has become violently aroused. A powerful secret society, the "Highbinders" of Chinatown, has issued a proclamation warning twelve of the Chinese members of the Society for English Education that "Your dying day is surely at hand." This means that these twelve men are to be assassinated for their participation in the effort to break up the system of compulsory female prostitution.

The San Francisco Call has published highly sensational stories of the rescue of several of the Chinese girls held in slavery, and of the torture of their companions with hot irons to compel them to reveal how the fugitives escaped. The editor says:

In the proclamation of warning the Highbinders state plainly that their object is to revenge themselves upon those Chinese who have assisted in the work of maintaining American law and protecting Chinese girls from a life of degradation and misery. They say that the effort to prevent the landing of Chinese women imported for immoral purposes causes the Highbinders to lose the "blood money" they would have obtained from the

brothel keepers. Therefore they propose to kill those Chinamen who have interfered with the profits of their trade. This is their proclamation It has been made boldly. Is American law powerless in the face of it?

The leaders in the Chinese Mission work in San Francisco are vigorously circulating a petition to be sent to President McKinley, asking him to request Congress to appoint a commission to investigate the horrors of human slavery that are perpetrated by those who hold Chinese girls in bondage. This petition, after reciting the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declares that there is now in this city and California a condition of slavery under which "more than one thousand women are held in bondage, bought and sold as chattels, and kept in involuntary servitude. These slaves are scourged, beaten, tortured, and even killed by their owners in defiance of the laws. The number of these slaves is annually recruited by importations from China in violation of the exclusion act." If the President acts on this petition, Congress will surely appoint a commission to ascertain what Federal officials are responsible for this illicit traffic, which means such large profit to the Chinese slave dealers. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that eight hundred women and girls are held as slaves. Throughout the State there are at least two hundred more women whom only death can release from bond-

We hope that the agitation, thus hopefully begun, will not be allowed to die out until every Chinese woman is protected in her personal liberty. But it is extremely difficult to deal with men who have no respect whatever for women or for truth, and who are living in this country without homes or families. And it is equally difficult to protect women who have never been taught to protect themselves, and who are absolutely at the mercy of the worst elements of society, both Chinese and American.—H. B. B. in Woman's Journal.

#### IN NEW YORK.

The women who have been appointed by the Board of Education in New York City as chairmen of the Board of Inspectors are: Mrs. Matilda Martin, Third District; Mrs. Henrietta Neylan, First District; Mrs. Phyllis Leveridge, Fifth District; Mrs. Minnie D. Louis, Nineteenth District; Mrs. Clara M. Williams, Twentyfourth District; Mrs. T. J. Rush, Thirtythird District. Of the 174 inspectors, 44 are women.

In twenty of the New York City Assembly Districts the League of Political Equality has organized societies for the instruction of women in politics. The political and economic questions of the day are discussed by the wisest speakers obtainable, and books are read and studied with avidity. Particular attention is given to political machinery, beginning with primary meetings and going on through nominating conventions, registration, and voting.

the landing of Chinese women ted for immoral purposes causes ighbinders to lose the "blood money" would have obtained from the would have obtained from the second year, June 1st, 1897. Rooms \$3.00 to \$10.00 per week. Table board \$1.00 per day. Miss Smith 29 Temple Place, Room 15, from 12 to 3.

# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

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No. 34

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#### IN A NORMAN CHURCH.

BY VICTOR PLARR.

Round you great pillar, circlewise,
The singers stand up two and two—
Small lint-haired girls, from whose young
eyes

The gray sea looks at you.

Now heavenward the pure music wins, With cadence soft and silvery beat; In flutes and subtile violins Are harmonies less sweet.

Through deepening dusk one just can see
The little white-capped beads that move
Intime to lines turned rhythmicly
And starred with names of love.

Bredin no gentle, silken ease, Trained to expect no splendid fate, They are but peasant children, these, Of very mean estate.

Nay, is that true? To-night, perhaps, Unworldlier eyes had well discerned Among those little gleaming caps An aureole that burned.

For once 't was thought the gates of pearl
Best opened to the poor that trod
The path of the meek peasant girl
That bore the Son of God.

#### GEORGIA GROWS.

The women of Georgia, who are conducting a crusade for the admission of girls to the State University at Athens, now open to young men only, won a point on Aug. 12, when the State Agricultural Society, in session at Tybee, adopted a resolution expressing its formal appproval of coëducation at the University. This action was the outcome of an address delivered the day before, by Mrs. W. H. Felton, on the subject of "Women in the University."

#### WELCOME TO MISS SLACK.

A pleasant reception was given last Monday afternoon to Miss Agnes Slack, of London, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me., at the State headquarters of the W. C. T. U., at 171 Tremont Street, Boston. Mrs. Stevens is the vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., and has instreturned from the convention in London. Miss Agnes Slack accompanied her to Boston. The attendants were presented to the guests of honor by Mrs. Grace N. Smith, of Somerville, and Mrs. Adeline Ferguson, of Dorchester. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Ruth B. Baker received

with the guests. Mrs. Stevens and Miss Slack went from here to Portland, Me., where a conference of the World's and National officers was held on Wednesday, to arrange for the coming conventions at Toronto and Buffalo.

#### A PIONEER PHYSICIAN.

The Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons is to throw open its doors for the admission of women. This has been decided upon by the trustees of the University of Illinois, after a bitter fight against the innovation on the part of the authorities of the medical school. It appears that this gain to women is the result of the determined effort of Miss Hannah L. Hukill to obtain admission. Miss Hukill has paid her own way through two years of medical study by doing work as a stenographer. She was graduated from the Western Normal College at her home in Bushnell, Ill., and then went to Chicago with the determination of realizing her ambition to become a physician. For two years she has attended the Harvey Medical School, and at the same time earned her way. She declined the position of assistant in embryology at the Woman's Medical College of Northwestern University in order to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, thinking that she could get a wider training in competition with men. She will be a member of the junior class.

#### KANSAS WOMEN JURORS.

The eligibility of women as jurors is a pending question in Kansas. In the drawing of the regular and additional jury panels for the September term of the District Court, the names of three prominent women of Fort Scott were among the list of jurors. The women whose names were drawn are Mrs. A. Kaufman, wife of Sigmund Kaufman, grocer; Mrs. A. M. Douglass, wife of Charles Douglass, a mine operator; and Mrs. M. F. Ross, wife of C. Ross, a real estate broker. The women own property and pay taxes, and the names were drawn in the same manner as men's names are. The State law provides that all taxpayers who are electors are eligible for jury service, and women are electors in municipal elections. Several prominent attorneys are of the opinion that they will have to serve unless excused by the Court. On the other hand, Assistant Attorney General Snelling says that the women are not eligible; that they are not electors in the broad sense of the term; and that verdicts rendered by them would not be sustained by the courts. The women have signified their intention to serve, and there is much discussion of the matter. The general opinion in Fort Scottis that they would make good jurMRS. S. G. MILLIKEN, of Augusta, Me., who has been elected as a director at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bangor, Orono & Old Town Railroad Company, is the first woman elected to such a place in that State.

MRS. A. IMMOGENE PAUL, of Chicago, who was for three years the sanitary inspector of the civic federation, recently took an examination, and out of the 221 eligibles for the position of ward and street inspectors, she got the best marking, standing 98.06, nearly perfect.

MRS. RHODA A. GLOVER, of Baldwins, the second vice-president of the Queen's County Political Equality League, was elected a trustee at the recent school election in New York. At Hicksville, Mrs. Julius Augustin was made a member of the Investigating Committee at Southampton.

MADAME SARAH GRAND has published no book of importance since "The Heavenly Twins." She has spent her time in work upon a new novel which will be her most important literary undertaking. Her new novel traces the development of a woman of genius from her girlhood to her marriage. It is described as a most subtle and extraordinary study of a woman's psychological evolution.

Miss Abbie A. Bradley, of Hingham, Mass., has presented \$20,000 to the president and fellows of Harvard College, in memory of her father, the late William L. Bradley, who was much interested in trees and tree planting. The income of this fund is to be expended by the director of the Arnold Arboretum in scientific investigation at that institution.

MRS. EMMA COLMAN HAMILTON is the owner of a large coal and wood yard in Dunkirk, N.Y. She also sells drain pipe, fire brick, tiles, cement, etc., has a trusty man in her office, but oversees her books, and the business generally, herself. She was president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union for three years, when she resigned on account of business and family cares.

MRS. ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER is diligently engaged upon the final chapters of a new volume of her nineteenth century histories. Mrs. Latimer has rendered a distinctive service to the public during the past six years in so entertainingly leading her readers through French, Russian, Turkish, English, European, African and Italian historical happenings in the nineteenth century; and the present volume, "Spain in the Nineteenth Century," will in all probability be the last of the series. Besides giving an account of the immediate history of Spain during the past one hundred years, the book will contain separate chapters on Cuba and the Spanish colonies in South America. It is to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago.

#### THE HEAVIEST CROSS OF ALL.

I go where the shadows deepen and the end seems far off yet-

God keep thee safe from the sharing of this woful late regret!

For of this be sure, my dearest, whatever thy life befall,

The crosses we make for ourselves, alas! are the heaviest ones of all.

#### LUCY STONE'S EARLY HOME.

"The Queen of the Quaboag" is an affectionate title conferred on the village of Warren, Mass., by its enthusiastic admirer, William Byron Forbush, in a little descriptive pamphlet. He asks: "Did you know that there were green crests as breezy as the Berkshires, scenery as pleasant as the Adirondacks, and a village as lovely as 'sweet Auburn' or Lenox, less than fifty minutes' ride from Worcester and Springfield?"

To those who knew Lucy Stone in her early life, born on beautiful Coy's Hill, in West Brookfield, only three miles from Warren, the localities described in this brochure will always be dear and sacred. It was in the academy at Warren that she began, with the proceeds of her small earnings as teacher of a district school. her pursuit of the higher education. It was in that beautiful village, boarding with her kind friend, Mrs. Mansfield, and cheered by the sympathy of her lifelong friend, Mrs. Mary Ann Blair, that the farmer's young daughter prepared herself for her life-work of the enfranchisement of women. Every scene described in this pleasant pamphlet was familiar to her eyes and dear to her heart. Among the many picturesque drives in the vicinity of Warren, that "over Coy's Hilland around," is described as follows:

After reaching the summit, and watching the lifting, drifting clouds race with their shadows across the townships, we drive on and down to the right. A scent and sight of royal lilacs marks here and there the cellar of an old farmhouse; here we plunge into the forest, and our horse's footfall sounds soft on the dry leaves; yonder is Lucy Stone's birthplace; out we come to the sunlight again in the old high road from West Brookfield to Warren, which overlooks the Quaboag valley, and finally brings us clattering across the wooden bridge into fown.

The finest view is from Coy's Hill, 1160 feet high. This is a mile walk from Warren, through the fields, and an excellent road goes directly over the summit. From its top, a reach of country is visible as large as ancient Palestine. It is one of the best-known view-points in the State. Monadnock and Wachusett are clearly seen on the north and northeast, and on the west Greylock (3505 feet) and Tom and Holyoke, and the whole Northampton range. Fourteen villages and twenty-one church spires can easily be counted. The river can be traced for miles, and all its three ponds are in sight.

It was to the top of this noble hill, its eastern slope their birthplace, that young Lucy Stone and her three sisters were accustomed to go of evenings, sixty years ago, to see the sun set behind those distant mountains. One of the neighbors remarked with naïve perplexity: "What on airth do those Stone girls find on top of that hill to pay them for tramping up there so often?" In later years I have seen Lucy's eyes fill with tears when, as we

crossing of the old roads to Warren and Ware, she recalled the emotions and aspirations of her girlhood aroused by that glorious landscape.

It has always seemed to me that the purity of the air, the beauty of hill and valley, the fragrance of the sweet fern, the song of the birds, the glory of the cloud shadows, the majesty of the hills of beautiful Worcester County, had entered into Lucy's soul, and become part and parcel of her very being. That unique environment, at once so romantic and invigorating, was the fitting cradle of a character generous and unselfish, strong and tender, devoted to the rights and interests of women, and ever striving to "make the world better."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### MRS. BISHOP IN WESTERN CHINA.

Mrs. Bishop's account of Western China, in the Geographical Journal for July, testifies to the capacities, resourcefulness, and enterprise of the Chinese who live beyond the influence of white civilization. They long ago grasped the idea that the prosperity of a country depends largely upon its roads, and a frequent method of displaying local patriotism is for a man to present a road to his district. Broad, flagged, shaded with superb avenues of trees, and thronged with burden-bearing coolies, she found them; while here and there, especially in the rock galleries of the mountain passes, were tablets in honor of the donors. The correct principles of irrigation have been discovered by these people, for the "boundless fertility and wealth" of the great plain of Cheng-tu, and "its immunity for two thousand years from drouth and floods," are the monument of the engineering genius of a man who lived B. C. 206. In some parts of the province, coal is so abundant that "the children hack it daily" from the roadside for cooking purposes, while the traffic in it is enormous. "Every town and large village has its special industry—silk-weaving, straw-plaiting, hat-making, dressing hides, iron or brass work, pottery and china, chair-making, dyeing, carving and gilding idols," etc. The scenery is surpassingly beautiful; heights crowned with castles; temples with porcelain fronts in rich coloring; bridges with roofs decorated in lacquer and gold; and "palatial" farmhouses in groves of cedars, bamboo and fruit-trees, all amid "a paradise of greenery and fertility." In many of the towns the inhabitants are hostile to foreigners, and Mrs. Bishop was mobbed several times, once seriously injured, her most brutal assailants being men of the literary class. She crossed the border mountains into Eastern Tibet, to a region hitherto unvisited by a white traveller. The scenery was magnificent, and the inhabitants, the Mantzu, were interesting, the women being noteworthy for their great beauty and their equality with the men. In one instance her official escort consisted of "two handsome, laughing girls, distaff in hand, fearless and full of fun." She succeeded in penetrating some distance into this country, when her further progress was stopped by a tribal war, stood together on the summit, at the and she returned to Cheng-tu by the same | Vermont.

route, and reached Ichang in June, 1896. having travelled in four months and a half 1,200 miles by land, and about 1,000 by water.

#### CO-EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.

At a recent meeting in London, Eng., Sir William Windeyer, M. A., LL. D., ex-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, N. S. W., spoke at length on the higher education of women in New South Wales, and referred particularly to the place of women in colonial universities. He said:

Women coming to the University of Sydney, found there all the equality of advantages with men for the prosecution of their education, and the full enjoyment of whatever rights and privileges university membership can give, which the most ardent of our English university reformers promoting the coëducation of men and women could desire. With no semi-mon-astic traditions to hamper them in the management of their university, with no college system usurping university control, and fearless of the competition of earnest-minded women bent on making their university life something more than a pretence, or putting on that very thin veneer of education which a mere pass degree represents, the Senate of the University of Sydney in 1881 passed a resolution admitting women to all educational honors. Since that time women have been admitted to its degrees precisely on the same conditions as men. In 1884 the Legislature of New South Wales, adoptions of the wales, adoption of the wales, and the same conditions are the wales. ing the views of the university, and to secure as a right for the women of the colony for all time, and beyond the possibility of doubt, the privileges accorded them by the Senate of the University, passed a measure the effect of which was to give women on the same conditions as men, a voice in the control of the university by allowing them, like competent male graduates, to take part in the election of the senate, the governing body of the university. (Cheers.) He was glad to think, as a graduate of the university, that neither the resolution of the senate, nor the bill proposing to confer on women the full privileges of university membership, was received with any unseemly demonstrations of ignorant prejudice, but with an acclaim of approbation by Australian undergraduates.

At a recent school meeting in Dryden, N. Y., says the Herald of that place, many ladies, and even some who were not entitled to vote, were present, thereby to protest against the legislation proposed at Albany last winter by which they are likely to be denied that privilege, although they cannot be accused of a lack of interest in school matters.

Of all good deeds, few are more lasting or acceptable than the gift of a library to a country village. The little town of Manchester, Vt., has received such a benefaction. At the dedication of the Mark Skinner Library all the villagers took part, and the chief address was given by the Hon. Edward S. Isham, of Chicago, the law partner of Robert Lincoln. The library is the gift of Mrs. Henry Willing, of Chicago, and is a memorial of her father, Judge Skinner, who was born in Manchester, and who, although he moved to the West when a young man, always took the deepest interest in his native town and spent his vacations there. Judge Skinner's father was thrice Governor of

#### A VICTIM OF LEGAL INJUSTICE.

Wendell Phillips says: "I served once s a clerk in a court of this (Suffolk) county, and I remember a case of a roman who earned her daily dollar, and the pride of her life was that her grandhildren, left to her orphans, were kept from the almshouse by their grand-mother's thrift and toil. It was the last refuce of a justifiable pride. She was an object of some criticism in the neighborhood, and was finally dragged into court on a charge of theft. Friendless, she could not get bail, and remained nearly a month in the Suffolk County jail. In that time her children were necessarily sent to the poor house; her little stock of furniture ras sold at auction to pay her rent; she had to borrow of her neighbors the means of paying her witnesses; and at last, after nigh thirty days, she saw the face of a judge for thirty minutes, and the first examination of the case showed that it ras baseless; that it had not a loop to hang a doubt on; that it had not a shadow of justification, by the confession of the magistrate himself. Out of money more than she could earn in two months, scarred in character, sore with the breaking of the only tie that bound her to self-respect, herchildren paupers, the judge graciously allowed her to go. Whose mistake was it that she came there? Not hers. She merer stepped her foot over the line of the law. The State owed her atonement. The State owed her compensation. The State, which had invaded the round of her domestic and faultless life, owed her, in the person of the magistrate, a public spology, and then, behind that, the implest pecuniary compensation for the

Lucy Stone, when a little girl, once said to her mother: "If the law meddles with the women, why should not the women meddle with the law?"-H. B. B. in Woma's Journal.

#### THE WOMEN'S CLUE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Jennie Cunningham Croly, otherwise known as "Jennie June," is busy this summer preparing the "History of the Woman's Club Movement in Ameria," which is to be published under the authority of the executive council of the general federation. Mrs. Croly's work in the direction of this History has amounted to an inspiration, and she regards it as the crowning effort of her He. To a reporter for the N. Y. Tribune the said, recently: "The book will contain between six hundred and seven hundred pages, and more than five hundred illustrations — pictures of club members, club groups, club houses, extenors and interiors, club badges, club banners, club memorials, club mottoes, and it will also be embellished with artisthe head and tail pieces at the beginnings and ends of the various chapters. The marginal illustrations will be an attractire feature of the work. Club insignia and club mottoes will embellish the margins in red, and the other pictures be in half-tone wherever it is postible. I find so many evidences of good work among the women's clubs as the data come to me. One club in Illinois has presented a drinking fountain to the city; a club in Vermont has supplied a system of fountains that furnish the town with drinking water from springs; a club in Indiana has presented a huge clock to the City Council chamber; and a club in Evansville has presented a hospital to the city, and has its club room in the hospital. There are hundreds of just such evidences of the mature life of women's clubs, and it all brings me inspiration in my work."

#### GOAT'S MILK FOR CHILDREN.

The superiority of goat's milk for feeding infants and young children is upheld by many, and it is singular that those who resort to the different kinds of infants' food invented and sold by the trade should not use it more. The goat is less liable to tuberculosis, and the milk is better in feeding power and easier of digestion than that of the cow, owing probably to the extreme minuteness of the fat particles. In the case of the cow the cream rises in greater proportion at the beginning of the day, soon after milking, while later it is more like skim milk. The goat is more portable than the cow, and can be moved about to furnish milk in case of change of residence. The expense of keeping a goat is light, and it is easy to provide accommodations for it. In the country where there is room for it to roam, it is comparatively a small matter to support the creature while kept in natural bounds.

#### THE ENGLISH WOMEN'S PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The brave and vigorous protest of the English women suffrage petitioners to Parliament, against the flippant and insulting treatment accorded their bill, has attracted public attention. Their petition has excited considerable comment. Some of the extracts from the Press in the following paragraphs contain examples of the varied criticism it has received:

The Times.—The action of Parliament

as an "undignified shuffle."

Daily News.—We have a great deal of sympathy with the irregular language of the ladies' petition presented by Mr. Courtney on Tuesday. The House of Commons has the power, and therefore the right, of refusing women votes. But it should do so honestly and openly. It should fight fair.

Daily Chronicle.—If justification were needed for the language held to the House in the petition read on Tuesday, at the instance of Mr. Courtney, we are bound to admit that the proceedings of yesterday

furnished it in abundance.

Star.—The whole of yesterday's proceedings bear out the absolute propriety of the petition presented by Mr. Courtney earlier in the week. Political parties will all the more rapidly, as a consequence of yesterday's debates, learn that they will have to reckon at the elections with women's influence, and that in politics there cannot be "take" without "give." It is on the firmness of women themselves in this matter that the future of their in this matter that the future of their suffrage really depends.

Echo.—The question, however, is not whether the petition should be on the table, or under the table, or not be received at all, but whether the statements it contains were true or not. They are true. The House has played fast and loose with the Extension of Women's Franchise Bill, and with other Bills which are introduced and read the first and second time, and carried to the Committee stage, and then left in the lurch. . . . And now its shortcomings have been rebuked in a characteristic way by a multitude of courageous women, it may begin to mend its ways-a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Spectator.—During the week the House of Commons has been engaged in the usual, but by no means dignified tactics employed for avoiding the redemption of pledges in regard to female suffrage. As over a ladies' petition presented by Mr. Courtney. . . This made the House very angry, and not unnaturally. Ladies have no business to scold the House of Commons in this shrewish style, even if they think the House in the wrong. At the same time we must confess that on the following day the House did its best to justify the words of the petition. . . . We are devoutly thankful the Bill was defeated, but the spectacle of the House performing markey trials oven the West performing monkey tricks over the Verminous Persons Bill, in order to dish the women, was not an agreeable one.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, of San Francisco, practises wholly in the probate courts. She is the only woman in California who has ever been appointed an appraiser of an estate. Miss Edith R. Cleveland is a practising attorney in Vallejo, and Miss Clara M. Cothran in San Jose.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are bat tling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Liver

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

Miss Ida Estelle Hall, of Somerville, Mass., who graduated from the Law School of Boston University this summer, was recently admitted to the Suffolk County bar. She has taken the oath in the Supreme Court, and is now vested with full powers of an attorney-at-law.

Miss Grace Greenwood, of Seneca, Kan., is a regular registered pharmacist, and is employed in a drug store at Hope, Dickinson County. Miss Nellie Hatch is another of Seneca's bright young ladies, says the Topeka Capital, having graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music in 1889. Since then she has practised the profession of piano tuning.

#### The N. Y. Tribune tells this story:

A little girl the other day saw a picture of Miss Willard and Lady Somerset. She was interested in her mother's story of these two famous temperance women, and a few days later was expatiating upon their character.

"Mamma," she exclaimed, "this is Miss Willard; she is awfully good, but so is Lady Turnover."

Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Miss Margaret Higginson, of Cambridge, have been visiting their kinsman, General Sir George Wentworth, in England. They are now the guests of Mrs. Isabelle James, formerly of Cambridge, and they will go to Scotland, and probably to Paris, sailing for home Sept. 29, by the Canada.

The residence of Mrs. Alfred C. Thacher, on Percival Avenue, Dorchester, was entered by burglars Monday night, but she interrupted them while they were packing up their plunder by calling to an imaginary man to bring his revolver and shoot them. Without stopping to learn the trick that was played on them they beat a precipitate retreat and left her in sole possession of the house.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, world's superintendent prison department, arrived at Melbourne, en route for New South Wales, on June 11, and preached to a crowded congregation in the Wesleyan Central Mission Church. On June 15 a well-attended reception was accorded her in Women's Christian Temperance Union headquarters, and on June 17 she addressed a large public meeting in the biggest Baptist church in the city.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is doing a good work down at West Coney Island. where its Convalescent Children's Home accommodates fifty sickly little ones from the city streets; and its Mothers' Home offers to sixty mothers and their babies a refuge and rest-house from care, drudgery, and want. The association also gives each week three ocean parties, when it takes to its own beach, with its ocean-front of 350 feet, a company of 500 women and children, and gives them a day in the pure air, and a wholesome, hearty lunch as well. The work of the association shows an increase this year in the vacation schools, which are ten now, against six last season. These schools keep children out of mischief and evil associations, and their instruction in sewing, drawing, designing, kindergarten work, clay-modelling, book-keeping, and the like, is most helpful.

#### SUFFRAGE DAY AT ONSET.

While, throughout the Congress, the key-note was the equality of woman, Friday was distinctively woman suffrage day, with the largest attendance and the greatest enthusiasm. At the morning session Miss Clark gave by request an interesting exposition of the colors of the rainbow. The lecture was by Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing, of Westfield, N. Y. She opened by referring to the "ploughing" done in the suffrage field by Mrs. Lucy Stone when she refused to allow her graduating essay at Oberlin College to be read for her; by Susan B. Anthony when she requested the privilege of speaking in an educational convention; and by Mary A. Livermore when, in a Universalist Convention, she requested the weak-voiced brother who was talking against women preachers to "speak a little louder." Women are growing, as a result of that "ploughing." Political equality clubs are preparing them for citizenship. The modest, earnest women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are working for the ballot. Thousands of women belonging to the Patrons of Husbandry have petitioned year after year for the adoption of an equal suffrage resolution at the annual national meeting. The Southern members objected and the resolution failed. But the women kept on, and last year, at the meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., so many men had been convinced, that there were only six votes against the resolution. Mrs. Twing illustrated the injustice of property laws toward women, and the helplessness of women without the ballot, by incidents of every day life, touching the hearts as well as stirring the brains of her hearers. She closed with an appeal to mothers to keep in touch with their daughters, to teach them concerning health and true living, and to work for the protection of all girlhood.-F. M. A. in Woman's Journal.

#### A WOMAN'S BOARD OF TRADE.

The New Mexican Review, of Santa Fe, publishes in its issue of Aug. 5 the following account of the excellent work of a woman's organization in that city:

At the time when Mrs. Cora L. Bartlett was lady manager of the New Mexico World's Fair commission the women of Santa Fe banded together to work for the good name of their county, but scarcely less for the whole territory. With Mrs. Bartlett at their head, they organized committees, and from their labors was evolved, among other things, the magnificent jewelled table which represented the woods, minerals, and semi-precious stones of Santa Fe County.

When the work for the great fair was reviewed, the ladies were convinced that it was good, and having astonished every man in the capital, and possibly themselves, by the excellence of the character of their labors, they decided to perpetuate themselves as a corporate body, having for its object, wholly and solely, the advancement of the city of Santa Fe. With that peerless woman, Mrs. Bartlett, as their inspiration and leader, they met and organized under the name of the Woman's Board of Trade, with Mrs. Bartlett as president; Mrs. Ida Rivenburg, secretary; Mrs. Mary Harroun, treasurer; and Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Gable, and Mrs. Emmert vice-presidents.

Voters sitting around in the frazzled old plaza gave the new board three months in which to be, to do, and to suffer, then to die.

to die.

That was five years ago, and to-day, in all the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, not one shows a better record of clubs, not one should a restrict the practical efficiency, and unselfish, commendable charity. The neglected plaza, with its rickety fence, unpicturesque turnstiles, fringes of wood wagons, burros, and Tesuques, is to-day one of the most beautiful squares in all New Mexico. caretas and burros, the Indians and paisanos, make a contrast which detracts nothfrom the exquisite neatness of the park. Hundreds of dollars were raised by the board—every kind of entertainment that the mind of woman could conceive was presented to the public-spirited citizens of the town, and to their credit be it said, they responded nobly. With the plaza brought up from the 18th to the 19th century, the whole air of the square changed. Insensibly, each shop assumed an up to-date appearance. If General Kearney and Kit Carson revisited the scene, they must have been proud that their mothers were women. But the redemption of the park was not all of the rescue work done by these practical housewives. Children have found permanent homes, and been placed in schools. A half rate is granted the poor by both the A., T. & S. F. and the D. & R. G. railroads.

Through the intelligence bureau, employment is found for those needing it; through the exchange, all orders for cooking, or supplying parties, balls, or banquets are filled.

Our little library of about 850 volumes, although open to the public only Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, is free to strangers and townspeople alike.

A salient feature of the life of this body is its absolute unselfishness, its complete harmony of action, and the utter lack of any ax-grinding. To-day the board is any ax-grinding. To-day the board is recognized by taxpayers and council as a most important factor in successful municipal government. It looks after the stranger and gives him welcome; it visits the sick, the poor, and the unfortunate; it knows no creeds, no politics, no social classes; it holds out its helping hand to human and brute. Its mission is mercy and good will, its work the grandest possible tribute to the intellectual and business strength of the mothers, wives, and daughters of the men of this sunshine land. And when these same men shall have become wearied with the cares of the capital, when affairs of greater moment to them shall have absorbed their minds, they will do a wise and comfortable act when they shall place the reins of municipal government in the hands of the Woman's Board of Trade.

The current Woman's Journal contains many fresh items about women in various walks of life, a Paris letter from Miss Eva Channing, an original article on saving the birds by Carl Spencer, an interesting account by Mrs. Adkinson of the Woman's Congress at Onset, plenty of State Correspondence, "From Congo to Colorado," by H. B. Blackwell, a story "Striking Silver," a choice selection of poetry, etc.

### The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

# The Moman's Column.

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No. 35.

# The Moman's Column. hillshed Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### PATRIOTIC AMERICANS.

The great meeting of the Grand Army at Buffalo has been a triumph of jubilant loyalty. The President, "Comrade McKinley," led the magnificent procession, and the veteran soldiers received all due honor, a bevy of fair young girls, gowned in the colors of the flag, scattering flowers under the feet that had trudged, bleeding ofttimes, on the weary marches of the war of freedom.

The Woman's Relief Corps, in national convention at Buffalo, N. Y., has accomplished a noble work. According to the report made by the national president, Mrs. Agnes Hitt, of Indianapolis, Ind., "It has endowed and supports a national Relief Corps home for the wives and mothers, of soldiers and dependent army nurses. It has led in the founding of homes in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri; it founded and supports the memonal home in Pennsylvania; it secured legislation for the founding of a home in New York; it secured the legislation that provides government aid to the destitute army nurses; it established industrial training for girls at the Ohio orphan's home; it has built memorial halls and monuments, and it secured a united movement for patriotic teaching, and a fag on every schoolhouse."

#### AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

For more than thirty years I have spent most of my brief holidays on the undulating sheep-pastures of Chilmark, at the farend of Martha's Vineyard, twenty miles from the mainland, where the narrow promontory of Quitze is washed by the everlasting rollers of the great Atlantic on the south, and bathed in the quieter waters of Menimsha Pond and the Vineyard Sound on the north. Eastward rise the great sand cliffs of Wacobske, hundreds of feet high, crumbling into the sea at an average rate of four feet annually; westward, the island is prolonged by the hilly pastures of Gay Head, with its lofty light warning the constant stream of ships and steamers to beware of the dangerous rocks and reefs of Squibnocket and No-Man's-Land, and the deaded shallows of the Nantucket Shoals.

Here, in a town once occupied by a Indeed, he made it a full for the land of the land population of farmers and fisher-class, and would give us scraps that he land class are land class and land class and land class are land class are land class and land class are land class and land class are land class a

fertile West and attractive cities of the mainland, until only 300 remain, I have wandered barefoot over hills and beaches, by ponds and sea and sparkling brooks, since 1865. The locality is associated with so many memories that I shall never willingly abandon it for any inland scene, however grand and beautiful. Its quaint, simple-hearted people seem like relatives. I read in its lonely graveyard the names of men and women whom I have known, or who have been known and loved by my friends. There is to me no air so pure, no landscape so inspiring. The solemn hills look off to the solemn sea. The rustle of the wind is forever mingled with the roar of the surf, coming up from east, and south, and west, like distant thunder.

The ocean is associated with memories of father, mother, sister, wife, and daughter. I rise every morning at dawn, row across Chilmark Pond to the wild lonely beach, plunge into the fierce, joyous billows, and exclaim with Byron:

For I have loved thee, ocean, and my joy Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be Borne like a bubble onward; from a boy I've wantoned in thy breakers; they to me Were a delight, and if the freshening sea Made them a terror, 'twas a pleasing fear. For I was, as it were, a child of thee, And trusted to thy billows far and near, And laid my hand upon thy mane as I do here.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### JUSTICE TO PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

Mrs. Lillie B. Chace Wyman of Rhode Island writes a striking letter to the Providence Journal concerning the resignation of President Andrews from Brown University, in which she lays special emphasis on the president's great service to the women of that community in opening the college to both sexes:

As a Rhode Island woman, I am impelled, in this hour, critical to the moral and mental life of our commonwealth, to speak of the great debt which the women of the State owe to Dr. Andrews for themselves and their daughters through countless generations. Unfortunately not myself an alumna of the college, because my youth far antedated the period of his labors in behalf of education, I ask the women of this community to remember that it is largely due to this man that the doors have been opened to our girls of a larger intellectual and moral sphere than their mothers were enabled to possess.

#### AN EXCELLENT HABIT.

Miss Willard asks: As you sit around the evening lamp, can you not resolve that you will commit to memory at least a verse a day from the best of poets? I shall never cease to be thankful to Prof. William P. Jones, my earliest preceptor in the Woman's College at Evanston, who asked all of us girls to form this habit. Indeed, he made it a rule for his rhetoric class, and would give us scraps that he had cut from the newspapers of the day

and say: "Learn that; it will be a gem laid up in the casket of your mind." This became so much a habit that I have now pinned to my bureau a little collection containing seven of the best sonnets ever written, some of which I am committing to memory, and upon others I am refreshing the knowledge I already had. Goethe said that a civilized person ought every day to hear a little good music, see a fine picture, and learn a few words from some reasonable mind.

#### FRESH AIR CHILDREN.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says:

In all sorts of out-of-the-way places in the country one comes across "fresh-air children;" in big, comfortable farmhouses, in small, especially built cottages, in great roomy buildings given for the purpose by charitable individuals or societies. In many instances there is complaint in the neighborhood of the "nuisance" of having these little city gamins about. It undoubtedly often is a nuisance; yet the spectacle of well-to-do people, who know what it is to live among green fields, to have comfortable, airy homes all the year around, complaining of the presence of these city children whose two weeks of "fresh air" outing in the summer is all they know of healthy life, is one to make us sick at heart. In one of the most charming villages on the Northern railroad of New Jersey, a charitable man and wife have put up a fine summer home for city children, and keep it filled all summer; because of this the people of the village have scarcely a word to say in favor of the man and his wife—at least, no other reason appeared for the dislike that was openly expressed and laid to that account. The thing to do, evidently, is to own the village before you place a large fresh-air home. In Greenacre, Eliot, Me., that anomalous little settlement owned by Miss Farmer, is a beautiful children's home built by Mrs. Farmer in memory of her son, and called "Rosemary." This is filled for ten weeks in the summer with parties of forty odd mothers and children from Boston, each party remaining two weeks, and no complaints are heard of their presence.

MISS MARY MCLEAN, daughter of the Rev. J. C. McLean, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, has accepted the chair of English Literature in Stanford University.

MISS M. L. WARREN, of Detroit, Mich., has prepared a book that should prove very popular with primary teachers. It is entitled "From September to June with Nature," and is adapted to the needs of first and second year pupils. A series of charming sketches in nature studies, beautifully illustrated, and adapted to the varying seasons, makes a book such as every school ought to use. The publishers are D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, who announce that the book will be issued September 15.

#### THE SILENT MARCH.

#### BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

When the march begins in the morning, And the heart and the foot are light, When the flags are all a-flutter, And the world is gay and bright, When the bugles lead the column And the drums are proud in the van, It's shoulder to shoulder, forward, march! Ah! let him lag who can!

For it's easy to march to music With your comrades all in line, And you don't get tired, you feel inspired, And life is a draught divine.

When the march drags on at evening And the color-bearer's gone, When the merry strains are silent That piped so brave in the dawn, When you miss the dear old fellows Who started out with you. When it's stubborn and sturdy, forward, march!

Though the ragged lines are few.

Then it's hard to march in silence, And the road has lonesome grown, And life is a bitter cup to drink; But the soldier must not moan. And this is the task before us, A task we may never shirk, In the gay time and the sorrowful time We must march and do our work. We must march when the music cheers us, March when the strains are dumb. Plucky and valiant, forward, march! And smile, whatever may come.

For, whether life's hard or easy. The strong man keeps the pace, For the desolate march and the silent, The strong soul finds the grace.

-Interior.

#### COLLEGE-TRAINED WOMEN AND THE HOME.

Frequently the statement is made, sometimes in tones of sorrow, sometimes in bitter criticism, sometimes in righteous self-congratulation, that college women do not take kindly to housekeeping, and, therefore, college training for women is extra hazardous; it takes from woman what nature gave her, and puts nothing sound or true in its place. It is doubtful if this statement is ever made in absolute belief. Let any fair-minded woman stop and mentally estimate the women she knows, and she probably will be forced to admit that the college-trained women she knows are the best housekeepers, secure the best returns for their money, run their houses with less friction, have more leisure, and make their time count for more in their homes and in the outside world than the non-collegiate woman. The college-trained woman has learned to systematize her time. For years she has had to live with a consciousness of time; she has been compelled to recognize the rights of others in the use of time; she has acquired to a greater or less degree a sense of proportion, and she does not distort the business of life out of all relation to eternity. She has learned that life is cumulative, and that you must take the steps toward the end; that trying to do two years' work in one cripples the possibility of the completion of the third year in good condition. Certainly there are college women of whom no one is proud; but where would they be, what would sat on the terrace wall, plucking ivy among us.

they be, without the discipline and training that a college degree compelled? The college cannot supply brains or character; it is a cultivator.

College education makes both men and women better, irrespective of the ability they bring to the college. Those who make shipwreck of their lives do so in spite of their education, not because of it.  $-The \ Outlook.$ 

#### FAITHFUL NEW YORK WOMEN.

Women in New York City are going largely into municipal politics. Concerning their work the Boston Transcript says:

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Miss Grace Dodge and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi have been among the most faithful workers in securing the roll of 116,000 names of Citizens' Union supporters of Hon. Seth Low for Mayor of New York. Clean streets, more schools and more breathing-grounds for the poor have been the de-mands most emphasized by the women whose names are on the Citizens' Union Thousands of their names are there, just how many cannot be told. Some of the societies and clubs that undertook to secure signers to Mr. Low's magnificent indorsement were the Public Education Association, of which Mrs. Van Rensselaer is president and Mrs. W. S. Rainsford a prominent member; Sorosis, the Women's Health Protective Association, the Working Girls' clubs, the Women's Conference of the Society of Ethical Culture, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Nurses' Settlement, the Collegiate Alumnæ, City History Club, Civil Service Auxiliary College Sattlement the Council Auxiliary, College Settlement, the Council of Jewish Women and various other Hebrew organizations, the East Side House and the League for Political Educa-tion. Mrs. Lowell has brought more women into the work to secure a mayor above partisanship and petty politics than any other citizen of Greater New York. This sister of Col. Robert G. Shaw, herself a famous soldier's widow when a mere girl, has fought a long and conquering fight for the good of her city, and stands to-day in the front rank of that sort of citizenship which is itself progress and practical Christianity.

#### DOROTHY DREW.

A pretty story of Mr. Gladstone and his little granddaughter Dorothy is told. A tourist describing a fête at Hawarden says: "A space immediately opposite the centre walk from the house was roped off for Mr. Gladstone and his party. A few ladies had already taken their seats on the wall and on chairs within this inclosure, when, like a little bird, Dorothy Drew came dancing along from the castle. When the immense crowd in the field below caught sight of her they cheered loudly. Evidently she is well accustomed to "being received," for she danced up to the wall and stood smiling with the most perfect self-possession. She is only a tiny mite, and was very simply dressed in a pink print frock and a white hat. She began pulling up her frock, and in a moment. with her mother's help, off came her little brown shoes and stockings, and she was barefooted. For the rest of the afternoon she remained so, and ran about with equal ease on both gravel walks and grass. While we waited for Mr. Gladstone she leaves and throwing them to the crowd. Then she stuck the leaves between her toes, and waved her little foot to the people. She has exquisitely formed legs and feet, and I was told that she is often seen in the village barefooted. She caught sight of a little girl in the crowd, and not content with giving her an ivy leaf, she ran off to the flower beds, gathered some pansies, made them into a buttonhole bouquet with ivy, and passed them over the wall. When her grandfather alluded so prettily to her in his speech, Mrs. Gladstone lifted her up on the wall beside him, where they stood hand in hand. while the crowd cheered themselves hoarse. It was a pretty sight. The old man's face glowed with pride, while he bent down and told her to kiss her hand to the people. She was lifted down again out of sight, but for the rest of the afternoon she was dancing-always dancinghere, there, everywhere, on her little bare

#### PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA.

Miss Orra Langhorne writes interestingly of Virginia country life in the Christian Register of Boston. Concerning the progress of women in that State, she says:

Already Virginia women of all classes begin to show the appreciation of opportunities for mental development. A sojourn among the public school teachers of the State, five hundred strong, with hardly a baker's dozen of men in the ranks, at the late School of Methods, showed most encouraging advance for the class which in ante-bellum days had scarcely a chance for education. Most of these teachers were young girls, the majority graduates of the high schools of the State; though a very cheering number had, by great exertion, supplemented the instruction given by the Commonwealth with a college course. One of the instructors, a Virginia woman deserving all honor from her compatriots, had taken the degree of Ph. D. at Cornell. There is an eager demand all over the State for teachers able to give instruction in the higher branches. Some Virginia girls find their way every year to the Boston School of Oratory and the Conservatory of Music, and their example stimulates others to follow.

The Woman's Club has come to the Virginia town. In Richmond, among many useful societies organized by the sex, the Woman's Club occupies such high ground that it requires no little intelligence and scholarship to enter its membership. In Lynchburg, for years past, a lady has lectured weekly, for nine months of the year, on Biblical questions. Even in little Cul-peper, last winter, a small but earnest party of women maintained a club for the

study of current events.

One of Fred Douglass' fine, epigrammatic sentences reads, "Without leisure there can be no thought; without thought, no progress." The Virginia woman of to-day proves that her increased leisure has been given to thought, and that thought has produced progress. There is a desire, growing ever stronger with the daughters of the "Old Dominion," that the colleges shall be opened to women; and there is reason to suppose that the demand for greater knowledge will find response in the increased supply afforded. In the best sense of that much-abused term it may be confidently stated that the new woman will soon appear, and show her influence in Old Virginia, if, indeed, she has not already come to take her place

#### A GLIMPSE OF A GERMAN HOUSEHOLD.

I must give you a glimpse of a house. hold of which I am a transient member. In Bavaria, even in the Protestant part, women are more mediæval if possible in their views and surroundings than elsewhere. As your readers know, during the Wagner dramas, all Bayreuthers, even the "best families" (how I dislike the term!), open their houses to strangers. We are spending the whole month here for the fifth or sixth time, and have rooms in the large villa owned by one of the chief Bayreuth professors. It is a well-to-do family, and the professor and his wife, who are fond of art, have travelled a good deal, and spent many months in Italy. But Frau Professor tells me sadly that now their travels are at an end; even a trip to Berlin is not to be thought of, as Franzle, their nineteen-year-old son, is entering the "militär," and for years to come every cent will have to go toward keeping him in the army.

The professor is a good sort of man, at least he appears to be on the surface, but his wife is simply a slave to her two sons of nineteen and twenty-one, who ought to be beginning to support themselves. To enter upon details: instead of having assistance when her house is full, she works herself with her one servant as any maid of all work might, sweeping, dusting, and even doing scullery work in the kitchen. A few days since her washerwoman was kept by illness from coming, and that the boys might not be kept waiting for their clothes, she went to the laundry and spent the day doing the family washing, while the servant attended to the housework and wants of the guests. The two boys march about house and garden, lording it over mamma and the maid, until one wishes that the French might come well armed to Germany and give the haughty Teuton a chance to exercise some of this offensive military spirit, now chiefly displayed at home or in the field on manœuvre days.

As final scene I will add that one morning, while I was oiling my bicycle before riding, our future officer sauntered up in uniform, and while drawing on a pair of white gloves, which mamma had washed the night before, asked, patronizingly, if Frau Doctor was going for a ride. Just then the servant passed with a goose she had killed for dinner, and he admonished her roughly not to forget to bring out his parcel to the barracks by three o'clock, sharp. I looked up at a balcony overlooking the garden, and there stood Frau Professor in the process of brushing four suits of clothes belonging to her dear boys. Franzle becoming aware of her presence also, called up a warning word that he should return by five o'clock and need such and such things, to which mamma meekly replied "Ja wohl." mounted my bicycle, heartily sorry for the good Frau Professor, but glad, as I pedalled out into the lovely Bavarian nature, that in my "ain countree" no standing army existed.

Such simple scenes from German home life explain in a measure the popularity of Ibsen's "Nora," or "Doll's House," as I

women go to see it over and over. Some have reached the state of mind of Nora in the last act, when Helmer asks her whether she will return to him. She replies that she cannot tell, but first of all she must learn to know herself. Most German women have, however, not reached this stage; they are dimly aware something is wrong with themselves, but the realization of the hundreds of years of their slavery has not dawned upon their dormant minds, which up to now have been taken up with washing gloves for Franzle and warming slippers for their lords and masters.—Mrs. F. B. Workman, in Woman's Journal.

#### KINDERGARTENS EVERYWHERE.

There is no class, sect, or race, now in the United States, for whom there are not kindergartens. The movement has spread all over the surface of the globe. They are to be found, both public and private, in every country in Europe, in India, and even in Japan. In Smyrna there is a wellestablished kindergarten under the charge of Miss Bartlett of America. It was started in 1885 with seven children, in a sunny little room, while to-day the association owns a house well equipped. The example it set was so successful that it created a demand for others all over Turkey. A training-school was opened; now a whole kindergarten movement is in progress. Greeks, Mohammedans, and Jews are of course admitted, but most of the teachers and scholars are Armenians.

#### A NEW BUSINESS-HOUSEHOLD MANAGERS

Mrs. William E. Wilmerding and Mrs. Lewis S. Chase, the society women who inaugurated a new business as "visiting household managers" a few months ago at No. 159 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, have dissolved their partnership, and each one will conduct business on her own account.

The business of "visiting household managers" consists chiefly in the relieving of wealthy women burdened with manifold social duties and many household cares. The "managers" take entire charge of a limited number of houses, and see to it that all the domestic wheels run smoothly, both in the presence and absence of the owners. Both Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Wilmerding brought to the work a thorough experience gained in the management of their own households.

The rich woman handed over to the care of the firm the household affairs that she had found to be beyond her physical resources. The managers engaged servants, first looking carefully into their references. All cleaning was done under the supervision of one of the firm, floors were polished, plumbing examined and if necessary put in repair by competent men; curtains, blankets, rugs and carpets were cleaned and put down in their proper order, and bric-à-brac dusted and replaced uninjured.

Another feature of the business was the house-hunting department. If any patrons living in distant cities wished to come to New York to live and did not care for the believe it is called in America. German terribly taxing work of hunting for a

suitable residence, the firm would send full descriptions of houses and meet the visitor when she arrived to inspect them, helping her to make a choice without the necessity of ransacking the real estate offices for likely homes. When a choice was made the firm would see that the house was put in proper shape for the reception of the new family, and receive the baggage when it arrived.

If the wealthy woman was contemplating a trip to Europe or to her country residence, she could leave the closing of her house in the hands of the firm with perfect confidence. If it were required, all articles of value would be packed carefully and sent to the storage warehouses or to the safe-deposit company's vaults, the firm of Wilmerding & Chase keeping a careful record of everything stored away, so that it could be replaced in the house when a notification was received that the owner was about to return and wished the house to be reopened ready for occupancy. When such notification was received the firm undertook to have the house in such shape that the mistress could step out of the carriage that brought her from the steamer or from the railroad station, to find that the servants had been engaged and awaited her arrival, the house cleaned and put in thorough shape from cellar to roof, the dinner waiting at the agreed time to be served, and the whole establishment in working order, as though it had never been vacated.

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#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ASSISTANT EDITORS:

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"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

It is a cheering outlook for the future of American women to read of the contestants in the golf tournament at Manchester, their fine physique, steady nerve, and glorious out-door strength.

There was a spirited debate upon the resolution that "The enfranchisement of women is right, but not expedient," at the Summer School of Methods at Pacific Grove, Cal., Aug. 1-7. It was led by Miss Sarah M. Severance and the affirmative won.

Mrs. Fannie Schwedler Barnes, president of the New York State Mothers' Congress, will soon start on an organizing tour, preparatory to a State Convention of the Mothers' Congress, to be held in Syracuse the latter part of September. She will visit Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Oswego and Albany.

Two enterprising Chicago women have recently opened an agency for the purpose of furnishing to schools, literary clubs, or individuals, bibliographies on any subject desired. Their special aim is to give assistance to women's clubs. When notified of the topics for discussion, programme of meeting, etc., they will prepare a "systematic course of study, with topical arrangement for the direction of the members." They also furnish reference and reading lists to schools and colleges in any line of their work.

The San Francisco Daily Call has changed hands. Charles M. Shortridge retires as proprietor, and John D. Spreckels, eldest son of the sugar magnate, Claus Spreckels, assumes proprietorship, with Edward S. Leake as managing editor. During the past two and a half years, under the management of Mr. Shortridge, the Call has achieved a high standard as the champion of morality, decency, and public and private honesty. It was the first metropolitan daily in California to take a decided stand in support of the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution, a position it maintained to the end of the campaign. Failing health has compelled Mr. Shortridge to transfer the Call to other hands. It will continue a strong Republican paper, and we sincerely hope a strong woman suffrage paper as well.

Miss Edith J. Griswold, of New York City, is a solicitor of patents, and she carries on her business in a room on the fifteenth floor of one of the big down-town office buildings. Although Miss Griswold is youthful in appearance, she has been in her present business for twelve years. After being graduated from the Normal College in 1883, she took a special course in mathematics and patent-office drawing, taught mathematics for a year, and studied patent-soliciting. Since she started out in business for herself she has been very successful. Miss Griswold not only obtains patents for people all over the United States and in foreign countries, but gives opinions on patents and trademarks, and in what leisure she secures is studying law, with the intention of passing the New York bar examination. With all her work, Miss Griswold finds plenty of time for exercise. She rides a wheel, is a fine swimmer, and practises several other branches of athletics.

#### IN NEW PATHS.

"Spectator" tells in the N. Y. Outlook of two women who have found their chances for a living in new paths.

The great corporations-banks, insurance companies, and so on-lend large sums of money on real estate. It is necessary to have this real estate appraised by a person of knowledge and integrity. The experts of a lending company as frequently as not appraise the value of any professed security at a pretty low rate, while the owners, on the other hand, esti-mate it beyond its worth. In such cases the deal is in danger of falling through. To prevent this, if the loan be a desirable one for both parties, a professional appraiser is called in, and the determination of this expert is final. Now, one of the most skilful appraisers of this kind in New York at this time is a woman. From her profession she makes not only a living, but a very handsome income, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all the men with whom she has dealings. Naturally, she could not have acquired the knowledge she has without long experience. This she got in settling her father's business and estate, and without the slightest notion of ever making the appraisement of real estate her profession. In the years she has given to her profession she has become interested in it, and she recently said to the Spectator she did not believe she would be happy should she give it up and devote her time to household duties. "But," she added, "I am not a new woman, nor am I a woman's rights woman. Women have more rights than men have, and if in addition to them they have civic duties thrust upon them, they would be quite undone. The place for the normal woman is at home if she have one, her best occupation is in looking after that home and rearing her children, if she be fortunate enough to have them. If she must earn her own living, that is another matter; but I can't, for the life of me, see how any enlargement of her civic duties would make it easier for her to earn her living. Surely the men without special training or special talents are not having such an easy time just now.

Apparently this estimable woman is not aware that had she lived and engaged in her present occupation some forty years ago, she would have been regarded as a "woman's rights woman," and reviled as one out of her sphere, striving to be like a man and to do a man's work. Moreover, the chief point in considering the effect of the "enlargement of her civic duties" is not whether it would make it easier for the individual woman to earn her living, but would it enable women as a class to command better protection and conditions for the home and family, better schools, wiser dealing with the dependent and the degenerate, stricter enforcement of laws in behalf of good order-in short, whether it would be good for the race, for humanity, and for the commonwealth.-F. M. A., in Woman's Journal.

#### MAKING FLAGS.

All flags used in the United States Navy are made by women at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the great sewing-room in building No. 7, from twenty to thirty women are assembled to work on the flags. Not only are our own Stars and Stripes made by them, but also the flags of every nation in whose waters our vessels sail. Some of the women grow old in the service, for

the workers in the department are preferred for their skill as needleworkers and not on account of partisan influence. The change of administration has no effect upon these women. Year after year they sew the stripes together, and the stars to position on the blue firmament in the corner of the flag. They embroider the Chinese dragon, and appliqué the fantastic symbols used in flags of other nations. Every star shows a certain number of stitches to the inch, and the work receives rigid inspection. The work lasts all the year round, and there is no fluctuation in the wages paid.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Women cannot hold office in West Virginia. It is stated on apparently good authority that Governor Atkinson gave a notary public's commission to a young lady of Wheeling, being under the impression that he was appointing a man, since the letter recommending her for the place gave only her initials. As soon as the Governor learned her sex he asked for the return of the commission, and it was promptly cancelled. During the administration of Governor McCorkle the same mistake happened, only in this instance the woman was appointed on the Governor's staff. She, too, lost her military status just as soon as her femininity was revealed. The last Legislature tried to give women some show in acts establishing a girls' industrial school and a home for invalids, by declaring that the boards of directors of each should be composed of an equal number of men and women. It appears, though, that the acts are not constitutional, since that instrument asserts that no persons except citizens entitled to vote shall be appointed to any office in the State, while it also limits the franchise to male citizens.

#### JEAN INGELOW.

Miss Jean Ingelow came of a clever family, and when she and her brothers and sisters were children they got up a little magazine of their own, the type being set by schoolfellows of her brothers at the house of their clergyman-schoolmaster, who owned a small printing machine. As a child she used also to write poems on the inside of the shutters of her bedroom window, of all odd places, and, after they were one day accidentally discovered by her mother, some of them found their way into print. A peculiar feature about Miss Ingelow's life was that she never entered a theatre, and an equally remarkable one about herself was that she could remember events in her life from the time she was seventeen months old.

#### The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

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# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

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#### A SONG OF THE ROAD.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The gauger walked with willing foot, And aye the gauger played the flute: And what should Master Gauger play But Over the hills and far away?

Whene'er I buckle on my pack And foot it gaily in the track, O pleasant gauger, long since dead, I hear you fluting on ahead.

You go with me the selfsame way— The selfsame air for me you play; For I do think and so do you, It is the tune to travel to.

For who would gravely set his face To go to this or t'other place? There's nothing under Heaven so blue That's fairly worth the travelling to.

On every hand the roads begin, And people walk with zeal therein; But wheresoe'er the highways tend, Be sure there's nothing at the end.

Then follow you, wherever hie The travelling mountains of the sky. Or let the streams in civil mode Direct your choice upon a road;

For one and all, or high or low, Will lead you where you wish to go; And one and all go night and day Over the hills and far away!

#### NOT EQUAL CITIZENS.

The Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24, was a great affair. The presence of President McKinley, Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, General Howard, Gen. Lew Wallace, and other eminent men; and the unusual recognition, deference and respect shown by them to women, especially to their comrades of the Women's Relief Corps, were specially noteworthy. Yet, although most of these gentlemen are pronounced woman suffragists, they all fell short of the frank avowal which would have done so much to promote and popularize the ballot for women.

President McKinley was present at the banquet, and responded eloquently to the toast, "The Nation and its Defenders." But he forgot to say anything about the women who comprise one-half of the nation. From the banquet he went to a "camp fire," at which he said:

As a result of that great civil struggle, we have the greatest government because we have the freest government, and we have the finest government because we

have an equal government, governed equally by equal citizens everywhere. And it is the business of the living, it is the business of the citizen, it is the business of the men and the women in every part of our common country to cultivate the highest and the best citizenship, for upon the highest and the best citizenship rests the lighest and the best destiny for our government.

"An equal government, governed equally by equal citizens everywhere," that is what we want. To-day one-half of all our citizens are disfranchised; governed despotically without representation and without consent! Mark Twain said: "It is better not to know so much than to know so much that is not so." We commend that sentiment to President McKinley. Yet we thank him none the less for his pointed affirmation that "it is the business of women," equally with men, "to cultivate the highest and best citizenship," with all the political activity that is therein implied.

Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, in his opening address, paid a heart-felt tribute to woman. He said:

Who can measure the length or the breadth or the height or the depth of woman's love and devotion, or who can measure the value of the service rendered to us by our great auxiliaries, the Women's Relief Corps? Many a comrade and Post would have lost their membership but for the open hand of this organization. In season and out of season they minister to our wants, make our meetings enjoyable, sustain us in our work. They have started and maintained homes for the needy comrades, their wives or widows; they are constant and persistent supporters of patriotic teaching. We shall need their kindly services more and more as age and infirmity creep upon us. Every Post of the order should have its Woman's Relief Corps auxiliary.

Speaking of the women's splendid inculcation of the sentiment of patriotism, Commander Clarkson said:

There is a deep meaning in Memorial Day. It means not only a tribute and an honor to the dead, but a strong and lasting lesson in patriotism to the living. The assembling of the children upon these occasions, and their participation in the solemn exercises of the day, make impressions upon their young minds that time cannot efface. As a result of such participation, and of the lessons of patriotism taught in the public schools, which the Woman's Relief Corps have so greatly encouraged, and of the part they take in demonstrations at our department encampments, our children are growing up strengthened and imbued with love of country and the flag, with reverence for the veteran who imperiled his life for them. As they grow up they will be to our nation a great rock of defense, against which the waves of trouble may beat without avail.

Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, Ind., author of "Ben Hur," and step-son of Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, said:

I am sure that no great reform will ever again be brought about in our country without the aid of the women.

ROSA BONHEUR has been made an honorary associate of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome.

MISS STELLA STRAIT, of Fort Scott, Kansas, has been nominated for County Register of Deeds by the Bourbon County Republican Convention. The office is one of the best paid in the county.

MISS ELIZABETH P. WORMELEY has spent fifteen years in translating Balzac's "Comédie Humaine," and the publication of "The Deputy of Arcis," being the fortieth volume, completes her task.

Miss Lotta Elliott, of Danforth, Me., was the driver of the winning horse at the recent horse race in Pittsfield, in which all the drivers were women. The women wore divided skirts, and acquitted themselves most creditably.

MISS HULDA R. GRASSER, customs and tin-plate broker, is conducting a good business at Cincinnati, O. Her father who was a Swiss by birth, was one of the first brokers in Cincinnati. After his death the elder Miss Grasser conducted the business, but upon her marriage, Miss Hulda assumed it. She now represents some of the largest brokerage concerns of the Eastern cities.

MISS JENNIE E. JONES, of Somerville, Mass., is title clerk of the assessor's office. For nine months of the year she works at the registry of deeds, East Cambridge, reading every title that is entered, and taking a copy of the gist of all pertaining to Somerville property, of which there are from 1,500 to 1,800 transfers every year. Miss Jones is considered a very efficient and accurate title clerk.

MRS. ANGIE F. NEWMAN, Lincoln, Neb., who has been making an extended trip in Europe, Egypt, Asia Minor and the Holy Land, has returned home safely. She was a delegate to the International Council of Women at Berlin and the Social Purity Congress at Berne, from the National W. C. T. U., but severe illness prevented her presence at either. She has, nevertheless, gained much knowledge of women's work in Europe.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON, of Pasadena, Cal., addressed a large audience Thursday afternoon at Greenacre, Me., upon "The Social Organism," dealing with a practical side of the science of sociology. Mrs. Stetson is well-known both here and in England by her volume of poems yelept "In This, Our World," wherein the bias of her mind toward viewing life in the active and not as a dreamer is well portrayed; but as a lecturer, also, she has appeared before many audiences in behalf of progress in its largest sense, unfettered by traditionalism, and by her frank and sincere directness has everywhere left a marked impression of confidence and conviction.

#### A RETREAT.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

A place I know, the haunt of dreams, A quiet space, deep hidden away, Where softened fall the noonday gleams, Where one might go alone to pray.

There little winds are whispering round; One sometimes hears the hermit-thrush; The passing foot awakes no sound In that sweet sanctuary's hush.

I, who to-day must toil and spin, Near the great city's throbbing heart, Unto that white peace enter in, Of that pure silence am a part,

#### -Harper's Magazine.

#### GIRLS AT BASEBALL.

It was an odd expression which the "settlement" idea found for itself one afternoon, at Osterville, Mass. Says the Boston Transcript:

During the recent holiday time of some South End girls, a picked nine from the Lincoln House Club played against the accomplished and athletic young ladies from that beautiful Cape Cod resort, Wianno Beach. These Wianuo girls go in for all sorts of sport, and they have made an enviable reputation at baseball. Miss Putnam is their captain, and under her coaching they make many a home run.

Of course there was great excitement among the girls at the College Settlement House when it was learned that the Wiannos would play with them. "We mustn't let them 'whitewash' the Lincolns," they exclaimed. As the carriages from Wianno rolled up to the ball field on the afternoon of this exciting contest, little suppressed cries of delight came from behind the closed shutters of the cabin. "All the 'swells' from the beach have come over," burst from one excited girl, who was wriggling into her best clothes to do honor to the occasion.

After the Wiannos and the Lincolns had begun the struggle on the diamond, there was no misunderstanding the sympathies of the various spectators. The Wiannos have beaten the young women nines in the other Cape resorts, and their friends were realous of their reputation. To be sure, jealous of their reputation. To be sure, there was no need of anxiety, for they have been playing much this summer and were perfectly acquainted with the by no means inconsiderable powers of the players. Wianno hit the ball every time, and the Wianno pitcher was mistress of some almost impossible curves; yet on runs the Lincoln girls did admirable work, and so, in spite of lack of proper training, the score came out 18 to 10-in favor, of course, of the better-trained team.

Quick as a flash, however, when the game was over, the successful players rallied round their sunburned captain and gave nine hearty 'rahs for the Lincolns. The Lincolns returned the compliment and gave their club call. Then the Wianno players drove off, and the Lincolns returned to their cabin, talking excitedly and enthusiastically about the "lovely young ladies" who could make such fine home runs.

#### CHINESE WOMEN SLAVES.

In San Francisco, the effort to emancipate the Chinese women slaves continues. The petition to President McKinley to ask Congress to appoint a committee of investigation is meeting with great success. Not a single person to whom it has been presented has failed to affix his signature. Meanwhile placards threaten-

ing with death any one who attempts to rescue these unfortunates, are posted up in Chinatown.

Here is a bill of sale upon which one of those women slaves, Tsau Fa, is claimed by her owner, Quong Sin. It purports to be made by her mother, Wang Shi, the consideration being \$88:

I write clearly to you that I give this girl to you because I am very poor. This girl I have borne myself. She is my own child. Her name is Tsau Fa. She is seven years old this year. She was born at 1 or 2 o'clock on the 4th day of July. I myself asked my relatives, but none were willing to care for her. Afterward one go-between named Chung Shi took me to a woman named Wong Shi. Wong Shi saw my girl and promised to give me \$88. Wong Shi gave the \$88 to Chung Shi, and Chung Shi took it away. Wong Shi took her to her house to use. We three people talked the matter over very clearly; not because I owed her any money, nor did she steal the girl. The go-between did not compel me to do it; but I was willing.

If there is any trouble afterward it is clearly understood by the go-between and the woman, this girl must follow this woman, who has bought her, and she is to take care of her until she is larger. The mother cannot ask any questions about her, and the woman is not answerable to the mother for what may be done to the child or what happens to her, whether she lives or dies or where she puts her. This paper is gotten up by the mother herself.

Quong Sui, twelfth year.

WANG SHI.

The above paper is marked with an imprint of the thumb as a seal. It is written on red paper in deep, black ink, and bears the date of Quong Sui, twelfth year, which makes it about eleven years old. The document is one of four which were taken with the girl when she was rescued. The girl had been sold four times, and in each instance the bills of previous sales went with her. When she was rescued the owner exhibited these bills in order to prove that she belonged to him, and they were snatched from his hand, and kept with the girl. The thumbmark was imprinted adjoining the signature, and indicated that the document was done in legal form. The other three bills of sale were of similar character, and a peculiarity in one of them is that the seller claims to be the mother of the girl also. These documents, together with many others, will be laid before the committee which comes from Washington, should the President take action upon the petition, which he undoubtedly will.

#### A HOUSEKEEPING SCHOOL.

The Boston Woman's Industrial and Educational Union, during the past year, has come in touch with an unusually large number of employers and employees, and never have the difficulties and complications of the "domestic problem" been more apparent. On the one hand, the unorganized, unrelated effort of the employer to secure domestic ease and comfort-sometimes at the expense of ethics and economics; and, on the other hand, a tendency on the part of the employees, owing to the excessive demand, to control wages without regard to efficiency.

As a first step in the right direction, in | plaint."

a matter which is of real moment to every woman both wage-earner and w age-giver the union asks the cooperation of employers toward promoting better relations between employers and employees. To this end the Domestic Reform League has been organized. Its objects are the scientific and careful consideration of present conditions; the awakening of the interest of women in the largest aspect of the problem; the recognition by the employer that fair conditions should be given for faithful service, and by the employee that interested and efficient service must be given in exchange for fair wages and just conditions; and the further recognition by both employer and employee that efficiency should be the standard of wages. Any woman may become a member of the league who is in sympathy with its objects.

As a second step the Union will open a "housekeeping school" on the first of November. Two houses have been leased. and are being arranged and equipped for this experiment in model home-making. The successful carrying out of the plans of the Union in regard to this school must depend largely upon the coöperation of women who recognize its need. Several thousand circulars have been sent out and subscriptions are received by Mrs. Harrington, the treasurer, by mail.

#### VASSAR GRADUATES.

It is reported in a New York newspaper that there is an "agitation" among graduate students of Vassar, on learning that a member of the class of '97 is of negro parentage. It is possible that young women of liberal culture and Christian training might be surprised at learning that one of their classmates had Italian, or Choctaw, or Spanish blood, when they had supposed her to be like themselves—of New York, or Indiana, or Maine lineage. But a Vassar graduate will have a sufficiently broad outlook upon the rights of any girl to get an education, to make as her comment upon such a revelation, "Well, what of it?"

#### THE ACCIDENT BOX

When packing the satchel for a journey with children, a little "accident box" should not be forgotten. It is well to put into this a soft piece of old linen, castile soap, and sponge, a box of carbolic salve or cosmoline, a small bottle of arnica or witch hazel, scissors, and needle ready threaded. A child may fall and bruise face or hands while on the car or boat, and then there is ordinarily a confusion and worry, the little sufferer waiting while the nervous mother or nurse hunts among the fellow passengers for remedies. And on the first arrival in the country, the eager children commonly rush out and get themselves into some difficulty for which this "accident box" will provide relief. A small vial of oil of peppermint may be added if there is any likelihood of toothache, and a bottle of blackberry cordial is a safe remedy in case of an attack of any phase of what mothers usually term "summer com-

#### NY WOMEN'S WORK FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

Another noteworthy achievement of the New York Women's Association, was the investigation in 1885, of a district between East Eighty-ninth and East Ninetr-third streets, called "Little Italy." where one lady reported eight families living in a single room, with their eight beds-such as they were-ranged against the walls. Three hundred cows, ill-fed and filthy, were confined in the vicinity. to provide "pure country milk" for the city. In two years this whole neighborhood was renovated.

Some time ago the Association undertook the work of exposing the shocking condition of stable refuse in the city. The facts which Mrs. Fendler, as chairman of the committee concerned, brought to light, seem almost too revolting to be possible in a land which holds that "cleanliness is next to godliness." The women met such fierce opposition from the stablemen that their bill was not admitted to the Legislature; but an ordinance secured from the Board of Health marks one step in advance. A story told by Mayor Strong at the Convention of the Ladies' Health Protective Association held last spring, amusingly illustrates some results of their efforts. The Mayor saw a man standing at the door of a livery stable, complaining of the dirty condition of the place. "If you don't have this deaned right away," said the man, "I'll report you to the Ladies' Health Protective Association." "Oh, for God's sake, don't!" exclaimed the stable keeper. "Come again next week, and see if it isn't clean."-Edith Parker Thomson, in September Forum.

#### GREEN CORN.

Variety in serving green corn is often relished. For corn oysters, mix one pint of grated corn, the volk of three eggs, a little cayenne pepper, three even tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, then add the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Put a tablespoonful of lard and one of butter in the frying pan, and when hot drop by spoonfuls the mixture into it When brown on one side turn and brown on the other. A corn griddle cake may be made of corn too old to be enjoyed biled on the cob. For two cups of grated corn allow two-thirds of a cup of flour blended very smoothly in a little sweet milk, one beaten egg, a piece of butter as large as a butternut, salt and pepper Bake in the oven or on the griddle over the fire.

#### A WOMAN BOOTBLACK.

Miss Lu Verne Hall, one of the cleverest loung girls in the class of '97 of the East Denver (Col.) High School, and historian of her class, who is employed a part of her time in the reportorial department of the Times, has opened a bootblacking esablishment on Sixteenth Street, in order to raise enough money to enter Vassar College. How she came to start in this basiness is thus told by the young woman:

I was thinking hard how I could get though money to go to Vassar. I looked dwn slowly at the foot that was keeping | mind. Imagine my delight when the

time to my thoughts. My shoe needed cleaning, and like a flash I saw a way to raise money. There is no place in the city where a lady may have her shoes polished except she sit up on a box in an alley as the men do. I never said a word to any one, but set to work. I had a circular printed and mailed it to every club and society woman I could think of. Then I took \$70 out of what I had saved from my newspaper work and bought all the equipments for my stand. Then I asked the salutatorian of our class if she would help me. She consented, and now she is cashier. Then I spoke to some boys, and they were all delighted to come and help me. I fixed up my room prettily, and there are fresh flowers on the table and papers and magazines.

Now that I am started I have no expense, as even the store room is given to me free, and I hope to make \$300 by Sep-I have risked my \$70, to be sure, tember but I think I shall get it all back and more. I shall be the happiest girl in the world if I can go to Vassar this fall, and every minute I am not working in the office I spend soliciting trade and waiting on customers. Of course I shine shoes my-

#### NEW CENTURY CLUB.

The New Century Club of Wilmington, Del., the first namesake of the great and famous New Century Guild of Philadelphia, has now three fine daughters of its own, one in Chester, one in West Chester, and the third, a young club in Kennett square. The New Century Club was organized nine years ago, and to-day its membership reaches nearly 500. It is especially fortunate in having a fine clubhouse, built after a beautiful old colonial design. Its standing committees are those on education, philanthropy, club classes, and club lectures. committee is working for compulsory education in Delaware, and for the establishment of a State normal school. The philanthropic department of the club is actively engaged in management of the Delaware Industrial School for Girls, and is also investigating the condition of wageearning women.

#### A FARMERS' PICNIC IN IOWA.

It was a perfect day in August when I drove nine miles through the richest farming land to attend this annual festival of farmers, in the commonwealth which, perhaps, above all others exercises its sovereignty through the tillers of the soil. It was a vast assembly that met in the beautiful grove to celebrate a bounti-

I was not a little interested in studying this concourse of citizen rulers, their wives and children. They certainly did not compare unfavorably with the farmers of the East, or with the ranchmen of the far West; but I had been long enough in the State which owes its prosperity to corn and hogs to observe that some of the wives of these farmers had added to the inevitable hardship and drudgery of their position the feeding of the numerous swine, the milking of cows, the planting and tending of the garden, to say nothing of occasional calls to act as fieldhand when an extra man was lacking.

Consequently I attended this festival with the burden of a remonstrance on my

orator of the day, a neighboring editor, pictured with power and pathos the unconscious selfishness of the farmer in accepting, let us say, this unfair division of labor in a life partnership, while he continues to talk of my farm, my stock, my grain, etc.

Clapping my hands, a number joined in the applause; but while the women in my vicinity admitted the justice of the arraignment, it was evident that most of the farmers' wives were too jealous of their husbands' reputation to make any public demonstration. Let us hope this speaker found virtue a sufficient reward for his noble gallantry.

With all the concessions that have been made, nowhere have married women their just rights in property. Said an Iowa farmer to me: "My wife and I have been true yoke fellows, pulling evenly all the way." "Then," said I, "half the handsome property you have accumulated belongs to her." Of course the logical inference was not conceded. "She has her right of dower, and our laws are just," was the rejoinder.

Not until the wife, like other partners. has equal voice in the disposition of jointly acquired property has she her rights. She cannot even use her earnings to educate her children. It is conceded that the farmer's wife, at least, has earned half of the joint accumulations. In return she has such food, clothing, and shelter as her partner sees fit to give her, and, if he die before she does, she has the use of one-third of the real estate, of which her husband dies possessed, in lieu of the independent ownership of one-half of all the property to which she is entitled. And yet the majority of men and women are actually deluded enough to believe that this "right of dower" makes the wife a privileged being.

"Women is so shaller!"

-Jane M. Slocum in Woman's Journal.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman - to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS: FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my look upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

BOARD FOR TWO. A large sunny room, with hot and cold water, big closet, excellent home table and comforts in a private family. Apply 65 Sawyer Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

The Philadelphia Woman's Health Protective Association has adopted a badge composed of a tiny silver broom pinned on two ends of scarlet and gray ribbon, the colors of the club.

The Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs has just issued a carefully prepared directory of the women's clubs of the The next annual meeting of the Federation will be held in Saginaw, Nov. 9, 10 and 11.

Little Clorinda Bedessa, of the Italian settlement, recently rescued a man from drowning, in the North End Park, Boston. She showed great coolness of mind, courage, and skill in swimming in making the rescue, and deserves some expression of commendation from the city authorities.

An effort is being made to have one or two women on the Vermont State Board of Charities. The subject is to be brought before the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Surely Vermont, which always stands for what is good for the public, will not hesitate to appoint women for this most important and suitable work.

The Evening News, of Waltham, Mass., recently published by request an antiwoman suffrage article and supplemented it by an editorial in which it pronounced the anti-suffrage movement "a mistake and a stumbling block in the march of ages." The News believes that woman suffrage "is a right as inherent as man suffrage."

The woman's department in the coming Food Fair, to be held in this city during October, is being planned to contribute to the interests of housekeepers and homemakers. The science of nutrition: plain, elaborate and invalid cookery; garnishing and serving; marketing and buying supplies; cleaning and sanitation-will be treated by experts.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, has again won the women's golf championship of the United States, defeating Miss N. C. Sargent, of the Essex Country Club, five up and four to play. The match was witnessed by nearly eight hundred people, fully a thousand being at the clubhouse when the playing was ended.

The Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, in session recently in Boston, recommended that additional women inspectors be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of securing a better enforcement of the factory laws, and that these women be selected from those who have had actual experience in factories or workshops, and depend upon their own efforts for their support.

The Woman's Journal of this week republishes the attractive story "How Peggy Held the Fort," from the N. Y. Independent. This story was in great request for public readings. It has a variety of interesting news about women, State Correspondence, Lady Somerset's Position, The Riflewoman, Home Hints and Helps, a paper on Expediency by Warren A. Rodman, Through the Subway, Beginning of an Anarchist, much educational matter, etc., and offers a remarkable opportunity to subscribers.

#### DISFRANCHISED WOMAN VS. DEMOCRACY.

"The Growth of Caste in the United States" is the title of an article by Joseph Edgar Chamberlain in The Nineteenth Century, republished in Littell's Living Age. It calls attention to a survival, or rather to a revival, of the aristocratic idea in American society. This clear-eyed observer is struck by the contrast between our political ideal of equality and our social ideal of family exclusiveness. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who did not belong to what called itself "the best society" of Boston, said, in 1860, that class distinctions were more sharply drawn in America than in England. When Thackeray visited Boston a generation ago, he was the guest of an important gentleman of Beacon Street. Desiring to hear Theodore Parker, then in the zenith of his popularity, he expressed a wish to do so. The Beacon Street gentleman, greatly surprised at such a proposal to disregard the proprieties, made excuse, and took his guest to King's Chapel, where people of the highest social standing could always be found, remarking: "I beg of you to remember that Mr. Parker does not belong to our best society." This was more than the Englishman could stand, and he replied loud enough to be heard: "Upon my word I wish I hadn't got into good society when I came to Boston."

This incident shows that social exclusiveness exists to-day as a "survival." Unfortunately it is growing everywhere. The line is sharply drawn to exclude people, even in some cases when the family left outside has better blood and breeding and more wealth than those inside. Mr. Chamberlain says:

American social classes or castes are mainly in a state of formation, but the grade commonly recognized as the highest social set is probably nearer crystalliza-tion than any other. It has long pos-sessed certain aids towards the establishment of a peculiarly exclusive and selfrenewing circle not possessed by the fashionable society of England, which is as once aristocratic, national, and distinguished. The British aristocracy is often reinforced by government appointment; the personal arrangements are in a sense overseen and sometimes upset by influence and authority above and beyond it, and it is compelled to recognize the public distinction which is always coming to new people. But in the United States there is nothing national about the upper grade of society.

This social exclusiveness is beginning to manifest itself not only in New York and Boston, in Newport and Bar Harbor, but also in manufacturing towns like Fall River, and in rural communities like those of Vermont. Everywhere it is strongest among women.

The social motive openly dominates the life of the people. Social rivalries, ambitions, and appearances absorb a great part of their energies and their time, and particularly the time and energies of the women. It has seemed to me everywhere that the women were engaged, all unconsciously, in an attempt to avenge their exclusion from the suffrage, in a republic where the suffrage is commonly spoken of as "universal," by neutralizing or nullifying, through their powerful influence in the family, the supposed equality of American institutions. If women could turn to a mockery the democratic or Street, Boston, Mass.

equal institutions in which they have no direct part, and at the same time greatly increase the influence and advantage, in the struggle for existence, of certain social elements in which they as individuals are powerful, at the expense of the mass, they might be held to have accomplished a very neat piece of retribu-tion for their exclusion from participation in political affairs, as well as to have proved the unwisdom of that exclusion. I hardly suppose that any woman, in her social struggles, was ever animated by such a motive; but the effect is very much as if all women were. If to aggrandize the family is to take away something from democratic equality, then American women must be, whether they intend or know it or not, the enemies of the democratic idea; for they are mostly engaged in an attempt to push their particular families along into a position of greater relative importance in the community.

This growth of social artistocracy seems to Mr. Chamberlain a serious menace to the perpetuity of democratic institutions. He says:

Social details of the sort mentioned may not appear very important in them-selves. They would be of importance however, if, taken with other facts, they pointed to an eventful triumph of a social arrangement founded on caste over a democratic impulse which had a highly favorable opportunity for its development. In America we concern ourselves much more with the "dangerous elements" with anarchistic sentiments supposed to have been imported into our large cities from Europe. We hear much about the division of society into two great camps of rich and poor, a division supposed to rest on legislation which favors the rich, but we hear little about the perfectly voluntary growth of caste feeling. Yet I count this last as really a more important matter, because more inveterate in human thought, and much further beyond the reach of legislation. It is a thing which general prosperity does not check, but rather stimulates, by bringing a greater number of persons within the range of social ambitions. The accumulation of even a small amount of wealth in a family kindles to white heat the desire for progression towards the charmed "upper circle." And the very people whom we hear vaguely lamenting the social stratification as contrary to the principles of the Fourth of July orations, are every day doing their utmost to assist it.

This spirit of social exclusiveness and contempt for political rights and duties and responsibilities, which especially characterizes the remonstrants against woman suffrage, taken in connection with the growing disparity of wealth, will prove fatal to the republic unless women are brought into the government of State and nation. Only by republican families can a Republican State be perpetuated. It is a choice between an advance to impartial suffrage irrespective of sex, or a retrogression into class legislation and military despotism.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

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Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal, each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for

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# The Woman's Column.

Vol. X.

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No. 37.

## The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Unanswered yet? the prayer your lips have pleaded

In agony of heart these many years?

Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing?
And think you all in vain those falling tears?

Say not the Father hath not heard your prayer;

You shall have your desire sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? though when you first presented

This one petition at the Father's throne,
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking.

So urgent was your heart to make it known; Though years have passed since then, do not despair,

The Lord will answer you sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet! nay, do not say ungranted,—

Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done; The work began when your first prayer was uttered,

And God will finish what he has begun,
If you will keep the incense burning there,
His glory you shall see, sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unanswered;

Her feet are firmly planted on the rock; Amid the wildest storms she stands undannted.

Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock, She knows omnipotence has heard her prayer.

prayer, .
And cries "It shall be done," sometime, somewhere.

## PUT THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL IN COLLEGES.

This is the opening of the college year. Bright young men and women are rallying by thousands around the college doors. These are the hope of the nation, the intelligent citizens of to-morrow. Every effort should be made to interest them in woman suffrage as a current practical issue, to afford them accurate information, and to enlist them in behalf of justice and right. Will suffragists help us in this work of far-reaching influence? The Woman's Journal will be furnished to college reading-rooms at half price, \$1.25 per year. Let there be a fund started and raised for this purpose. Donations will be acknowledged in these columns, and the list of colleges benefited will be given. Who will give first?

CIRCULATE THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

Our readers will thank us for calling upon them to help circulate the Woman's Journal.

During the next three months most people decide what papers they will take during the coming year. Will not our old subscribers, each and all, make an effort to double or treble the number of subscribers to the Woman's Journal?

For twenty-seven years, at an annual loss to its editors and proprietors, the Woman's Journal has given every week the most complete possible summary of what women are doing to "make the world better" in every department of human activity. Especially it has given the news of the woman suffrage movement. Had its value been more thoroughly appreciated its work might have been ten times as effective by a circulation ten times as large. In view of the labor and money expended it seems a pity that a wider circle of readers should not be secured.

In 1872, twenty-five years ago, Lucy Stone made the following appeal, under the above heading. Being dead, she yet speaketh.

H. B. B.

"We remind our old subscribers, staunch friends of woman suffrage, that the price of the *Journal* is \$2.50 to all except new subscribers, or \$2 to such old subscribers as send us their names in clubs of ten. We reduce the price to new subscribers (\$1.50 the first year on trial), as an inducement to them to make acquaintance with our principles, in the hope that they will continue to be subscribers until the political and legal equality of women is secure.

"Our old subscribers will accept this statement, we are sure, in the same spirit in which we make it, and will act accordingly. It is their interest, as it is ours, to have the needed information concerning our common cause spread far and wide. To do this there must be no diminution of our supplies, but a large extension of our subscription list.

"Every reader of our paper is kept informed of the progress of the cause all over the country, and is thereby better able to coöperate with other workers, and so to hasten the day we all wait for.

"It is then the duty, as it should be the pleasure of every friend of woman suffrage, when renewing the subscription to this paper, to bring other new names of subscribers if possible, who shall lend their papers to those who are not ready to take it, and who, having read, will remail them to others, thus perpetually widening the circle of influence and light. Now is the time to do it.

Lucy Store."

MISS C. A. TEAL, of Brooklyn, has been appointed the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle organizer for the approaching year.

MISS EMMA C. SICKELS has been commissioned by Governor Tanner, of Illinois, a delegate to the meeting of the Farmers' National Congress for 1897 to 1898, to represent the Domestic Science Association, of which she is president.

Miss Lombroso, the daughter of the Italian professor, has written a volume, the title of which is "On the Happiness of Women." The lady has made a study of a hundred women, married and unmarried, and comes to the conclusion that women generally are happier than men. There are two phases in women's lives the lady believes she has determined—one is that love-making and maternity are the essential and decisive elements of happiness; the other is that moderate means are more conducive to happiness than riches.

MRS. L. H. HIGGINS, of 21 Hastings Street, West Roxbury, is taking subscription for Mrs. Mary A. Livermore's autobiography, entitled "The Story of My Life, or The Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years." This interesting book, just issued, is an octavo of 730 pages, and is sold only by subscription. It cannot be found in bookstores. Mrs. Higgins will deliver it os subscribers on orders sent to her by mail as above; in plain cloth; with 122 fine engravings, in extra cloth; or in half morocco.

MRS. JENNIE MOORE, who recently rescued William Farley from drowning off the Iron Pier at Coney Island, N. Y., has a record as a life-saver. She possesses a gold medal presented to her for bravely rescuing a woman from drowning at Charleston, S. C., in 1890. She also saved the life of Miss Sophie Sprockett, whose boat was capsized off Augusta, Ga. Captain Doherty, of the Coney Island Life Saving Society, has made her an honorary member of the society, and will ask the State society to present a medal to her.

MISS I. ALEXANDER, of San Francisco, is a well-known Christian worker from Toronto, Canada, where she is looked upon with love and respect by hundreds whom she was the means of helping. Her object now is to get all churches interested in a non-sectarian hospital for indigent Chinese, and when this is established there will be no excuse for the continuance of the present dens which are called hospitals that are a disgrace to the city. Miss Alexander will visit the various Christian societies in the city and endeavor to get them to take action, and hopes to have the hospital started and maintained by the churches. She will give her time to it, and is seeking no place of profit.

#### IOWA ANNUAL MEETING.

CALL I. W. S. A. CONVENTION.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Des Moines the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, 1897.

Adelaide Ballard, Pres. Katharine M. Peirce, Rec. Sec.

# IOWA SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Iowa is being stirred from centre to circumference by suffrage speakers, State and national. In a letter dated Des Moines, Sept. 5, our valued friend and co-worker, Margaret W. Campbell, says:

During the past six months I have myself visited ten counties, held thirteen parlor meetings, and nine meetings in churches and halls. I spoke at the Old Settlers' Picnic in Warren County to a very large crowd. The invitation was secured by the efforts of Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall. In six of the counties where I held parlor meetings, the national workers had already held conventions and had raised all the money by collections and pledges that it was possible to get from the people; hence I could not ask for money. I visited Ottumwa by invitation of the local club. Five parlor meetings were held there, and they gave me nearly enough to pay travelling expenses. My last six meetings have been held in Polk County, in small towns where work was much needed. There may be a few more small towns in the county that will arrange for me; if so, I shall go and speak for them. The National-American speakers are again in our State after a rest of about a month. I visited six counties in which they had organized county and local clubs. In two of the six there were local clubs before they went there, and in these two, efforts were being made to extend the work beyond the county seat. If we could have a headquarters here in Des Moines, and the work carried on from this centre instead of from the office in New York, it would be better. As it is. it seems too much like doing things at arms' length. Mrs. Catt, Miss Hay, Miss Gregg, Miss Moore, and, I believe, Mrs. Johns, are to be here at the State Convention, and will advise our Iowa women how to work. Such instruction is needed.

# JINGOISM vs. WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At a great meeting of the British Association in Toronto last week, Hon. James Bryce, M. P., defined Jingoism as bearing the same relation to true patriotism as vinegar bears to wine. He said:

Beyond all these querulous and quarrelsome voices there stands in Great Britain
—there stands, I am no less sure, in the
United States also—the great solid, sensible mass of the nation, which desires
peace and tranquillity, which desires to
attend to its business, and desires not to
have it disturbed or shaken by rumors of
wars; the great mass, which desires to
fear God and honor the sovereign, whether
the sovereign be called a queen or a president.

Jingoism is the most dangerous foe of woman's rights. Militarism in all its forms is the parent of standing armies, national debts, class legislation, sex aristocracy, prostitution and poverty. War is the enemy of women, and the destroyer of homes. And because women, as a class, are less belligerent than men, and more interested than men in keeping the peace, therefore coëducation and woman suffrage will put an end to Jingo-

ism, and will establish a reign of peace. Liberty, equality, and fraternity can only be established by the combined activities of men and women.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## TO WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The legal status of women, especially in regard to their personal property rights, has become an essential subject for study and discussion in women's clubs, whether suffrage, civic or literary. In this State, the work entitled "The Law of Married Women in Massachusetts," by George A. O. Ernst, is an invaluable aid and a standard authority. The book sells for \$2. We offer this work free, as a premium, to any person who before Nov. 1 will send us three new subscribers to the Woman's Journal at \$1.50 each, or two new subscribers at \$1.50 each and two renewals of old subscriptions at \$2.50 each.

Twenty-five Bulgarian women are studying medicine at the Faculty of Nancy in France.

The medical department of the Illinois State University has decided to open its doors to women.

The Countess of Aberdeen will contribute an article on "Woman's Place and Work in Canada," to a new encyclopedia of Canada, edited by J. Cantell Hopkins.

Professor Putnam, with some discoveries of stone implements as examples, urges that man is as old on this continent as in Europe. He is inclined to place the first traces of man on the continent at the fringe of the glacial period.

At the recent annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Keeley League, held in Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. W. L. Dutcher, of Stillwater, Minn., was reelected president, and Mrs. Ida B. Cole, of West Chicago, corresponding secretary.

A favorable reception by the dowager Empress of China of the Chinese New Testament, given her in the name of the Protestant Christian women of China, has suggested to the agents of the Bible societies in Japan a similar gift to the Emperor.

The readings given lately by the daughter of the late Eugene Field, from his writings, proved so popular and successful that she is to enter in o the same work more extensively next winter under the management of one of the Ridpath agencies.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Universalist Peace Union was held at the Peace Temple in the grove at Mystic, Conn., at 10.30, Wednesday morning. This society is for radical peace. It stands for those principles which make peace possible and desirable.

The directors of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific have formally accepted the foundation and endowment of the gold medal by Miss Catherine Wolfe Bruce, of New York City, to be awarded not oftener than once a year by the society "for distinguished services to astronomy."

#### HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

One of the nicest presents given to a bride was a manuscript cook-book begun by her mother, made to order at a blank book-maker's. It is divided into sections, headed "Soups, Fish, Roasts, Desserts, etc.," the number of pages varying according to necessity. The volume will be a souvenir of home. Each division was begun by one or more recipes in the mother's handwriting, tried and proved good in the family kitchen. At the close of the book were housewifely hints, echoes of motherly counsel. The young bride's eyes filled as she studied the book, for none of her favorite dishes had been forgotten, even the recipes for candies that had been made in the dear home kitchen were faithfully chronicled.

Pears are now plentiful and cheap. The following is a nice way to serve them:

Wash, but do not pare the fruit; leave the stem, but carefully remove the blossom end. Pack a dozen pears in a large pudding dish, pour a large cup of water in the bottom, cover with another dish and bake in moderate oven until tender. When done put in a warm bowl, and cover to keep hot while the juice is poured into a saucepan and simmered with a small cup of sugar and the juice and yellow rind only of half a lemon. This syrup is to be strained over the hot pears, and when cool these are to be placed stem up in a glass dish with the syrup surrounding them.

"Lace dresses are the latest thing," says a fashion authority. Black lace over white silk is being revived, even for girls, though the combination should be the exclusive right of gray hair. Black lace over black silk, however, will be the special wear, and since the fashion has been revived so late, it will be run into afternoon and reception use this winter. All-over nets will be used rather than lace by many, but those who have or can afford lace will use it.

Some of the new fall importations of house gowns have a double sleeve, a sheath sleeve underneath and over this a full one hanging loosely down. It is prognosticated that this is but the entering wedge for a revival of the dainty lace and mull undersleeve of ante-bellum days.

If you want to modernize the large lego'-mutton sleeve of last summer's gown, tack the fullness up to the shoulder in the centre to form a butterfly puff, and finish with a rosette or bow of ribbon or a strip of inserting pointed at the end to hide the tacking. This added decoration is only a little fancy touch, and is not a necessity, as the tack can be done so neatly that it will hardly show.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON. .

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts met on Wednesday, Sept. 8, in Association Hall, Boston, and nominated for Governor, Prof. J. Bascom.

The convention was made up of men and women. The Prohibition Party of Massachusetts is a party of men and women on a woman suffrage platform.

The platform declares:

We believe that educational qualifications and not sex should be the test of the elective franchise.

# WORLD'S WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Fourth Biennial Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. will meet on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26, 1897, in Toronto, Canada.

The Dominion and Toronto W. C. T. U.'s are making extensive arrangements for meetings. The churches, city authorities, temperance, and philanthropic organizations are also giving assistance.

Officers of countries and superintendents of departments are reminded that reports will form an important feature of the Convention.

Reduced railway rates to delegates.
AGNES E. SLACK, Sec. World's W.C.T. U.
Ripley, Derbyshire, England.

# THE COLORED WOMEN OF AMERICA.

The National Association of Colored Women, the organization started in Boston by the Woman's Era Club of this city in July, 1895, will hold its second annual convention in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15, 16 and 17.

This federation of clubs has grown to immense proportions since its birth. It now consists of more than 200 clubs, nearly every State in the Union, including New Mexico, being represented in it. The first annual gathering was held at Washington, D. C., last summer, and was welcomed to that city by the commissioner of the district in a hearty and cordial speech, to which the Era Club's president responded.

The association goes this year to Nashville by invitation extended it by the mayor, aldermen and board of trade of that city. The invitation was sent while a congress of ladies was being held in Atlanta during the Exposition, and was cordially expressed and signed by the mayor and individual members of the bodies named. Delegates from all over this country and the British dominions are preparing to go.

# TWO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Miss Jennie Wertheimer, a Cincinnati girl, recently sold an invention to a New York firm for \$25,000, spot cash. Three years ago she hit upon a scheme of commercial paper, which would effectually exclude all possibility of raising amounts on checks, forging names or otherwise tampering with its face value. The principal feature of her invention lies in the form and make-up of the draft or check. From the top of the note to the name in favor of whom the amount is made out, the paper material is of usual thickness, but from just below the name, the paper gradually tapers until it becomes thin and transparent as tissue paper. At the same time the paper preserves its strength and durability. It is as tough at the tissue end as at the top. Now, if the amount has been raised-if any changes have been made from the original draft, or if any chemicals have been used, this will be shown immediately by holding it up against the light from the other side. This simple device was recognized as being of such great practical value that several good offers were made for it.

Another invention, which promises to I

be of even greater value is a fire-proof enamel, discovered by a Chicago woman, Mrs. Frances Shaw, of Irving Park. Her invention is being subjected to chemical tests by experts, and if it proves to possess the qualities claimed for it, modern fireproofing methods will be revolutionized.

# WOMEN'S CLUBS, AND CLUB WOMEN.

The Women's Home Industry Club of Dallas, Tex., has been organized in behalf of Texas industries, and through the manufacturers, to secure employment for men and women. The president, Mrs. Barnett Gibbs, said at a recent meeting:

We can help along our community by refusing to spend our pin money and household allowances with business men who don't help along home industries. and this will do more good than sentimental slumming. I honestly believe that a congress of Texas women, each determined through coöperation to help her neighborhood and her State, would do more for Texas than a congress of politicians. When we know of a make of Texas goods that is satisfactory, go from one store to another until you find it. While we are increasing our membership this fall, we might find out how many women in Dallas have a little uninvested money, and see what we could do toward getting a woollen mill started in Dallas that would pay dividends. A large number of women in the East have dividendpaying stocks in Eastern mills, and why should we not do so in Dallas?

This idea of encouraging home industries is rapidly growing in Texas, and Women's Home Industry Clubs are organizing in different parts of the State. A special day at the State Fair will be devoted to the subject, under the management of the Dallas Club.

A new club has been organized in New Orleans, Mrs. H. L. Behrens, president. It is called the Lillian Whiting Club, for the well-known Boston journalist, whose letters have been a literary feature of the New Orleans Sunday Times-Democrat for many years.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society of New York, organized fourteen years ago, has grown to be a strong organization, and controls seven houses or homes, wherein its members find rest and recreation. Its privileges are extended to all respectable unmarried working girls who have satisfactory recommendations, and whose need of a vacation has been certified to by a physician. To each it gives a two weeks' vacation in the country, with fares and board, for \$1.50 a week. It also pays the fares of such girls when they desire to spend their vacation with friends in the country, and also provides day excursions to Glen Island. During the summer it gives vacations to about 700 girls, sends about 100 into the country to see their friends, and issues about 7,000 tickets to Glen Island. Two of its homes have been secured through the "Vacation fund," gathered from year to year by the New York Outlook. Two other homes, known as Uplands and Hill Crest, were opened this summer at Santa Clara village, far up in the Adirondack Mountains. Both were designed, built, and presented to the Vacation Society by Mr. George E. Dodge, of New York. Hill Crest is intended especially for girls suffering from throat

trouble or consumption in early and curable stages, and will be kept open for them throughout the year. It is provided with a resident physician, a trained nurse and a medical cabinet. In this way the inmates will enjoy the benefit of medical advice, careful diet and nursing, as well as beautiful scenery, fresh air and pure water. Uplands is in charge of Miss Hendrick, and Miss Herring is matron of Hill Crest. Both have been educated as trained nurses, and are young women with a strong personal interest in the girls in their charge.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the United States, will contribute to the October *National Magazine* a strong article on "Women in Finance."

Mrs. Dora S. Goodwin, corresponding secretary of the Haverhill Woman's Literary Union, has come out in the Haverhill Gazette, in which paper she conducts a bright club column, with a "slate" for the biennial convention in Denver next June, and she nominates: "For president, Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, of Lynn; for vice-president, Mrs. T. B. Platt, of Denver."

Mrs. C. H. Cushing, the woman suffrage worker whose death was recently noted in the Woman's Journal, was an active club woman. As president of the Social Science Club of Leavenworth—a body of prominent women incorporated in May, 1881—she brought it to a state of excellence by a far-seeing ability that made it one of the foremost women's clubs of the West. It wielded an influence much like that of Sorosis, and its name, changed in 1896 to the Social Science Federation, has become a power in the State of Kansas.

F. M. A.

# OLIVE THORNE MILLER'S BIRD TALKS.

Editor Woman's Column:

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, of 628 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, has just completed a series of bird talks in the country homes of Sands Point, L. I. My pleasure in this presentation, and the letter on Bird Study from Miss Willard in your issue of Aug. 21, as well as more in that of Aug. 28, reminds me that to stand for the intelligent protection of birds is a philanthropy especially obligatory upon women. We are declared to be the great despoilers of the bird kingdom through our inordinate love of feathered finery. Knowing what we do to-day of the humane trend of the womanly heart, we cannot doubt that wherever it is shown that such gratification of vanity deprives us of the choicest blessings that wing their way over woods and fields, women will largely abandon the market which supplies such demand; and in no pleasanter way can this gospel be spread than in listening to these delightful talks in bird lore.

It may interest bird lovers to know that she will go to San Francisco in February and return in April, coming back, in a way, with the birds themselves. Clubs which lie upon her route, may like to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to arrest her on her journey and partake of her wisdom.

MARIANA W. CHAPMAN. Sands Point, L. I., Sept. 8, 1897.

#### WOMEN OF THE PRESS.

Miss M. Evans, of New Orleans, who has edited and published for several years a magazine called Men and Matters, is a bright woman who through her persistence and energy has recently performed a public service for her State. It was greatly desired that Louisiana should be fittingly represented at the Tennessee Centennial; but, owing to the spring floods and drouths and the financial depression, the commission appointed for the purpose failed to accomplish anything. Then Miss Evans undertook to do something. She enlisted co-workers, and, without State aid, built a pavilion which has been the only Louisiana headquarters at the Exposition. Next, she asked the director-general to appoint a Louisiana day, which he did. The day was most charmingly and enthusiastically celebrated. Miss Evans gave a reception in her pavilion to the Governor of Louisiana and the famous "old guard." The hospitality of the Woman's Building was graciously extended, and there were flowers and music and dinners to complete one of the most delightful days of the summer, all because of the enterprise of one New Orleans press woman.

The press women of Louisiana are generously recognized by their brothers of the "Fourth Estate." At the annual meeting of the New Orleans Press Club, recently held, it was voted to admit women to membership. Speaking of this, the daily *Picayune* says:

The women engaged on the newspapers in New Orleans are perhaps not the least among the great body of workers, and it was a gracious recognition of their worth to accord them membership in the great newspaper league. It is said that the New Orleans Press Club is the first in the country to admit women to membership; the act was characteristic of the well known chivalry of our Southern craft. The newspaper women of New Orleans certainly appreciate the compliment extended, and in the press club, as on the press, will give of their best for its success and development.

The motto of the Michigan Woman's Press Association is, "Let us as women learn to put down self and work for a cause." Its flower is the field daisy, emblematical of many rays or individualities converging to one centre. At the annual meeting, recently held at Grand Rapids, "The Educational Possibilities of the Country Weekly" was the practical subject of one of several interesting and spirited discussions. Mrs. M. E. C. Bates is president of the association, and Mrs. Mary K. Buck is corresponding secretary, both of Traverse City. The Interchange, published monthly except during August and September, is the official organ of the Woman's Press Association and of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and it is so well sustained by the members of these organizations that it is self-supporting. Mrs. Belle M. Perry, of Charlotte, is editor, and Mrs. Eva B. Giles, of Battle Creek, is associate editor. Mrs. Perry also conducts a woman's department in her husband's paper, the Charlotte Tribune, and Mrs. Giles is on the staff of the Good Health publishing company.

The Iowa Woman's Standard, says that

the Political Equality Club at Schaller has a membership of thirty-six men and women. They have secured a column in one of their papers, and in addition to the study of political science have founded an Audubon society for the protection of the birds. This club is doing splendid work. They have adopted as the motto of their club the last words of dear Lucy Stone, "Make the world better."

Next Tuesday, Sept. 14, will be Woman's Day at the State Fair. There will be distinctive exercises conducted by the members of the different women's organizations, in which the Iowa W. S. A. will have a share. Visitors will be welcomed at the Suffrage Cottage on the grounds.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns has been quite ill at her home in Salina. If her health will permit, she will go to Iowa in September to assist the national association in the active campaign going on there. She has promised to give Kansas two weeks' work on her return.

F. M. A.

# MEN AS KITCHEN MAIDS.

It is an interesting development of the woman suffrage agitation that Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's JOURNAL, Boston, is devoting a good deal of her time and attention to finding situations for men as kitchen-maids. She says that the chief difficulty she meets in the way of getting housework for her proteges to do is the conservatism of women. In her experience there are always more young men willing to take domestic service than there are Yankee housewives willing to give them a trial. She affirms that it is as hard to convince some women that men can do housework as it is to convince some men that a woman can be a principal of a public school. But, she continues, the women who venture upon the new departure are sometimes rewarded by finding in it a perfect solution of the vexed "domestic problem." Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, who is one of the innovators, proclaims that the young man now doing her housework is the best help she has had in thirty years. The man giving such distinguished satisfaction is a college graduate, who finds his education most useful in the kitchen.

It may be necessary to explain that Miss Blackwell and Mrs. Barrows are giving themselves, heart and soul, to the task of finding employment for Armenian refugees. These refugees are almost all men, and, when unable to find work in their trades or professions, they have, in many cases, shown their willingness to take any work they can get by going out to service. Miss Blackwell says that during the last eight months between 100 and 200 Armenians have gone to situations through her assistance, many of them to do housework, and that she has yet to receive the first complaint from any employer of dishonesty or any serious misconduct, even in the case of those who proved unsuited to the work and had to be sent back. From which appears the good sense of some numbers of Armenians, as well as the opportunity open to men, harassed by the competition of women, of carrying the war into the enemy's country by pressing into occupations monopolized by women.-New York Tribune.

Mr. Fred. L. Cairns, of Burlington, Vt., has received from a relative in Cuba a letter, enclosing a clipping from La Lucha, of Havana, the official organ of the Spanish Government, as follows:

The Estruch column brought to town from Cayajobas, in a cart, ten children of both sexes, who were found wandering in the woods near a deserted village which had been destroyed by the insurgents. A sergeant offered these poor little wretches at public auction in the Plaza of Artemisa, as, the military commander being absent, the civil authorities refused to take charge of them. Customers were soon found. Among them were several women of bad character, who purchased two young girls, and a notorious libertine purchased the oldest one of the lot, a handsome girl of fourteen years.

When such a transaction is admitted by the official organ of the Spanish authorities, what must be the horrors perpetrated which escape publication?

MISS MARIA LOUISE POOL is one of the small band of New England women writers who in the past few years have done so much strong and original work. Her first novel, "Roweny in Boston," showed skilful handling, and its local coloring made it a story of unusual interest. Miss Pool was born in Rockland, Mass. Nearly all her life she has passed in New England, and she has acquired, through close observation, familiarity with the varied types of New England character which she has introduced in her stories. Several visits in the South and among the Carolina mountains gave her material for "Dally" and other successful novels. Miss Pool's latest story, "The Red Bridge Neighborhood," now running as a serial in Harper's Bazar, is strong in plot, and is marked by dramatic episodes.

MISS MARY FRANCES PEIRCE, of Weston, Mass., who has charge of the public records of that town, and is doing excellent and commendable work to preserve and enrich them, says, in her report to the selectmen: "I should be glad if the present owners would send me word of any cellar-holes that are or have been on their estates, and any facts or traditions about them. We are already a generation too late in our work, but much may yet be done." It is pleasant to see this tendency to gather the stories and traditions of the cellar-holes. The historian of Weston is helped in locating the people who lived in the town in the last century by an existing copy of the direct tax-list of 1798. levied by the United States Government, which gives the name and owner and occupant of every house in the town in that year. Taken in connection with a map made in 1794-96, it helps to locate the greater part of the inhabitants living at the end of the eighteenth century.

# TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal, each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps.

Address Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Vol. X.

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Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# WHAT EACH DAY WILLS.

Wouldst thou fashion for thyself a seemly life?

Then fret not over what is past and gone: And 'spite of all thou mayest have lost behind.

Yet act as if thy life were just begun: What each day wills, enough for thee to know:

What each day wills the day itself will tell! Do thine own task, and be therewith con-

What others do, that shalt thou fairly judge; Be sure that thou no brother-mortal hate, Then all besides leave to the master Power. - Goethe.

# IOWA ORGANIZING.

In Iowa the National-American Organization Committee is again at work. It is not impossible that before snow flies every county in the State will be organized. Suffragists of Southern Iowa, now is your golden opportunity; make the most of it! County presidents in the north half of the State are at work, organizing clubs in the smaller towns of their respective counties; and so the good work goes grandly on. It is not impossible that Miss Anthony's dream of precinct organization may first become a reality in Iowa.

The law granting limited suffrage to the women of Iowa is as follows:

That in any election hereafter held in any city, incorporated town, or school district, for the purpose of issuing any bonds for municipal or school purposes, or for the purpose of borrowing money, or for the purpose of increasing the tax levy, the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex, and women may vote at such elections the same as men, under the same restrictions and qualifications.

# AN ILLOGICAL SUFFRAGIST.

Hon. Thomas Dunn English, Congressman from New Jersey, and author of "Ben Bolt," a song popular years ago, has written to Dr. Mary Hussey, of Orange, N. J., that he will not vote for the school suffrage amendment pending in that Sta e because it is "but a half-way mode of promoting some desired reforms."

I am in favor of extending to all persons, male or female, who perform the duties of citizenship, the right of suffrage. Every able-bodied woman between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should be compelled to bear arms when necessary, as part of the posse comitatus to prevent from every State in the Union. Many

breaches of the peace and restore good order; to serve upon the police and at fires, and to perform all other things necessary for the good of the community now required of men.

Duties should involve rights, and every man or woman over twenty-one who per forms, or is liable to perform them, should possess the right of voting at any and all elections, whether municipal, State or Federal. At the same time all special courtesy now accorded to the female sex should be absolutely withheld in order to promote a perfect equality.

This is the old familiar objection, "women sha'n't vote because they can't fight," in a new form.

Mr. English, in requiring women to bear arms, and serve as policemen and firemen, as qualifications for exercising their right of suffrage, is not logical. Because women ought to have the whole, he will not vote to give them a part. Men are not required to act as soldiers, or jurors, or policemen, as qualifications for voting. Indeed, a considerable proportion of male voters, on account of age, physical infirmity, or engrossing occupations, are expressly exempted from such services. So long as there are men better qualified than women for such special duties, women voters should also be exempted. Men and women ought to vote because they are interested in good government and have to pay taxes for its support. As for courtesies, voting women will receive more courtesies than ever HENRY B. BLACKWELL. before.

# PEACE OF MIND.

The one most precious and priceless possession on earth is peace of mind. It is the mental capital out of which all worthy work springs. It is the first and the one indispensable condition of any achievement worth the name. And when one comes to think of it, his peace of mind is seldom invaded by others, but instead by his own moods, his own trains of reflection. Life should be radiant, abounding, serene, with the positive serenity of high purpose and noble exhilaration, not the mere passive repose or even inertia that is sometimes mistaken for serenity. Serenity is the state of abounding purpose, of generous enthusiasm, of the continual outgoing; not at all of passivity, or of brooding over one's real or imaginary trials .- Lilian Whiting.

# THE W. C. T. U. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Buffalo preparations for the National Convention are progressing rapidly. The Committee is composed of 120 ladies, twenty-one of whom are chairmen. All are working with great interest for this great gathering. The Music Hall Committee, under the management of Mrs. Frances W. Cooper, 77 Hodge Avenue, are in receipt of many applications for seats

have already been sold at \$1 a piece. All boxes are sold.

The 600 delegates from every State and Territory will occupy the front seats in Music Hall; they will represent one of the largest bodies of organized effort in the world. They are selected from the most intelligent and influential women in the land. The forty departments of work, each National in its scope, with State and county subdivisions each under the control of the National officers and superintendents; each having for her staff the State officers, and they in turn the county officials of their State and Territory. Each of these will hold daily department meetings independent and outside of the great mass meetings at Music Hall.

## WOMEN IN THE N. Y. POST-OFFICE.

The appointment of women to places in the New York post-office is of comparatively recent date, says the N. Y. Tribune. The first woman was appointed by Postmaster Pearson, and she was supremely alone until the advent of Postmaster Van Cott, who evidently believes in woman's work, for during his first term of office, in 1891, he appointed eighteen other women. These applicants are obliged to pass the Civil Service examination - even those who sell postage stamps-and the result is said to be a remarkably good showing as to their mental qualifications.

They are distributed throughout the different departments. There are eight in the money order department, four in the inquiry department, two in the mail inspection and rating department, who examine and classify the mails; one in the office of the second assistant postmaster, one acts as record clerk, two as stamp clerks, and one is in the Civil Service Department.

The work of these women is declared by the officials to be excellent in every respect, comparing favorably with that of the men. The average salary is \$800 a vear.

The Atlantic Monthly will be forty years old in October, and its editors will issue a special anniversary number. Only three of the contributors to the first number are still living.

One of the most notable articles in the magazines this month is Edith Parker Thomson's admirable summary of "What Women have done for Public Health," in the Forum for September.

Harper's Bazar of Sept. 4 contained a portrait and sketch of Miss Lilian Bell, whose new book, "From a Girl's Point of View," has been recently published by Harper & Brothers. Octave Thanet's new story, "Father Quinnallion," which deals with the problem of capital and labor, will commence in Harper's Bazar of September 11, and run for three numbers. She lays her scene in the West.

#### WOMEN'S CLUBS.

I have received this week a beautiful calendar for 1897 from the woman's club of Lake City, Minn., which is worthy of notice as a model for similar organizations. It contains the order of business at its regular meetings; the names of its officers, including a programme committee; and a programme of subjects and speakers for each meeting in 1897-8, assigned in advance. The general topic for the year is "The British Isles and France, including Parliamentary Law, Book Reviews, and Current Events." Every member responds, or provides a substitute upon the topic assigned her in an essay not exceeding ten minutes, and on each following topic not exceeding five minutes. The motto of the club is-

The joy of life is doing According to a plan.

There are forty members.

This prospectus has set me to thinking. Of all the indirect results of the woman suffrage movement, one of the most valuable is the growth and federation of women's clubs, local, State and national. Beginning with the New England Women's Club of Boston, organized by several eminent suffragists, seconded a few weeks later by the New York Sorosis, and followed since by thousands of similar organizations of women, it is now only an exceptionally backward and sleepy community which has not one or more women's organizations, with constitution, by-laws, officers, standing committees, and regular times and places of meeting.

This club movement among women is not confined to any class or country. In the Outlook of Sept. 4 is a detailed account of the first Working Girls' Club in England, established by the Hon. Maude Stanley, daughter of Lady Stanley of Alderley, herself also a leader in social and educational progress. This work, although of only a few years standing in Great Britain, has already become widespread and far-reaching. Already there, as in the United States, it has come in touch with millions of girls, and is being carried on there, as here, by thousands of earnest, loving, sympathetic women.

The stimulus thus given to the lives of women is beyond computation. In union there is strength; ideas are generated and developed only by contact. Elsewhere and hitherto, women have lived solitary and secluded lives. If single they have had few independent interests. If married they have too often lived like cooks and nurses in lonely homes, enlivened only by neighborhood gossip or the platitudes of a Dorcas sewing circle. Their husbands, absorbed in business and politics, in which women have had no share, have been mere boarders and lodgers. As a young man I travelled for years throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, before the era of railroads. Everywhere the country stores were the social centres of the men. There, after the labors of the day, when supper was over, they gathered around the stove and discussed the news of village, State and nation, while the women and children in the houses were busy with housework and sewing, or wrapt in slumber.

rable opening for the dissemination of woman suffrage principles. There ought to be a concerted effort to improve it. While the principal aims of these clubs are not reformatory, but social and literary, political rights, duties and interests should have a legitimate place. If young women of ability and tact will prepare themselves to speak acceptably on historical topics or civics, and on women's relation to public affairs, they can easily secure invitations to address women's clubs, and thus enlist new and active cooperation for the promotion of woman suffrage principles.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

# POLICE MATRON APPOINTED.

Miss L. Crozier French, of Knoxville, Tenn., has tried to introduce a police matron into the police stations of Knoxville, and to have the women separated from the men in the jail. The still unformed conditions of the South have made these efforts of peculiar difficulty, and much of her time has been wasted in forming organizations of women, which afterwards preferred to abandon this line of work. Finally she took up the work personally, appeared before the county court and city council, and carried everything before her by sheer force of will, persuading the aldermen to vote unanimously for the appointment of a police matron, although the night before they had unanimously resolved not to do so. Once the matron had been appointed, public sentiment opposed any step backward.

# GUILD OF ST. GENEVIEVE.

Miss Sara A. Fawcett, of Newark, N. J., gives an account of a little society she has formed in Newark. Her ideal is to help the factory girls to a more liberal education. Starting with a little Bible class several years ago, she had gathered around her more than thirty girls. She began with a "Fourth Year Reader," she went on to Ruskin, Irving, Lowell, Hawthorne, Emerson and Longfellow. They have a library of three hundred volumes and attend regularly all the meetings. The dues are ten cents, and from these funds books are bought. Excursions to historic places are made by this "Guild of St. Genevieve," and a "family" spirit is kept up. This higher work has not disgusted the girls with etheir labor, but has increased their neat ness and efficiency in their own homes.

# WOMEN DOCTORS.

One of the pioneer women doctors in England, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, at one of the jubilee congresses, spoke of the earnings of successful women as running from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per annum. The London Woman says the higher sum is one seldom reached, however. On the other hand, the New York Evening Post says that \$5,000 may be a very large sum for a female physician to earn in London in a year, but there are a number of New York women doctors who can point to twice that sum as the result of their professional labors for a twelvementh.

On August 17 the Czar of Russia gave

physicians, including the American delegates, one of whom is Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Chicago, who are on their way to the International Congress of Medicine, at Moscow.

Dr. Eva Harding, of Topeka, has been appointed by the State Board of Charities physician for the Topeka Reform School for boys. As the position has heretofore been occupied by men, it is a distinct triumph for woman, and a merited recognition of Dr. Harding's ability.

Dr. Katherine Berry Richardson now occupies the chair of Visceral and Histological Anatomy in the Medical College of Kansas City, Mo.

Some time ago, in New Orleans, the Phyllis Wheatley Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses was opened especially to give young girls of color an opportunity to study and embrace a profession for which they are peculiarly fitted. The school is proving highly successful, and at the opening of the year on Sept. 14, Mrs. Maria Keith, M. D., took charge as house physician and superintendent of the Nurses' Training School. Dr. Keith is a native of Vermont, and has had the advantage of the best training in the schools of the East. She graduated as a physician with high honors, and has had much experience both in nursing and in the private practice of her profession.

At the New York College of Pharmacy, a feature of the fall term will be the unusual number of women students. Last spring six young women passed into the senior class, and in anticipation of a largely increased attendance the accommodations for women have been enlarged. and the "women's room" has been changed from the contracted space on the ground floor to commodious quarters adjacent to the lecture hall. Trustee Mac-Mahan, in speaking of the marked increase in the number of women students of pharmacy, said: "Eventually the retail drug trade will pass into the control of women. It is a business suited to intelligent, wide-awake women, and they seem to be developing a taste for it."

Common Sense on the Wheel, by Maurice Thompson; Women and Girls in Sweatshops, by Florence Kelley; Street Life in Jeremie, Haiti, by Lillian D. Kelsey; How Artificial Flowers are Made, by Ethel Walbert; The Young Girl in France, by Eugen von Jagow; and Home-made Summer Resorts, by Felix Oswald, M. D., are some of the interesting articles in the September Chautauquan.

The following advertisement appears in Boston Transcript, Sept. 15, 18 and 22,

"The Eastern Question and a Suppressed Chapter of History," by Stuart F. Weld, with an introduction by Edward Everett Hale, D. D.

"A valuable contribution to the history of our time."-John Fiske.

"A lost passage in History. of a great providential movement."-E. E.

"Of extraordinary importance." Price umber. On August 17 the Czar of Russia gave 35 cents, for sale by all book stores.—This club movement affords an admi- an audience to a number of distinguished Transcript.

# CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

President G. C. Chase, of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., addressed the national meeting of the Society of Free Baptist Young People, at Fairport, N. Y., on Aug. 7. His subject was "Christian Citizenship," and he spoke with emphasis concerning the power, privileges and duties helonging to citizens. He said, among other things:

Privileges always carry with them obligations. In our country, what is government? In a true and reverent sense, with a deep feeling of our responsibility to God, we should say, every man and woman of us, "I am the State." It has been said that the great fault with the democratic form of government is that the individual hides himself behind the majority. Young man, a voter, did you attend the last caucus? Or did you stay at home and, when some notoriously cornot man was elected, say you had to vote for him because he was the nominee? If the elections go wrong in Christian communities and in Christian cities, it is because the Christian does not realize his obligations as a citizen.

I am addressing young women as well. Do you say you have no part nor lot in this matter? "We do not have the ballot." But, whether you will it or not, whether or not in your abasement you say, "We don't care for it," it is coming to you, and you ought to be thankful that it is coming.

It is indicative of the rapid growth of public sentiment when the president of a leading Eastern college tells the representatives of 23,000 young people that woman suffrage is coming, and bids them look forward with thankfulness to the time when young women as well as young men "should say on election day, and before election day, 'I am the State, and the responsibility is upon me.' "

# LEGAL LADIES.

Miss Mary E. Corbett, sister of ex-Senator Joseph J. Corbett, of Charlestown, Mass., who was lately admitted to the Suffolk bar, has appeared in the Charlestown district court as an attorney in two criminal cases.

Two young women of Woodland, Cal., Miss Nora E. Andrews and Miss Mattie M. Fisher, have successfully passed an examination before the Supreme Court for admission to the bar.

Boston University has just printed a catalogue of her Bachelors of Laws, twelve bundred and fifteen in number, gradusted at twenty-five successive commencements. Ten of the number are women, one of whom is now a professor in Wellesley College.

Miss Edna Lytle, of Topeka, Kan., gaduated last summer from the law department of the University at Nashville for colored students. She is a very bright Joung woman and led the class. She proposes to make enough money lecturing to ftup a law office with a library and furniture. Next year she expects to enter the practice of law in Topeka.

Miss Lytle has been spoken of as the only woman attorney of her race. But there are at least two others Miss Ida cess. She graduated from the Chicago wise into a kettle of hot water, rolling

College of Law in 1894, and then received her license to practise at the bar of Illinois. She has risen rapidly in her profession, and won the respect of her fellow-barristers. She has a large clientele, much of her work being among foreigners. She speaks French and German fluently, and is an accomplished musician. The other, Miss Marie Madre, graduated last commencement from the law department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., at the head of the class of over thirty. She is the second colored woman to graduate there, the former being Mrs. Shadd Carey, who practised in Washington for some years and was an active member of the District Woman Suffrage Association until her death. Miss Madre intends to take post-graduate studies in law and then to open an office in Washington, devoting herself to cases in equity.

Miss Caroline Dodge, a graduate of Smith College and of the Columbia Law School, is an attorney in Council Bluffs, Ia. She has been admitted to practice in the State Federal and Supreme Courts.

Mrs. M. S. Fitts, of Lynn, Mass., has fulfilled all the requirements for the position of United States pension-claim attorney, and has been appointed to that position by the Secretary of the Interior. Probably, she is the only woman in New England appointed to that position. It is reported that Mrs. Fitts has canvassed Illinois and Wisconsin for the Republican party.

# A CONGENIAL HOME.

An illustration of how two congenial women may make a home together and divide the expense-each thereby enjoying the benefit of charms and conveniences that she could not afford alone-may be found in one of the new and admirably arranged apartment houses in Boston. "Here, among others, live two professional women," writes their friend, Miss Lilian Whiting. "One is a famous oculist, Dr. Dexter, a woman whose counsel and treatment regarding the eye is held as among the ablest in the country; the other is a brilliant and delightful German lady, Fraülein Stolle, artist, lecturer and teacher of languages-a versatile genius who does half a dozen things at once and each better than the other. Fraülein Stolle has invented, so to speak, a new entertainment. Two years ago she returned from Europe, where she had made the rounds of the great art galleries, both the Continental and British, and had rediscovered for herself the secret of the coloring of lantern slides, so that she is now able, through her stereopticon, to give an evening's exhibition of the great masterpieces of art, ancient and modern, reproducing portrait and landscape in the colors of the original."

# PRESERVE JARS.

A large funnel that fits into the mouth of preserve jars will be found of great assistance to the housekeeper at this season of canning and preserving. "To prevent breakage when filling the jars," Mrs. Rorer advises that they be slipped "side-

them so that every part may be quickly and uniformly heated. An old and thoroughly tested method is to set the jar on a folded wet towel, put in a silver or other metal table-spoon, fill about one-third full with moderately hot water, add as much more boiling water, shake so as to heat the entire jar, then empty it and quickly fill it with the fruit to overflowing. Run a heated silver knife around the inside of the jar, to break any air bubbles that may have been caught with the fruit, and adjust the rubber, then lift the lid from the hot water and place it on at once. After sealing stand the jars out of a draft over night. The gass by that time will have contracted, and the lids will, in consequence, be loose. Wipe each jar carefully and give the top an extra turn. Put away in a cool, not cold, dark closet.

# THE MARY LOWELL STONE FUND.

With this week's issue we are gratified to announce that the annual interest of sixty dollars from the Mary Lowell Stone Fund enables us to mail the Woman's Journal, postpaid, for three months, to two hundred and forty Boston Public School teachers. We hope that these teachers will become sufficiently interested by its perusal to order the paper sent to them during the year 1898, as new subscribers, at the reduced price of \$1.50 for the first year. The paper is paid for until Jan. 1, 1898, and will be stopped at that date to each teacher unless by her ordered continued.

Will not other suffragists in this and other States, who desire to promote the cause, make donations to send our paper for three months for 25 cents each, in accordance with our special offer? We have the names and addresses of several hundred other Massachusetts teachers, to whom we shall be glad to send the paper on similar terms, if enabled to do so .-Woman's Journal.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

# EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"The pest woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are bat-tling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Liver-

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."
—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt will make a tour of some of the larger cities this fall, Minneapolis being the western limit, to which place they will give two days, commencing Nov. 17.

In "Around London by Bicycle," the opening article of the September Harper's, Elizabeth Robins Pennell details a series of rides, radiating from the metropolis, which bring the traveller to a great variety of places of literary interest. The article is richly illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

During the year ending June 30, 1897, one hundred and eighty thousand immigrants landed in the United States, bringing with them six hundred and seventy thousand dollars in money, an average of only \$4 each, about enough to keep them for a single week from absolute destitution. Thirty-eight thousand adults, in addition to children, were unable to read or write.

Miss Julia Jenny, of Syracuse, N. Y., is a member of the firm of Jenny & Marshall, with her father as the senior partner. She is only twenty-six years old, a graduate of Vassar and of the Cornell Law School, and recently appeared as counsel, in Rochester, N. Y., in a suit against the New York Central Railroad. Probably the Grange has done more than any other one influence to develop woman's capacity for speaking, and also with this her interest in public affairs.

A large number of the preservatives on sale, claimed to be harmless, and offered as a substitute for the cooking and canning process, contain salicylic acid as the chief ingredient. As is well known, salicylic acid is a powerful anti-septic. Taken into the stomach its action arrests the process of digestion. In France, Spain, Italy, Austria, and the South American States having pure food laws, its sale has been forbidden. Its use in food is prohibited in Pennsylvania by decision of the dairy and food commissioner.

The Woman's Journal of this date contains a gay, vivid description of "A Country Dance" in Canada, by Mabel Hay Barrows, the brilliant daughter of Congressman Barrows, much interesting reminiscence of the famous "Smith Sisters," "A Uniform Divorce Law," State Correspondence from Iowa, Tennessee and South Dakota, "Vacation Hours on North Shore," by Martha Perry Lowe, "A Trying Husband," "A Leap Year Boy," by Laura E. Richards, "A Day with Socrates," and other choice matter.

The city of Liverpool is planning a memorial to Felicia Hemans, the poet, who was born there in 1833. It may take the form of a prize fund for lyrical poetry, given in trust to University College of that city. The Philadelphia Record says:

Liverpool is doing a gratuitous deed in establishing this fund, for Mrs. Hemans thought the Liverpoolians of her own day stupid and provincial. Though born there, her father was an Irishman and her mother a German. She spent her childhood in wild Wales, and her happier age in Edinburgh and Dublin. But whatever the memorial may be, or wherever located, it will be a pleasant tribute of posterity to the singer of "Casabianca," "The Lost Pleiad," and "The Pilgrim Fathers."

MRS. STANTON ON EDUCATED SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at the Harvest Home Festival, celebrated by t e prosperous farmers of Ontario County, New Yo k, last week, made an address, in which she said in part:

That woman's voice may be heard in securing justice, liberty and equality in national and international affairs, is our chief reason for demanding the right of suffrage, and that she may add wisdom to our councils we are in favor of educated suffrage.

I think with the dawn of the next century we should so amend all our constitutions as to require that every voter shall be able to read and write the English language intelligently. This would decrease the foreign vote and lengthen the passage from the steerage to the polls. We would not deny the right of suffrage to any who now exercise it; but insist on this qualification for all new-comers. An educational qualification in no way conflicts with our cherished idea of universal suffrage, for all can learn to read and write; all who prize the suffrage will be willing to work for it. This qualification would also stimulate the love of learning among our own people; children would warn each other in the streets to go to school lest they could not vote when twenty-one. One great block in the way of woman suffrage to-day is that it would double the ignorant vote. Hence asking the suffrage for educated women would simplify the long and complicated strugsimplify the long and complicated struggle of over fifty years. Looking back over these long years, life seems like a painful dream in which one strives to fly from some impending danger and yet stands still; verily, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

The question is often asked, why does not our moral growth keep pace with our material achievement? Because woman, the mother of the race, the great factor in the world of morals and religion, has not been able to take her rightful place. Hence we have had thus far a masculine government, religion, and social life, in which the feminine element in humanity has been repressed and, as far as possible, been degraded and ignored. Man has done his material work nobly and well. His discoveries and inventions have been the wonder of the world. The past fifty years have been to us a succession of surprises, more like a fairy dream than the scientific revelations in ordinary life. He has shifted many of his burdens on the shoulders of machinery; he has plowed with his railroads our vast prairies, bridged our chasms, linked the Atlantic and Pacific, the Rocky and Alleghany mountains together; with his telegraph and ocean cable anchored continents side by side. And now woman must awake to her work, and, in the realm of moral and spiritual achievement, reveal to a waiting world the divine heights of thought. When the mothers of the race awake to the beauty of science, philosophy and government, hen will the first note of harmony be touched, then will the great organ of humanity be played in all its keys, with every stop rightly adjusted, and with every stop rightly adjusted, and with louder, loftier strains, the march of civilization will be immeasurably quickened.

# WOMEN IN SCIENCE.

The part taken by women at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit, and of the British Association at Toronto, shows that they are doing original work that is valued and recognized.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of Cambridge, Mass., read papers before both associa-

tions, on some of the results of her study of the Omaha tribe.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, the student of Mexican archeology, read a paper at Detroit on "The Superstitions, Practices, and Beliefs of the Ancient M xicans." Mrs. Nuttall represented the University of Pennsylvania Museum at the Ethnological Congress held some months ago at Riga, Russia, and she secured valuable gifts of collections of antiques for the museum.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, at Detroit, gave a paper on "Koreshanity, a Latter-Day Cult," and Miss Foster, of Buffalo, discussed the economic position of woman and showed how advance in civilization depended on the recognition of the right of women to enter such occupations as they can fill.

#### MRS. KELLEY DEPOSED.

The term of Mrs. Florence Kelley, as State factory inspector for Illinois, having expired, Governor Tanner has appointed as her successor Louis Arrington, a retired glass blower, and former president of the Green Glass Blowers' Association of the United States. It is said he represents a corporation which has persistently endeavored to oust Mrs. Kelley from office because her vigilance made it impossible for it to employ young children in their workshops, and that he belongs to the only labor organization in the State which opposed the passage of the present child-labor law. The Chicago Union Sig nal says:

The action has aroused the indignation of all philanthropic men and women, and we are glad to see that the pres of the State generally, irrespective of party affiliation, denounce it not only as unjust, but as impolitic and arbitrary. Mrs. Kelley, by her efforts for the enactment and enforcement of the law, has earned a national reputation as the poor children's governor, must bow the knee to corporations, and the Illinois Glass Company had at hand a politician who, for \$1,500 per annum, was willing to assume the burden of non-enforcing the obnoxious law—so the political ax was wielded, and Mrs. Kelley, who is neither a voter nor a representative of voters, lost her official head.

# TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal, each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps.

Address Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention passed the following resolution:

We are opposed to a system of Civil Service that builds up an official class of practically life tenure in almost all branches of the public service, and we demand that the Civil Service be so modified as to limit the term of service to four years, with the privilege of reappointment or promotion, subject to such restrictions as will secure competent officials, and to every section of the country its proper portion of them.

There are a considerable number of women in the Civil Service whose position and living are subject to changes in the system.

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Vol. X.

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No. 39.

# The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### THE HEROINE.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Her raiment changes with the fleeting fashions

Of years that pass, but she abides in sooth Unchanged, the star and shrine of human passions,

Or wise and old, or sweet in flowerlike youth.

Naomi she, the veiled and bent with sorrows,

Or clear-eyed Ruth, or Dido famed and fair,

Helen the beautiful, of dim to-morrows,

Or sad Elaine, slain by her love's despair.

She trails her soundless garments down the

A vision and a dream, or rustling steals Past trembling arras in those haunted pages Where man forever fights and woman kneels.

Our modern books and pictures often show her

Serene and college-bred and trimly gowned,

But able yet to make, for all who know her, This queer old world one vast enchanted ground.

To bind and loose, this still remains her mission.

To loose and bind; -whatever be her name.

Her date, from Homer down, or her condition.

The heroine herself abides the same.

-Harper's Magazine.

# POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDY COURSE.

The third year's work in Political Science, announced by the National American Suffrage Committee, consists of a study and discussion of Social Problems. The first year was devoted to the study and analysis of the Mechanism of the Government. It taught the student the nature of the political machinery which crystallizes the opinions of voters into local, state, and national laws; interprets them through their elected representatives, the judiciary; and enforces them through their executive representatives. The second year's work was a study of Political Economy, and an analysis of those great principles which underlie commerce, trade, and property; and an opportunity was given the student to become familiar with the claims, pro and con, of the much vexed tariff and money questions. The third year is devoted to

Sociology, and enters the realm of philanthropy and reform.

In the third year's work of its course of study in Political Science, the National American Woman Suffrage Association invites its constituency and its friends to unite in an earnest investigation and discussion of the more prominent social problems which are demanding public attention at this time. It is itself a nonpartisan reform body, representing only one proposed change. In no sense does it espouse any of the solutions proposed for the social problems to which it invites attention. Its only object in inaugurating the course of study is to disseminate political information, and its only hope is that there shall develop, on the part of its students and their friends, a truer reform spirit, a broader tolerance, a warmer hospitality to new ideas, and a clearer sense of the duty each individual owes to the future.

The Announcement contains a list of books required for the year, and complete directions for their use. It may be obtained free by addressing

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT. 107 World Building, N. Y.

# NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

The New York public schools are now all open except the evening schools, which will begin next week. Accommodation is provided for 300,000 children. There are many new day schools in various parts of the city, and four new high schools. The three day high schoolsone for girls, one for boys, and one mixed -are all in charge of men; the new evening high school for girls is in charge of a woman, and it is to be expected that when another day high school for girls is formed, which must be soon, to meet the growing demands of the city, a woman will be at the head of it.

· In opening the new course of study, many fresh ideas have been introduced, and there is a great improvement in the general system of instruction. One of the most novel propositions is that suggested by the Patriotic League, which is said to have the approval of Mayor Strong, Col. Warng, and many other prominent city officials. It is that there shall be in each school a mimic municipal government, that a mayor and common council shall be elected at the beginning of each term by the children, and that these officials shall have the duty of keeping order in the school, enforcing rules of tidiness and public discipline. The scheme was tried in the vacation schools last summer, where it is reported to have produced excellent results. The most striking feature in the plan is that absolutely equal rights maintain, and that the scheme applies to girls' schools as well as boys'. In the vacation schools, which are mixed, the important question.

girls and boys took equal part in all the . proceedings, voting and holding office without any discrimination of sex. Mayor Strong was invited by the mayor of one of the vacation schools to visit his mimic municipality, and was greatly amused to find that many of the city officials were of the gentler sex, and that a large part of the police force consisted of girls. It is unlikely that this innovation will be extensively introduced at once, but even on the scale on which it has already been tried, it must have been a striking object lesson in what a real republic should be, since all those thousands of children who took part in this experiment in government must have realized that the only proper way in which to control a people is by the consent of all the people, women as well as men; and certainly it will be hard to make those boys and girls see anything wrong in the participation of both sexes in politics. Should such a system ever be introduced into our schools generally, it could not fail to result in the rapid conversion of the whole population to woman suffrage.—Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake in Woman's Journal.

# A SALVATION ARMY COLONY.

The Salvation Army is proposing to establish a colony in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado. Mr. Booth-Tucker, at the invitation of the Santa Fé Railroad, inspected this country a few weeks since. He finds the climate temperate, the soil rich, and an abundance of fertilizing water. Families are already subsisting comfortably on small farms of five or ten acres. Ten thousand families can be established on 100,000 acres of land, at anexpense of \$5,000,000; and the colony will become self-supporting in a few years. His proposition is to give each family a ten-acre plot. The first colonists are to be acquainted with agriculture or mechanics. They will buy their farms gradually, and be helped by a village bank after the style of those in Germany. This bank is to receive \$200 on account of each family, and will advance money to pay the first year's expenses if the colonist shows himself capable. Transportation will be free, and plain huts will also be given until cottages can be built. General Booth has given the scheme his hearty approval, and many rich men in this country have already promised aid.

"An Educational Qualification for Woman Suffrage" will be the subject of a symposium in the Woman's Journal next week. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis, and Henry B. Blackwell will advocate it. "Universal suffrage," unconditional and unlimited, will have a hearing the week following. Let suffragists read both sides and make up their minds on this

# VACATION NOTES.

In their taste as to ways of spending the vacation, there are two classes of people -those who like to go to a new place every summer and to see as much as possible of the varied beauty of the world, and those who like to go every summer to the same place, and who find the wellknown outline of mountain or seacoast grow dearer year by year as it grows more familiar. The present writer belongs to the second class. She is never tired of the Shayback camp on the shore of Lake Memphremagog; the little settlement of white tents, in their setting of green grass and arbor vitæs; the deep Canadian sky overhead, with great cumulous hills of floating clouds; the wonderful sunsets across the lake; the wooded mountains rising range behind range on the opposite shore, each range of a distinct and different shade of dark green, blue or violet, in the lingering Northern twilight; the silence unbroken except by the soft lapping of the water and the rustle of the leaves. I never get tired of these delights; but the readers of the Woman's Column might well get tired of hearing the same things described year after year.

Perhaps the most striking feature of camp this summer was the impudence of the squirrels and chipmunks. A generation of these little woodland folk has grown up around the camp, so accustomed to petting that they scarcely know the fear of man. The young ones were especially daring. They climbed upon the table at supper, and helped themselves from the dishes under our very noses; they sat on the steps at our tent doors devouring stolen sandwiches, their bright eyes twinkling with satisfaction; they ate off the corners of loaves of maple sugar, and, when caught in the act, merely whisked their tails, cocked up their little heads at us, and returned to the feast.

One day a series of loud thwacks surprised the camp in the silence of the early morning. It sounded as if somebody were beating rugs before the bugle had blown to awaken the sleepers. It turned out to be the squirrels, lifting the tin bread box and letting it fall repeatedly with a bang, in vigorous and finally successful efforts to get the cover off and come at the bread. No one had the heart to hurt the pretty little creatures, but it became necessary, for self-preservation, to lessen their numbers. Nine of them accordingly were caught and deported to a large island in the middle of the lake. Even after this thinning out, the squirrels seemed to swarm. They chattered on the ridge-poles of our tents, scampered over our beds before we were up in the morning, held violent debates on squirrel politics in the branches overhead, and darted across the path at every turn. Though fond of our city provisions, they did not disdain their own forest delicacies. Green pine cones lay about under the trees, and were a favorite food. The cones were so thickly dewed with drops of clear, transparent pine gum that it was hardly possible for us to pick them up, however gingerly, without having to resort afterwards to kerosene and sapolio to free our fingers from the pitch. It was a mystery to us how the squirrels man-

aged to pick these cones to pieces as thoroughly as they did, and eat out every seed, without getting their fur all stuck together. We supposed that with their slender claws they somehow contrived to take hold deftly between the drops of pitch. But a card received from camp has shattered this delusion. It says that the favorite squirrel has been discovered, on close inspection, to have his head. throat and breast completely coated with pitch.

To a lover of trees, a sojourn in the Canadian woods has endless pleasures. There are tall columnar sugar-maples; graceful sisterhoods of white birches, their leaves twinkling in the sun; huge beeches, beautiful as the enchanted beech in George Macdonald's "Phantastes:" balsam firs, pointing to heaven straight as a spire, with their peculiar blue-green foliage and delicious fragrance; thoughtful hemlocks, spreading a soft carpet underfoot; arbor vitæs, not shrubs as with us, but great trees; spicy black birches, and all the varied personalities of the forest, as different as those of a crowd of human beings. One stately pine that caught the first sunlight on its cone-laden crown, while all the lower trees lay in shadow, was a daily delight.

Then, along the lake shore there were all sorts of curiously twisted trees that

Cast anchor in the rifted rock,

and hung out their green banners over the clear water. Clinging with their roots among the crevices, they wrestle with the winds, and fight a good fight under hard conditions. When their time is over, they make ideal fire-wood, tough, dry, of fantastic shapes, and "white as wind-bleached bone."

Exercise for the sake of exercise is monotonous, but exercise for the sake of replenishing the camp fire is a joy. How tame to tug at a pulley attached to the wall of one's room! How interesting to sally forth in pleasant company, in an old boat, provided with a coil of rope, and lasso a big floating log, or pry one afloat that lies on the shore, and then tow it home to be chopped up and burned on the open hearth of the log cabin! Perhars, just as the fallen forest king has been got afloat with infinite difficulty, the ancient steamboat that plies on the lake may come along-generally with a scant half-dozen passengers, sometimes with a gay excursion party of several hundred French Canadians-and her swells may dash our big log high and dry again upon the rocks over which we have just laboriously coaxed it into the water. When it is finally dislodged again, and persuaded across the lake, and drawn up safely at last upon the beach below the camp, the sense of triumph is second only to that felt when a new State is carried for suffrage.

But all summers must end; and, with gratitude for rest and change, we join the multitudes that are flocking home and getting ready for the winter's work.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Notice of two new songs for woman suffrage has reached us. One of these has been prepared by Mrs. L. C. Bliven, president of the Political Equality Club of Emmettsburg, Iowa, entitled "Give Us man, taught his wife to be skilful with

the Ballot." It is a four-page song with a ladies' quartette chorus, and especially adapted for use in conventions, public meetings, clubs, etc. It will be ready for delivery October 1st, and may be obtained of Mrs. Bliven for 30 cents, post-paid .-National Bulletin.

# SOUTH DAKOTA NOTES.

The campaign in South Dakota will begin in October, with a series of two-day county conventions, under the auspices of the National Organization Committee, to be held in the most important counties. The speaker for the first evenings will be Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, and for the second, Mary C. C. Bradford, of Colorado. The alternate managers will be Mary G. Hay and Laura A. Gregg. No form of organization or agitation yet discovered can equal a well-managed county convention, in increasing sentiment and general interest. These conventions in South Dakota will be followed by rapid work in local organization throughout the counties, and from now on the report of the great battle against prejudice will be heard all along the line.

Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, president of South Dakota, and Mrs. Emma Cranmer. of Aberdeen, are energetically pushing the work of organization in South Dakota. Both of these ladies have been in the field for several weeks, and the work is forging ahead in consequence.

# A WOMAN GAME WARDEN.

Mrs. Warren Neal, of Neal, Mich., whose appointment as game warden for Grand Traverse County was recently noted, fills a position beset with difficulties. The duty of a game warden is to travel all over the county and keep a sharp lookout for violators of the game and fish laws. As Grand Traverse County, of which Mrs. Neal has control, is densely wooded and has many lakes, she is kept very busy seeking out and bringing to justice violators of the law.

Mrs. Neal handles a gun like an expert, rows a boat, and is a skilful woodsman, and she knows the territory she has to patrol. She usually makes a trip over the entire county once a week. When out after the violators of the game law she rides on horseback, and when she comes to a lake she secures a boat, and with a steady, swift oar she rapidly covers her territory made up of water.

She carries a rifle on all of these trips, and woe to the evil-doer caught napping, for this plucky game warden is a relentless pursuer of all lawbreakers, and she has brought many of them to justice.

During May the State Game and Fish Warden's Department prosecuted 109 alleged violators of the law and convicted 96. This breaks the record for any previous month in the history of the department. All but three of the convictions were obtained for violation of the fish laws, and the majority of these cases were established by Mrs. Neal.

Her skill with the rifle is something phenomenal, and she drops her quarry with the ease of a professional Nimrod. Mr. Neal, who is an enthusiastic sportsthe revolver and rifle during their hunting and camping expeditions.

In addition to her other duties Mrs. Neal carries the mail three times a week to Traverse City.

#### A SAD CASE.

Editor Woman's Column:

The many readers of your paper whose sympathies have been given to the Armenians may be interested in a pathetic case which has just occurred among the Armenian colony—newly come to this country—in Norwich, Ct.

Mr. Hoosep Levonian, a graduate of the Harpoot College and Theological Seminary, and a talented preacher of some vears' standing, fled from his home in Van a year ago, bringing his young wife-an educated Christian woman, a graduate of the Bitlis Mt. Holyoke School in charge of the Misses Ely-and three or four young children to this country. They encountered endless hardship and danger in getting out of Turkey, in addition to great terror and uncertainty before starting. An only brother of the wife was killed in the Van massacre, and the husband had previously suffered a long im prisonment, because he looked like some other man who was a political "suspect." After the severe hardships of an emigrant party from so remote a place, they arrived in this country, well-nigh penniless, he with a professional and not an artisan training, and with this large family to support.

The people of Norwich, and notably Miss Elizabeth Huntington, just returned herself from Van and the mission work, have done all possible to alleviate their condition. But previous terrors and present discouragements proved too much of a strain for the poor man, and last week he became violently insane. He was taken to the Hartford Insane Asylum, and it is said that he may ultimately recover.

Butfancy the distress and utter helplessness of this poor wife—alone in a strange land, with her little children to care for, and her husband in this sad condition! Is it not possible that some who read this may be led to send the family some material assistance, as well as the deep sympathy which all must feel?

GRACE N. KIMBALL, M. D. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

# GOOD FOR MASSACHUSETTS WIVES.

The full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts rendered an important decision last week in regard to the validity of an ante-nuptial contract.

Mary N. Adams, wife of the defendant, died on Aug. 3, 1895, in Cambridge, leaving an estate valued at about \$14,000. Before she married Solomon N. Adams, she entered into an ante-nuptial agreement with him whereby she was to have sole and separate use and control of all her property, real and personal, without hindrance from Solomon N. Adams, and was to dispose of the same without hindrance from him. This was considered as the consent of Mr. Adams to any disposition of her property after she married him

In her will she made a number of bequests to relatives, and the residue of

the estate was to be divided equally between her two brothers, her sister and her husband. The defendant made a demand upon Charles Walker, administrator of the estate, for one-half of the personal estate of his wife and of real estate to the amount of \$5000 in fee, and a tenancy by courtesy for life in the other real estate left at her decease. The plaintiffs prayed that the ante-nuptial contract be declared valid and binding, and that the defendant be permanently enjoined from making any claim by petition or otherwise on the property left by his wife, except as given to him by the will. The court decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

### WOMEN AT UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The Unitarians have just held their annual Conference at Worcester. The meeting was called to order by Hon. George F. Hoar, president of the Association. Rev. Minot J. Savage read an address presenting the subjects to come before the Conference, and making tender mention of Hon. George S. Hale, a member of the Council. Communion service was conducted by Rev. Rush R. Shippen.

All these gentlemen are pronounced friends of woman suffrage. All believe that a government of the people, by the people, for the people, means a government of men and women, by men and women, for men and women. All of them know that a government which rests upon the consent of only one-half the governed is an unjust government, and that a political society of men alone is not a republic, but an aristocracy of sex. The object of this Conference is to bring human government and human society into conformity with the republican principle of equal rights for all.

And yet, not one of these dear and honored friends felt it his duty to urge an endorsement of woman suffrage as the duty of that Convention, or to name woman suffrage as one of the objects of Christian endeavor.

The National Alliance of Unitarian women met in the afternoon. The Alliance is for the quickening of religious life and the spread of Christian faith. A majority of all Unitarian church-members are women. It numbers 9,000 members, and raised \$48,000 this year. The "Postoffice Mission" of the Alliance, originated, organized and conducted by a woman, Miss Sally Ellis, of Cincinnati, has 6,000 correspondents scattered over the country, who are supplied on request with Unitarian publications. Individually, threefourths of its members are suffragists. The report of the secretary, Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, of Boston, raised enthusiasm. Mrs. Fifield is an ardent friend of woman suffrage.

Yet, so far as the press reports indicate, not a word was said in condemnation of the unjust exclusion of women from representation in city, town, State and nation, or in demand for their equality in the home and in the government.

At the evening meeting, Rev. E. A. Horton, president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, himself a suffragist, defined religion as the normal attitude of the mind toward fundamental facts. But he did not speak of the fundamental fact of woman's subordination to man as an injustice to be rectified. Rev. Thomas Van of a large establismodest home, of light housekeep thing to please a new halls will be did not speak of the fundamental fact of woman's subordination to man as an injustice to be rectified. Rev. Thomas Van

Ness said that the object of the Young People's Religious Union is to work for the freedom of thought and the elevation of humanity, but he said not a word for the enfranchisement of women.

On the following evening Hon. Francis C. Lowell, who opposes every effort to lift Unitarian women from their present political status with felons, idiots, and illiterates, spoke on "The True Relation between the Church and Public Life." He affirmed that the church should teach and arouse patriotism by not attempting to regulate politics, which was consistent although illogical. Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, for several years president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, spoke on "The Citizen and the Republic." We hope he did not forget to remind his hearers that one-half of all American citizens are women taxed without representation and governed without consent. Far be it from me to assail Unitarians, or to depreciate the services they have rendered to civil and religious liberty. But equal rights for women are a crying need, and a religious duty, and the subjugation of women is the greatest evil that deforms society and degrades politics.

When Christian churches awake to a consciousness of the wrong inflicted upon women and upon society by woman's disfranchisement, they will put an end to this relic of barbarism.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

# THE BOSTON FOOD FAIR.

The Food Fair, which will open in Mechanics' Building, Oct. 4, is the third triennial exposition held under the auspices of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association.

Among the special attractions announced are Sousa and his band, Agricultural Exhibit in charge of Geo. M. Whitaker, Household Institute in charge of Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, Maine Exhibit, with hunters' camp, under superintendence of Miss Cornelia T. Crosby (Fly rod), Bakers' Department, with working exhibit of bakers' ovens, and Irish Exhibit, with articles specially obtained in Ireland.

In the Household Department the history of cookery in this country will be presented in an interesting manner. Colonial methods will be illustrated by an old Plymouth kitchen with its fireplace and kettle swinging on the crane, the pewter dishes and clumsy utensils with which cooks of other days established a culinary reputation not yet excelled. Gas ranges, light enamel dishes and the latest household inventions will show how work is made easier for housekeepers of to-day, while the future will be forecast by the use of electricity as fuel, and aluminum for utensils. Some specialty will be planned for every hour of the exhibition, and it is the aim of the department to carry out a programme in which the head of a large establishment, the manager of a modest home, or the girl bachelor doing light housekeeping will each find something to please and instruct. One of the new halls will be used for the first time by the Institute. It is by far the best quarters ever given a woman's department

# THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

The conventions in Iowa now in progress will be completed by the middle of October, at which time the whole troupe of workers will take up their line of march toward South Dakota. By that date each one of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa will have held its two days' convention, and we hope a strong county organization will exist as a result.

In Iowa the methods employed have been vigorous and determined. Whereever no friends of the cause could be discovered through correspondence, an advance agent was sent to the place. Friends were always found, but were often timid and discouraged, and thought that nothing could possibly be done in their town. One of the advance agents recently wrote:

I always know, before they say it, just what their excuse will be. They will say that no one believes in it, and that it would be impossible to secure an audience for woman suffrage; that no suitable hall could be found, and no one would sign a call for a convention. I listen, and then go on a quest for suffragists. How I do enjoy coming back to say, as I did at C——, "I am looking for some one who is not a suffragist. Every minister and every newspaper is in favor of it." When I tell them of the prominent persons I have seen who avow their belief in woman suffrage, you should see their eyes open in amazement. They had gone on year after year living in the same town, and yet had never discovered that nearly all the representative people held the same views. This experience I have in nearly every town I visit.

Often no names of suffragists could be furnished the advance agent, or if we had names in our books, they proved undesirable. One of our advance agents says:

At W——, I had only one address. I went at once to her house. It was hot, and the door stood open. The woman sat within a few feet of it at a sewing-machine—the screen door closed between us. I asked if she was Mrs. Rodecia——. She replied: "There ain't no Rodecia ———. There never was, but folks write to me by that name." I said politely: "Are you the lady the National Suffrage Organization Committee has written to?" She admitted she was. "But," said she, "I don't care anything about that business. I've no time to monkey with it." Then I asked, still more politely, if she could tell me of any persons in town who were interested. "No," she said, "I can't. I only know I won't monkey with it."

Thanking God in my heart that, so long as there must be women opposed to woman suffrage, this one was on that side, I went out to find, if I could, some one to help. I had no names, but nevertheless, after going from place to place and inquiring everywhere, I did find suffragists to form a splendid committee of the best and most influential people in the town.

One county president writes four months after the convention in her county: "If we could have another such convention in W—— as we had in the spring, we should have no trouble to carry this county. It was a complete conversion to suffrage. One more like it to clinch the matter and give the people an opportunity to stand up and be counted, and there would be no more question about our county." Similar reports come from the whole State. No one reading the reports

could fail to be convinced that the two days' county convention, with manager and two speakers, is the very best way to arouse, convince and organize the suffrage sentiment.

At the Iowa annual meeting an important feature has been added to the programme, which other States may imitate with profit. From 1.30 to 3 every afternoon, there will be a work conference. The subject for the first day is "The Duty of the County Association;" for the second day, "The Model Club;" for the third day, "A Training School for Organizers." The Iowa Conference will be under the direction of Carrie Chapman-Catt and Mary G. Hay. This feature should be added to every convention, and if no person can be found to take charge of it, a free discussion upon these practical questions will prove helpful.-National Suffrage Bulletin.

# TWO VALUABLE GIFTS.

Editor Woman's Column:

Miss Julia McClintock, of Philadelphia, has just sent me the table on which the Woman's Declaration of Rights and the resolutions were written which were presented at the convention in Seneca Falls, July 19, 1848. This was the first organized protest made by women against their civil and political disabilities.

With the table came the scrap-book kept by her mother, Mary Ann McClintock, of all that was done, and of what the journals said of that first convention. It is very amusing reading. Mrs. McClintock was one of the six married women who called and conducted the convention. The papers said: "Six sour old maids met together to berate men because they were born women."

There was not an old maid in the number. Susan B. Anthony did not materialize on the platform until four years after.

The table and book will attend the Washington convention in February, 1898, when we shall celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of this great movement for woman's emancipation. All our suffrage daughters will then have an opportunity of seeing these valuable mementos of that eventful occasion. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

26 West 61st Street, New York.

# ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Now that people are coming home from the seaside and the mountains, and are engaging their domestic help for the winter, it will be worth their while to remember that Armenian young men can be had to do housework. They are doing well in such work, in many different parts of the country. The editor of the Domestic Science department of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times says:

A year's experience with one of these men, who arrived entirely ignorant of our language and customs, enables one to subscribe most heartily to Miss Blackwell's recommendation. Never was help more satisfactory. Wonderfully quick in movement, strong and active, and rarely needing more than one showing, always cheerful, willing and obliging, honest beyond all question, and devoted to his employer's interests, he has proved himself almost invaluable. In the kitchen

neither grit nor stickiness mars the fair cleanliness of Philip's dishes; no smelly milkpan or greasy dishtowel betrays the sloven, while his pots and kettles smile approval at their treatment. Economical by nature, his potatoes are pared without a bit of waste; coal and kindling are used with discretion, and the soap is never left to waste its substance in dishpan or cleaning pail. He is the first to rise in the morning and the last to leave work at night. Nor does he confine his attention to the kitchen alone. He cleans the porches, tends the flowers and chickens, gathers the fruit and vegetables, and runs the lawn-mower. He has already made great advance in speaking the language, and in the evenings has learned to read and write. Nor is Philip a notable excepand write. Nor is Philip a notable exception. In Turkey, the best house servants one can possibly find are Armenians, owing to their capability and trustworthiness; and in this country, the housekeeper willing to make a new departure and give them a trial bids fair to find her reward in a satisfactory solution of the vexed "domestic problem."

A professor's wife in Cambridge, Mass., who employed one of the very few young Armenian women that have come to this country, writes:

She is a very nice, refined, conscientious girl, and has been of great service to us.

A gentleman in Washington, D. C., writes:

I am enjoying our Armenian boy very much He is very good, and gets along well. I am trying to master his language, but find it rather a difficult task. He gets along very well with his English.

A. S. B.

The three leading newspapers of Nashville employ women reporters. Miss Walker represents the Sun, Mrs. Duncan the American, and Miss Porterfield the Banner. All are able and do credit to their calling.

MISS ALFREDA HILDA GAMBLE and MISS JANET STOKES GREIG have been appointed medical resident officers in the hospital of Melbourne, South Australia, in accordance with the custom of annually appointing to that position the students who had the highest standing in the final honor examination of the university. Upon the accomplishment of their tenure of office they were brought before the hospital committee and received warm commendation.

MISS RITA WILDWOOD is the richest woman coffee planter on the Hawaiian Islands. She is only twenty-three years old, and ten years ago was a stenographer in a law office with but a capital of \$1,000. This she invested in her venture, and, in partnership with her brother, whose capital was about the same as hers, she took up 260 acres of land at \$4 an acre. The two have already realized considerable profit, and expect to earn an annual income of several thousand dollars each.

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post paid, 50 cents.

# The Thoman's Column.

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# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Ameeting of the committee of the New England Woman Suffrage Bazar will be held at the Headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park St., Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, sharp.

All persons interested to have the Bazara success, are urgently and cordially invited to attend this meeting to report progress and encourage the workers.

H. E. T.

#### SIX WEEKS vs. FIVE MINUTES.

The women of New York City are already being called to the front in the campaign which is to decide the mayoralty of Greater New York. The Republican women are already organized, and the New York Daily Journal makes the following plea to "the opposition:"

# WHERE ARE THE DEMOCRATIC WOMEN?

The Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg's tri-umphal debut before the Woman's West End Republican Club ought to spur the feminine Democracy to action. Of course, now that Bourke Cockran is no longer a Democrat, any political clubs organized by Democratic ladies will have to content themselves with orators inferior in personal charm to Mr. Quigg, but enthusiasm for the principles of home rule and popular government ought to be a sufficient substitute for manly beauty and the graces of deportment. For every Democratic voter in New York there is at least one Democratic woman. In everything but the mere casting of an individual vote a woman may count for as much in politics as a man. For the next six weeks political work will be a matter of influence, argument and industry. In all these respects there need be no distinction of sex in the usefulness of believers in Democratic principles. Let us have some Democratic Women's Clubs If they cannot promise themselves the felicity of listening to anybody as lovely as Mr. Quigg, they can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping to improve the government of New York improve the government of New York.

From the standpoint of the woman voter this is only less amusing than amazing. What does it mean? It is less than a year since the *Journal* sent an alleged newspaper woman two thousand miles for the purpose of watching women work and vote. The lady remarked confidentially that she did not approve of the movement, and intended to make her article "just as mean as she could."

Words can hardly convey how mean she found it possible to be. Now comes the New York *Daily Journal* and editorially calls upon its woman constituency to get out and use "influence, argument and industry" for the benefit of the party.

How can the ladies do this? What safeguard have they that this is not an attempt at sensational journalism? How can they be sure that there is no "chiel amang them takin' notes" with the intention of writing an article "just as mean" as she can? By any and all rules of common sense and logic, if it is utterly reprehensible for women to vote in Colorado it is not commendable for them to "descend into the dirty pool of politics" in New York, where the dirtiness is of quite a transcendent degree.

Again, the Journal says that for the next six weeks "there need be no distinction of sex in the usefulness of believers in Democratic principles." Shade of Whately! flutter for one instant over the desk of this editorial genius! For six weeks there need be no distinction, no invidious discriminations on account of sex. For six weeks "the ladies, bless 'em," may descend into the dirty pool of politics and wade from precinct to precinct, from ward to ward, influencing, arguing, and industriously working from rosy morn till dewy eve to secure the election of men whom they have never seen, in whose nomination they have had no part, and for whom they may not vote. For six weeks they may become peripatetic interrogation points, buttonholing every man they meet, and making general nuisances of themselves. They may lobby; they may caucus; they may "influence" for six weeks.

And at the end of the six weeks, what then? Even on election day they may not rest. They must go to the polls and electioneer, and peddle coffee and doughnuts, and by influence, arguments and industry do what they can to carry the day. This is what the Republican women will be doing, and the Democratic women should fall no whit behind. All of these things are eminently proper and ladylike, and can in no way detract from "the eternal feminine." But should one of these ladies who has been on the political war path for six weeks, step into a polling booth, and remain there six minutes, the delicacy of her womanhood would be hopelessly impaired.

Colorado women have county campaigns on hand this fall, but they will save time by attending primaries and conventions, and securing good nominations. This done, five minutes at the ballot-box will be worth more than six weeks' electioneering.

L. M. STANSBURY.

Denver, Colo.

What are you making for the Suffrage Bazar?

The Mother Bickerdyke Home and Hospital, at Ellsworth, Kan., will be dedicated Oct. 6. It is to furnish a home for needy women and children whose husbands and fathers served in the Civil War.

The registration of women in Waterbury Conn., is heavy, owing to their active interest in school affairs, in the coming town election. The registry lists just completed show a total of 1,029 women.

In New Jersey, last Tuesday, a constitutional amendment to enable women to vote for school committee was defeated; also one to suppress race-track gambling, and one to forbid the Governor to reappoint his nominees for public office rejected by the Legislature, to serve during the recess of that body. No doubt these others helped to defeat the school suffrage amendment. The majority that voted in favor of gambling probably voted almost to a man against the women. New Jersey's position is anomalous. She allows her women to vote on school appropriations, which most other States do not; yet she forbids them to vote for school committee, a right conceded to them in almost every Northern State.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has entrusted the promised revolution in downtown street cleaning to the management of a woman. To Mrs. A. E. Paul has been given the task of redeeming Chicago's main thoroughfares. When Mrs. Paul marshalled a troop of twenty-five men in military order, with brooms perched upon their shoulders, down Washington Street, the work of keeping down-town streets and crossings free from refuse was begun. Henceforth, business men and citizens will see discipline in the street-cleaning force. Mayor Harrison is determined to have clean streets and sanitary conditions in the alleys. Unless all signs fail, Mrs. Paul will be Chicago's Colonel Waring. She will have complete charge of all the street-cleaning and garbage forces in the business district.

A writer in the Critic, replying to the objection made by a college man to women's colleges, acknowledges gracefully that the women's colleges are somewhat remiss in the matter of training students for the duties of wifehood and motherhood, and adds: "Perhaps they are modestly waiting for the men's colleges to take the initiative. When Yale and Harvard provide their proposed courses in husbandry and fatherhood, I have no doubt the colleges for women will establish parallel courses. Meanwhile, if 'the end of education is the development of character,' may not one reasonably expect that colleges having this end in view will graduate students who will be, as the case may demand, good citizens, good Christians, good fathers and mothers, good wives and good husbands, without special training for any of these functions?"

#### WOMEN'S POLITICAL SUPERIORS.

The political superiors of women have again demonstrated their superiority by an object lesson. The press despatches give this edifying account:

The duel between Count Badeni, the Austrian premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, caused the wildest sensation. It arose out of the riotous scenes at the opening of the Reichsrath, when Count Badeni, with arms crossed and head on his breast, listened unmoved by the clamor and gesticulations of the German party. His attitude was most irritating. The whole left formed a irritating. threatening group around him, conspicu-ous among them being the great lean face of Wolff, as he pressed forward and thrust or worm, as ne pressed forward and thrust his fist into Count Badeni's face, saying: "If this is your policy, it is miserable chicanery!" Some declare that Dr. Wolff called him a "Polish pig." He was pulled back by his colleagues, but continued uttering menages uttering menaces.

Early on Friday Count Badeni sent his seconds to Dr. Wolff, who accepted the challenge. The premier sent a telegram to the emperor asking permission to fight the duel and at the same time tendering his resignation. In reply he received not only permission to fight, but also the imperial approval. Count Badeni then made his will, after which he spent the evening at the Jockey Club and a pleasure resort. His wife and family knew nothing about the affair until the duel was over.

There are no symptoms of fever, and Count Badeni is conducting affairs as usual. It is thought that as the premier has set the example with the emperor's approval, there will be a serious epidemic of duelling.

Almost simultaneously with this interesting episode, the State Convention of one of the great political parties in Massachusetts turned itself into a howling wilderness of agitated delegates, and after infinite uproar, the presiding officer called upon the police to put out a Congressman who refused to submit to the rulings of the chair. It was only by the personal interposition of the candidate for Governor that the tumult was with difficulty brought to an end, and the convention restored to the semblance of a civilized

On the rare occasions when the delegates to any woman's convention exchange sharp words and fail to keep order, it is always claimed by the Anti-Suffrage Association as a proof that women are too excitable to vote. But among the many comments called out by this remarkable exhibition at Worcester, there has not been a single suggestion that it demonstrated the unfitness of men to take part in politics.

The present writer has no intention of drawing so absurd an inference. But if the small disorders that occur from time to time in women's meetings were really an argument against suffrage for women, the much greater and more frequent disorders that occur in men's meetings would be a fortiori an argument against suffrage for men.

It so happened that the State Convention in which these highly emotional scenes took place, was the convention of that party which in Massachusetts casts its legislative vote almost solidly against woman suffrage. Still more amusing is the fact that the half dozen men who were most prominent in the disturbance are all of them pronounced opponents of i equal rights for women; and each of them, if questioned in advance of the convention, would doubtless have declared his conviction that women were too excitable to be trusted with the ballot.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### MONUMENT TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

There has been erected at the grave of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the private cemetery belonging to the Theological Seminary and Phillips Academy at Andover, a cross, bearing the following inscriptions: On the plinth, "A tribute of loving remembrance, erected by her children;" on the base, "1811, Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1896;" and on the subbase, "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed." The cross is of Aberdeen granite, sub-base of American granite. It is twelve feet high, in the form of the Celtic cross. Over the grave of her hushand, at the left, is a recumbent Latin cross of Wellesley granite; and at the right a white marble cross, erect, in memory of the son, Henry Ellis Beecher Stowe, who was drowned at Dartmouth College in 1857.

Mrs. Stowe's family have declined offers for the erection of a monument by the children of the country or by contributions from the race she did so much to free, or by gifts from any other source, claiming for themselves the privilege, while acknowledging the friendliness and sympathy of those who have approached them on the subject. The children, in choosing the form of the memorial, were guided by an expressed preference of their mother. The result is beautiful and fitting, suited to her character and fame and to the place in which it stands.

# IS MASSACHUSETTS FOR LIBERTY?

President McKinley, during his late visit at Adams, made a brief address in which he paid the following eloquent tribute to Massachusetts and her citizens:

No State has a prouder history, no State commands greater respect or reverence or affection, and none possesses more priceless memories. Loving liberty and enjoying its blessed privileges yourselves, you have never been unmindful of others. and have greatly aided in securing it for those less fortunate. You have been a mighty force in the upbuilding and progress of the nation from its beginning, and your influence has been ever unfailing for liberty and justice and peace among men.

The New England home is no longer confined to New England. It has been established in every part of the country, and wherever established there go out from it good thoughts and deeds, good men and women, supporting our glorious political fabric and advancing justice among all men. Wherever you are, you contribute to all good things in government and all things that exact and make good citizenship.

In the main this tribute is deserved. Here in Boston was rocked the "Cradle of Liberty," and here was fought the Battle of Bunker Hill, both in behalf of the immortal principles, "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

been color-bearers in every struggle for freedom and justice. From transplanted New England homes came no small share of the influence and the votes that made Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Utah free States. To-day, as in the past, the flower of Massachusetts manhood and womanhood stands staunchly for justice and liberty, and holds that every citizen of the Commonwealth should be invested with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, irrespective of sex.

It was Massachusetts' greatest living statesman, Senator Hoar, who said to an assembly of distinguished educators a few days ago, "There will never be a perfect republic until the vote of the wife and mother is counted in determining its administration." That is the spirit of the lover of liberty, true to the "priceless memories" of Massachusetts.

But there are conservatives and time servers now, as in the days of the tories and in the time of "the broadcloth mob." Massachusetts is untrue to its matchless history and its noblest ideals in withholding the suffrage from over one-half of its citi-FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

# A BELEAGUERED GIRL.

Two beleaguered girls in the City of San Francisco! That is the condition of two innocents, who are little more than children. Their stories are like an Oriental romance. To-day, for instance, there are gathered in San Francisco's greatest auditorium, the Mechanics' Pavilion, a multitude of earnest persons from all parts of the world. It is the children's day in the great Christian Endeavor Convention, or, as it is by the Christian Endeavors called, "Junior Endeavorers'

Thousands and thousands of children are there-the offspring of the best people in the land, or among the best. Row upon row and tier above tier they sit, secure in parental love and protection, When they raise their voices to sing, as joyous as a flock of California linnets, thousands of adults smile, well pleased to see their own so happy.

But from the back of the stage, from some obscure nook, there toddled into view a cluster of little ones who, if they were not children, would be very fair patterns for an assortment of the gayest butterflies' wings that ever fanned the air over a bed of California flowers. Three are not more than babies in years. They are all pretty near alike to the eye not particularly skilled in distinguishing Chinese faces. These are Chinese, if anything so small can be entitled to any distinctive nationality, and they are here from the Chinese Methodist Mission, of which Mrs. Lake is the matron, and the purpose of their white friends is to show to the Endeavorers from the East what a little education will do.

Overhead are draperies of purple and gold. The stage and galleries are radiant with the draperies of the Endeavorers, and thousands of sweet flowers give the great stage the odors and the hues of a conservatory. I wish now to call your attention to little Ah Sue. She is about Massachusetts men and women have the smallest child who ever sang to an

audience of 10,000 persons. Her raiment is gay in colors, but not costly in texture. Ah Sue is just three years old, not old enough to be self-conscious or afraid as she faces the somewhat curious myriads who are here assembled. She sings her songs with the other small children, and does the several acts she has been taught to perform. The spectators applaud.

Then the performance is over so far as she is concerned. But as she is taken with her little companions away from the pavilion, a young and ordinary looking Chinese man standing in a public place sees her, and his eyes gleam with avarice. He is little Ah Sue's father, and he is determined to possess her if the vigilance of her Caucasian guardians can be overcome, not an easy thing to accomplish, but the Chinese are as persistent as they are patient. Perhaps these qualities are more generally associated than is commonly supposed.

One day a Chinese man comes to the Chinese Methodist Mission and asks to see Mrs. Lake. That lady has never seen this man before, so far as her memory goes.

goes.

"You have a little girl here," says the Chinaman, with a grin intended to be insinuating and persuasive. "This little girl not very well. I take her away and give her good care."

"Why," responds Mrs. Lake, "there is nothing the matter with her. Who said there was?"

By this time Mrs. Lake reasons out that this is the father, and she at once sees that tiny Ah Sue is in danger if she is not watched very closely.

"I give you three—four—five hundred dollar if you let me take Ah Sue."

The upshot of the matter is that the Chinese father goes away without Ah Sue, but from that time on the child has never been safe, nor will she be safe outside of the immediate range of vision of the missionaries in San Francisco for pears to come. Her cash value will increase. Her father will seek opportunities to kidner her that he may call her

nities to kidnap her that he may sell her. The scene changes materially. Here is an alley along which so few persons travel that it seems almost to have been forgotten. But by and by there saunter into the alley from opposite ends two Chinese persons who will be recognized at once as Chinese highbinders by the special officer, who appears at about the same time. Midway in the block is a small house which appears to have three tenants-a Chinese branch of the Salvation Army, a Japanese herbarium, and a family of Chinese-white persons. There is a little boy there who has been a newsby in the streets of Chicago and who is a living compendium of all modern slang, with a rare facility for using it. There is a toddling baby who talks English and Chinese alternately and indifferently-in the halting tongue of babyhood. There is an old man-a very old Chinese manwhose wrinkled skin hangs over his bones in creases and windrows; whose eyes are crafty and cruel. Then there is a white woman, large and portly, the wife of the much-bewrinkled Celestial, whose eyes are blue and whose hair is flaxen. Last of all there is a half-breed girl who has attended the public schools in Chicago,

who, at the age of fifteen years, has already been sold twice by her father and mother to Chinese men. Once she escaped in the streets of Chicago, when her price had already been paid over to her father. Next she was rescued by Mrs. Lake of the Chinese Mission just as she was to be delivered over by her parents for a price to the wealthy Chinese in this city who had bargained for her. To humiliate her she was taken to an unspeakable den where she was forced to put off her American garb and to put on the Chinese attire. Her hair was plastered and jade-stone bracelets were put on her wrists. She had apparently been given the privileges of civilization only to have them taken away at once-schools, the companionship of white girls of her own age, and also she was about to lose her liberty and become a hopeless slave. Then the missionaries heard of her and rescued her just in the nick of time.

She found a home and kind friends in the Chinese Methodist Mission. She has youth, good looks, intelligence, some musical capacity, perfect health. She lives in a free city, the boast of the people of which is that they are free, and she daily sees the American flag floating upon the shipping and on the Federal building on Washington Street as she looks from her chamber window.

Alas! This young girl is not safe in her present freedom. Her mother haunts the mission, intent still upon getting her away from its secure precincts. A Chinese merchant schemes to seize her and inflict vengeance. She dares not go upon the streets of free San Francisco, in the daylight hours, alone. By night she is securely a prisoner for her own safety. Chinese by the score know of her present dwelling and cast queer glances in that direction as they pass. This is a beleaguered girl—Laura Lee.—San Francisco Sunday Call.

The Boston Food Fair opens on Monday, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M., in Mechanics' Building. At 3 P. M. the formal opening exercises will take place. Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor; Hon. Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston; Hon. Winslow Warren, collector of the port of Boston; Hon H. A. Thomas, postmaster of Boston, and Hon. A. A. Perry, mayor of Somerville, have accepted invitations to speak. Music by Reeves' American Band of Providence, R. I. As exhibitors are especially desirous of meeting a large number of housewives early in the morning, the Fair Management has arranged to give the first five hundred women visiting the Fair every day, five hundred beautiful souvenir spoons, of designs never before on sale in Boston, and obtainable nowhere else but at the Fair. A different design will be given every day during the week. The designs represent the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere, Bunker Hill, Old State House, Old South Church and Fanueil Hall.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria is one of the strongest women in the world, and is said to be capable of lifting a man in the air with one hand. She is fond of athletics and is a great cyclist.

# LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for two new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends one new subscriber.

# TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal, each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps.

Address Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Several bright Armenian boys would be glad to work for their board mornings, evenings and Saturdays, in some place where they can attend a public school. There is also an Armenian girl, twelve years old, who can speak a little English, and whose mother wishes to place her in a family where she could help with the housework and be taught American ways.

An Armenian man, able to speak English, and with good recommendations as to character, is willing to do housework without wages, in return for his board. He has been without work for a long time, and has become discouraged.

# The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

# EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS: FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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"The nest woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Liver-

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my out-look upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

Housekeeper, secretary, amanuensis, companion, or travelling chaperone. Position wanted by a woman of culture and experience, who was assistant principal of a large school before her marriage, and has since lived for fourteen years in Europe. Writes a good hand; speaks French and German. Address Mrs. Haven, Copley St., Newton, Mass.

MRS. CAROLINE MORSE runs the Custom House elevator in San Francisco, Cal. She is the widow of a sailor, and she cares for and educates her family.

Grand Duchess Olga, the little daughter of the Czar of Russia, is said to be the richest baby in the world. The week she was born, \$5,000,000, invested in English and French securities, was settled upon her.

Miss Rock, of Washington, a daughter of Miles Rock, of the United States Geological Survey, has been doing some remarkable work in physics and chemistry at the University of Berlin, and may get a degree next year.

Mrs. Francis A. Williamson, of Reno, is the editor of *The Nevada Citizen*, a weekly paper. The object is "to promote the advancement of women in the ethics of civil government, ordained in the Declaration of Independence and established by the Constitution."

It is announced that Prof. Marcella I. O'Grady, of Vassar College, is engaged to Professor Bovary, of Würzberg, Germany. She is a biologist, and created the department of biology at Vassar. She went to Europe last year to study her subject under distinguished authorities there, one of whom happened to be Professor Bovary. Miss O'Grady will be succeeded at Vassar by Leila Childe Dean, A. B.

This week the Woman's Journal publishes a symposium by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Charles G. Ames, Miss Elizabeth Burrell Curtis, and Henry B. Blackwell, in advocacy of an educational qualification for suffrage. Next week it will publish arguments by William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Stanton-Blatch and others in favor of universal suffrage for all adult citizens.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON will spend the coming winter in New York City, as she did the past winter, writing and lecturing. During the summer just closed, she has lectured in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Maine and New York. She is now writing a book. Her health is improving, and her work is meeting with constantly growing recognition.

MISS ALICE FLETCHER, at the last meeting of the American Scientific Association, read a paper on "The Import of the Totem" which was the result of sixteen years' study, and was pronounced "epochal" by the eminent authorities present. At the recent meeting of the British Scientific Association in Toronto, Miss Fletcher repeated this paper and also gave another on "The Significance of the Scalplock." The ovation with which these papers were received was unprecedented.

DR. AGNES KEMP, County Superintendent of Franchise for the Dauphin Co. (Pa.) W. C. T. U., gave the report for her department at the recent County Convention held in Christ Church (Lutheran), Harrisburg, Pa. The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "Dr. Kemp's talk was full of interest and was listened to closely by the audience. The speaker said in the course of her remarks that the ballot box should be held as sacred as the communion table." Dr. Kemp preached in the same church on Sunday morning, on "Social Purity."

#### SENATOR HOAR ON POLITICS.

At the dedication of the new State Normal School at North Adams, Mass., recently, Senator George F. Hoar greatly delighted his audience by his beautiful tributes to education and to women. True to his convictions, Senator Hoar used the opportunity to speak an effective word for the greatest of pending reforms. He said in part:

I am told that this is to be a school for the training of teachers of both sexes. If that be true, of course far the larger share of it is to belong to women. You are to make good women of your pupils, and teach them the secret of making good women of theirs. Whatever we may think of the movement for what is called "women's rights," whether you believe, as I do, that there never will be a perfect republic until the vote of the wife and mother is counted in determining its administration, you will, I am sure, all agree with Emerson, who, when the question was put, "What is civilization?" said, "I answer, the power of good women." The women of Massachusetts, whether their votes be counted or not, are taking already a large share in the highest politics of the State. When Clara Barton—to-day beyond all competition the foremost and most illustrious citizen of Massachusetts -penetrates the barbarism of Turkey on a mission of peace, another and a better Red Cross knight; when Clara Leonard reforms and reorganizes our institutions of charity, or when Mrs. Johnson wakes again the slumbering soul in the bosom of the most fallen and degraded of her sex, they are taking a large and noble share in the administration of the State. What uncounted thousands of homes are better and purer for the eloquent pleadings of Mary Livermore! What millions of soldiers have marched and will march to victory inspired by the triumphant strain of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, "As he died to make men holy, let us die to make them free!" Some people Some people call these things philanthropy. them a higher and purer and better politics.

# THE ART OF BEING LOVELY AT HOME.

We were talking about the fine arts, and my visitor said, "Do you know what I consider the finest, hardest, highest art of them all?"

"Do tell me."

"The art of being lovely at home." And then I fell to thinking what the cultivation of that art means. It really is bringing the Christ spirit into home life, is it not?

At once I contrasted two homes where I am acquainted. In No. 1 there is a brilliant daughter, who is the delight of every fireside except her own. Her indulgent father, a very interesting man, is blind, and he hires a young man to read to him. The reader does it by the hour and for money only, and of course there is no companionship and no inspiration in it. The daughter reads and studies and is always picking up something in the thought-world which is interesting. But she never tells it at her own table. If the Tennyson poem or the latest essay has brought her an inspiration, she saves it for her coterie or for the coffee club. where occasionally a real, live author meets with her. She does not waste her talk on unappreciative people. If she could only know it, that mother whose early opportunities were small, but whose

mental powers are good, would be the very most appreciative listener who could be found. And those younger brothers and sisters whom the oldest daughter looks down upon as "children" would care more for attention and little courtesies than any strangers possibly could. In fact, no one appreciates good manners and courtesy more than children.

The older sister talks gossip and the merest commonplaces in her own family when she takes the trouble to talk at all. She is often gloomy and low-spirited because her surroundings are not more congenial. Her father, who was invited through the thoughtfulness of a neighbor to a club meeting where his daughter took part in a discussion, could scarcely believe that his daughter was the bright talker. Ah! what an uplift she could bring to that home if only she would.

Home No. 2 has an older sister who never dreams that she has any special gift. But she has, and it is this-the gift of making the people in her own home comfortable and happy. Not that she is not felt outside her home and is not interested in church work and study and her club, but it just seems that in her own home she is brightest, and sweetest, and best. She has the gift of seeing and using funny things, and of course her fun is never personal ridicule, nor does it relate to anybody's physical infirmity. But she gets so much fun out of family happenings and out of her reading, and she sets it out in such a comical way, that one can not help enjoying it. You remember in "Little Women" how Jo had this faculty and how much fun they got out of their daily life, which otherwise would have been very trying. Their very shifts to save money and live on a slender purse, and their failures in cookery, were irresistibly funny.

This older sister in Home No. 2 finds in her history and classics and in the poems read in her club, material for most charming stories to be retold at the dining-table or to interest the children when they have measles and have to be shut into a dark room. Think of the education she is giving those younger brothers and sisters in this way. She has created such an atmosphere of sunshine in that home that even the servant girl and the sorrowful old aunt feel unwilling to have her away for a single day. Of course father and mother depend upon "our daughter" far more than the blessed child can know, and the brothers and sisters turn toward her flowers turn toward the sun.

A college president was asked by a young man his advice as to what sort of a girl to marry. "Go into a large family, and take the oldest daughter."

That depends. The oldest daughter in home No. 2 would be worth her weight gold.— Jennie M. Bingham in Central Christian Advocate.

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post paid, 50 cents.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### WITH AN AMERICAN FLAG.

BY MAUD THOMPSON.

Freedom's flag I cannot give thee, For I know not where it flies; Freedom's day-star this, its dawn-glow Where its brightest promise lies.

Flag we love with loyal fealty, Women lovers that we are, Though as subjects, not as freemen, We must greet each gleaming star.

Nay, not all, for four come shining From the mountains, freedom's hold, Set for glory in our banner, Beaten from pure freedom's gold.

For this joy, and for the promise Of our freedom that shall be, Only justice shall be dearer Than these shimmering folds to thee.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR TICKETS.

Tickets for the Suffrage Bazar to be held next December are now ready, and may be obtained at 3 Park Street, price 50 cents. They are of two kinds: season tickets, which will admit one person any number of times, and family tickets, with seven punches, which will admit a group. Friends are urged to sell as many tickets as possible in advance of the Bazar. The money for the tickets sold by the members of each League will be credited as part of the receipts of the table of that A. S. B. League.

# THE PROMISE TO "OBEY."

Mr. Edward W. Bok is again displaying his talent for inconsistency in the Ladies' Home Journal. This time it is on the subject of the promise to obey in the marriage service. He says:

The state of matrimony is not a state of obedience on the part of the wife. Where marriage is a union of true loveand marriage should be naught but that—the question of "obey" is not thought of.

Yet, in the same article, to the question whether brides must promise to obey, he answers fervently, "Yes, a thousand times yes!' He even goes so far as to intimate that a wedding at which the bride does not promise to obey is "a sin in the eyes of God."

This would condemn most of the marriages now contracted in the United States. The Roman Catholic marriage service does not contain the promise to

The Methodist Church struck it obev. out years ago. The Baptists, Congregationalists. Unitarians and Universalists have generally discontinued it, though here and there a minister of antiquated ideas still clings to the old phrase. Even in the denominations that are tied to a fixed ritual handed down from earlier centuries, the promise in nine cases out of ten is now understood in a purely Pickwickian sense, and it is only a question of time when it will be reformed out of the prayerbook. Mr. Edward W. Bok may stand on the shore and remonstrate, but the current of enlightened public opinion is setting more and more strongly against him, and toward the truth expressed years ago by Charles Kingsley:

Wherever man and wife are really happy together, it is by ignoring and despising, not by asserting, the subordination of woman to man which they hold in theory.

# FIRST FORTNIGHTLY OF THE SEASON.

The third annual series of the Fortnightly meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month from October, 1897, to May, 1898. They are held at 2.30 P. M., under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, in the parlors of the Association, 3 Park Street, Boston. On each afternoon a lecture will be delivered, a paper read, or a symposium or discussion conducted, on some living topic of the time, or in exposition and advocacy of some pressing reform. The members of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be admitted on presentation of their membership tickets. All others will be expected to pay an admission fee of 15 cents at the door.

The first Fortnightly of the season will be held in the parlors of the Association, at 3 P. M., on next Tuesday, Oct. 12. Miss Lucia T. Ames will lecture on "A More Beautiful City Life," and will tell us how the repulsive aspects of city life may be eliminated, and how, by the cooperation of good, intelligent people, our unsightly, corrupt and unsocial cities may be regenerated, and take on beauty and purity. Wherever Miss Ames has delivered this lecture, it has been profoundly appreciated. And it is earnestly hoped that a large audience will greet the lecturer, and enjoy the beautiful picture of urban life which she will present.

As usual, at the close of the lecture, tea, cocoa and light refreshments will be served, and a social hour enjoyed. Gentlemen are always admitted, with or with-MARY A. LIVERMORE, out ladies.

Pres. Mass. W. S. A.

What are you doing for the Suffrage

MRS. JULIA WARD Howe has received a legacy of \$200 from her sister, the mother of F. Marion Crawford, who died recently in Rome.

MISS SUSIE J. BRAYTON, of Easton, N. Y., is the first woman to enter the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. She is an enthusiastic lover of animals, and understands a horse thoroughly. She has not undertaken the study as a fancy, but intends to fit herself to make practical use of her knowledge.

The political superiors of women are showing their superior calmness and freedom from emotion so often that it is growing monotonous. The latest instance was in Fall River, Mass., where, in a tempestuous meeting, the aldermen hurled charges of dishonesty and lunacy at one another, and, "during an exciting period in the debate, Luby called Hathaway a
————————————— fool." The aldermen would have been much less likely to make such a spectacle of themselves in a meeting at which their wives, sisters and sweethearts had been present.

The woman question has in enlightened America reached that stage that United States troops are employed in putting Indian girls into schools. A despatch from Pocatello, Ida., says that two companies of United States cavalry will assist Agent Irwin in placing the Indian girls in school. "One hundred of the young bucks have formed a conspiracy to keep the girls out of school," it seems, "and the agent is determined that the girls shall go to school if it takes the whole United States Army to send them." Viewed sociologically and anthropologically, in a large way, these playful bucks are but the prehistoric Man-Suffragists, and their backing in the best circles of Idaho's old families but the Remonstrants of the Stone Age. - Boston Transcript.

Li Hung Chang, the prime minister to China, has just appointed a Chinese woman as doctor to the women of his household. This woman is Dr. Eng, the daughter of a mandarin, and she graduated from an American university. Later on she obtained her degree of doctor of medicine at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. She is a convert to Christianity, but this fact did not prevent the great Chinaman from allowing her to practise her profession. It appears that the ways of English-speaking women pleased Li Hung Chang greatly, and the enlightenment of the empire may be said to begin by his appointment of the first Chinese woman doctor. "Women and science are potent civilizers," says the Boston Daily Herald. Why not let them try their hand at civilizing our Boston city politics? They are greatly needed.

#### A NEW BROOM.

The city administration of Chicago begins its crusade for clean streets by overturning all precedents and placing at the head of the broom brigade, as inspector of street cleaning, a woman. Mrs. A. E. Paul, who henceforth will direct the sweeping forces of the business district, owes her position to no political favoritism. No friend, influential or otherwise, appeared in her behalf before the powers The appointment was made that be. strictly in accordance with civil service regulations and was based solely on merit. Mrs. Paul took the regular civil service examination as an applicant for an inspectorship, and surprised the examiners by securing a mark of 99 and a fraction. This placed her at the head of the list of eligibles for appointment, and gave her the position she now holds.

Mrs. Paul is eminently qualified for the work she has undertaken, not only by education but also by practical experience. For the last three years, working in connection with the Civic Federation, she has made a careful study of the street cleaning and garbage problems in that city. To her more than to any one else is due the noticeable improvement in the garbage service of the north side. She has persistently forced the contractors to do their work thoroughly, and has compelled them to fulfil the terms of their contracts to the letter. The results speak for themselves and furnish an eloquent testimonial as to her fitness as a public servant.

We have no doubt whatsoever concerning the outcome of the present innova tion. Mrs. Paul knows what should be done and how to do it, and we confidently look for greater efficiency in this branch of the public service than has hitherto been considered possible.

So says the Chicago Times Herald.

Fifteen women have already, during her first official week, taken the civil service examination before the Board of Commissioners in Chicago for service under Mrs. Paul in keeping Chicago streets clean. Most of these are for offices and work of sub-inspectors, some of them progressive workers who have already performed some probational service. Heretofore the work of public scrubbing by women has been confined in this country to the cleaning of public buildings, offices, and so on. have not been familiar with the sight of women with street brooms in their hands like the brooms of twigs used by them in Parisian streets. Mrs. Paul has begun her work with a small force of men in blue garments, with little push-carts and gallon sprinklers, who work cheerfully, while the novelty lasts, under a foreman who does not enforce her orders by swearing.

The Boston Herald says editorially:

"There is a disposition in some quarters to treat with more or less levity the announcement that Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has appointed a woman at the head of the street-sweeping brigade of that city. Nevertheless, she has deserved the distinction. She began the agitation in favor of cleaner streets in Chicago several years ago, and she has been steadily persistent in her efforts to secure them. She became the terror of corrupt I systematic canvass of the town.

and inefficient contractors and their teamsters. In six months she had so reformed the garbage collection system that people hardly knew their own alleys. From garbage she drifted to the subject of street cleaning. Last summer she visited many of the principal cities of the East and studied their methods, and since then she has been hammering city officials with the new ideas she brought back with her. She took a civil service examination for a street-cleaning inspectorship and obtained the highest average. She secured a subordinate appointment, and now Mayor Harrison has promoted her to the head of the brigade. The experiment, if it can be called an experiment at this stage, will be watched with interest everywhere. The art of effective street-cleaning is something that is being eagerly sought, and people are not particular as to the sex of those who master it, so long as they accomplish the best results."

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

The first autumn meeting of the Suffrage Bazar Committee and others interested was held at 3 Park Street last Tuesday. Miss H. E. Turner presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Brookline table is reported to be "going on splendidly." One member alone has more than fifty dollars' worth of goods already secured.

Belmont has \$25 in money, and sixtythree pints of jellies and preserves, with the prospect of a great deal more.

Newton has an efficient committee of nineteen actively at work. Its table will have an art department, a miscellaneous department, and very likely a toy and parcel department also. It will be called the Abby Davis table.

. The president of the West Medford table has already secured more than a hundred dollars' worth of articles, and will not stop there. This table will make a specialty of baskets, bags, twine and wrapping-paper, but will have other things also.

Wellesley Hills will have a kitchen supply table, and has quantities of dishtowels, lemon-squeezers, dust-cloths, blueing, and other useful household articles promised. Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, of Wellesley Hills, has been to Framingham and helped the suffragists there to organize a League, and they have promised her a good contribution for the Welleslev Hills table.

The members of the Waltham Club will meet once a week and spend the day in sewing. A dressmaker has offered her services to cut out material. They will make dressing-sacks, "Nightingales," etc. (Nightingales are loose jackets very comfortable for invalids to wear when sitting propped up in bed. They are named for Florence Nightingale.) The Waltham table will be named for General Banks.

Malden expects to do finely. One energetic woman has secured more than a hundred contributions herself. During the summer she visited Otis, Swampscott, and Sharon, and at each place she obtained things for the Bazar. The members of the League are about to start a

The City Point League will have two well-supplied tables, an apron table, furnished by the older members, and a table of paper novelties, furnished by the young

The Lucy Stone table will be in charge of Mrs. Carrie Anders, of Newton, and Miss Mary Willey, of Boston. The East Boston League, the Municipal League of Somerville, the Hyde Park League, and others, will give their goods to this table. Mrs. Anders, in addition to her work for the Newton table, has taken hold of the Lucy Stone table with so much zeal that the mantle of Mrs. Abby Davis seems to have fallen upon her.

The Julia Ward Howe table will probably be in charge of Mrs. E. M. Haskell, assisted by Miss M. A. Molineux. A number of articles for it are already on hand, and many more are expected.

Mrs. Gleason of Roslindale has secured a number of books for the book table.

A friend in Madison, N. H., has promised us all the fir balsam we want, to fill cushions and pillows.

Mrs. Livermore has secured a wealth of cooperation from her innumerable friends in the W. C. T. U. and outside it, and the prospect is that the Mary A. Livermore table will be superb.

Mrs. B. F. Pitman was present at the meeting on Tuesday, and made many valuable suggestions. Among other things, she said that at the N. E. Hospital Fair. which was so remarkably successful, the managers of each table made a point of raising as much money as possible in advance, by entertainments, the receipts of which were credited to their table. Some of the Suffrage Leagues are already doing this, by private theatricals, whist parties, etc. As Hallowe'en is approaching, Hallowe'en parties would now be in order.

Not nearly all the work going on for the Bazar is reported in these notes, as a number of Leagues that are known to be busy had no representative present to report what they are doing. The notes are also more imperfect than usual, because the writer was trying to keep the records and to knit worsted shoes for the Bazar at the same time

The next meeting of the Bazar Committee will be on Monday, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M. All interested are invited.

A. S. B.

# MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

It is reported that a city ordinance allows every tax-payer in Jamesport, Mo., a vote, and that every woman who owns a bicycle, watch, sewing machine, or any other taxable property, is registered as a tax-payer. A result of this municipal suffrage for women, it is further reported. is that the city is one the best governed and cleanest in the State.

The disposition of garbage is a matter in which all women who are good housekeepers and good citizens are interested. In the country and villages the refuse from the scattered dwellings can be easily taken care of, though instances are not wanting where the condition of the "swill pail" is productive of disease. But in the cities the disposal of garbage and sewage so that it may not become a men

ace to the health of the inhabitants is among the most difficult of municipal problems.

For many years the waste of New York and Brooklyn has been sent on scows to Barren Island, five miles from Rockaway Beach, for disposal. During the last year a new "reducing" plant has been put into operation, and has worked so successfully that the company is building a second similar plant. Soon after the arrival of garbage it is put into the digesters or boilers and steamed for eight or ten hours, the boilers being hermetically sealed. It is reduced to a pulp-like mass with every germ destroyed. During the processes that follow, the grease is extracted to be used in the manufacture of soap and candles, a deep brown powder is obtained which is employed in the making of fertilizers, and the "screenings" are used for filling in marsh land. But a retort is to he built soon, and from these "screenings," that a few years ago were dumped with the rest of the garbage far out at sea, will be extracted sulphate of ammonia. by a paying process. Decaying fish, dead horses, and other animals are "reduced" in much the same manner. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. An economical and satisfactory settlement of the garbage question is apparently reached here.

# BOSTON FOOD FAIR.

The Food Fair now in operation at Mechanics Building is a great success. It opened on Monday, Oct. 4 Eight hundred persons were in line, waiting for the doors to open. President Carpenter, Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, and Postmaster Thomas made addresses. Thousands were present. Every day since, the interest has continued unabated. Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, as superintendent of the Home Department, has entertained the Woman's Press Association, in the living room of a 1697 house, where everything is from 100 to 200 years old. That alone will repay a visit. But the attractions are too numerous and varied for enumeration. Every one should visit this unique exhibition. н. в. в.

# MISS ARRIA S. HUNTINGTON.

The nomination of Miss Arria S. Huntington by the Democratic City Convention for a School Commissioner in Syracuse, N. Y., has raised a great commotion there, says the N. Y. Daily Tribune. Miss Huntington is the daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop F. D. Huntington, of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, and by taste, education and experience in charitable and educational work, is particularly qualified for the office. The disturbance is not over the question of her fitness, but because of her nomination on the Demoentic ticket, and her acceptance of it. Miss Huntington was consulted about it, and said that she would accept the nomination if it were decided that she was eligible. The convention was satisfied on that point, and proceeded to make the nomination. Republicans are making an outcry to the effect that, being a woman, she is ineligible, and that her nomination was a trick to strengthen the Democratic ticket, and that she is being made the

cat's-paw of the politicians. As proof of the candidate's eligibility the other side points to Title V., Section 3, of the Consolidated School Law, which declares that "no person shall be deemed ineligible to such office (School Commissioner) by reason of sex." They not only hold this to be conclusive, but argue that women have held and are holding this office in several districts of the State. It is said that Miss Huntington will maintain her claim, and it is thought that there is no doubt of her election.

# TAKE ORDERS IN ADVANCE.

An excellent suggestion was made at the Suffrage Bazar meeting last Tuesday. It was that orders be taken in advance of the Bazar. Mrs. Rodman of Wellesley Hills said that a Fair held in the country took two hundred dollars in orders for jellies and preserves. These orders were mostly from people living in apartments in the city.

Provisions and household supplies must be bought of some one by every housekeeper. Get your friends to engage to buy theirs at the Bazar, and send us the order in advance, that we may be sure to have the article on hand. If you want a barrel of potatoes or of apples, some of. the country Leagues will find a farmer to contribute one to the Bazar. If you want dish towels, or bluing, or sheets and pillow cases, or aprons, or egg-beaters (we are promised all the Dover egg-beaters we can sell), or any other article of household necessity, give us the order for it. Above all, ask your friends to do the same. You must buy these things somewhere. Why not buy them at the Bazar, and benefit the suffrage movement while laying in your usual supplies?

The same remarks apply to Christmas presents. Give us your orders in advance.

A. S. B.

# DEATH OF NEAL DOW.

General Neal Dow, the apostle of prohibition, died in Portland, Me., last Saturday. He was born in that city on March 20, 1804, and was in his 94th year. His long life was one continuous battle. As Colonel of the Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, he served under General Butler, was nine months in Libby Prison, while there delivered daily temperance lectures, was exchanged for General Fitz Hugh Lee, and returned to champion the cause of temperance. He was the author of the "Maine law," a candidate for the presidency on the Prohibition ticket, spent three years in Europe in the advocacy of that measure, was identified with many business enterprises in his native city, was twice its mayor, and a large holder of real estate. As surety for State Treasurer Peck and Cashier Gould, at the age of 75 years, he paid more than \$100,000 to make good their deficits.

He was accustomed to strike hard blows at everything in the way of the reform to which he was devoted. Even when he had reached the age of ninety, he constantly contributed with voice and pen, not only to the cause to which he had given his life, but to other matters of public importance.

A meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was held Sept. 29, at the house of Mrs. Jacob C. Rogers, Oak Hill, Peabody. According to the Salem News, 75 women were present, 59 of them from Peabody, the others from Danvers. The speakers were Mrs. George, of Brookline, and Mrs. Stone, of Newton, who distributed literature and rehearsed the stereotyped objections.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for two new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends one new subscriber.

#### TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal, each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps.

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Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

# EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

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"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"The pest woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Liver-

more
"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

Housekeeper, secretary, amanuensis, companion, or travelling chaperone. Position wanted by a woman of culture and experience, who was assistant principal of a large school before her marriage, and has since lived for fourteen years in Europe. Writes a good hand; speaks French and German. Address Mrs. Haven, Copley St., Newton, Mass.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET will not be able to attend the conventions of the World and National W. C. T. U. at Toronto and Buffalo. She has been seriously ill, and her physician forbids the voyage.

DR. LUCY HALL BROWN accompanied Miss Clara Barton to the international conference of the "Red Cross," which opened in Vienna on Sept. 30. She is one of Brooklyn's eminent physicians, and was appointed one of the six delegates from the United States to the conference.

MISS FLORENCE M. SPEEL has assumed the entire business of her father, the late Captain Frederick Speel, at 26 South Second Street, Philadelphia. Miss Speel has been for several years the active manager of Captain Speel's large business of manufacturing and selling fishing tackle.

CHRISTINE NILSSON has just made a trip to Sweden, her native country, where she visited the exposition at Stockholm. Her visit was a constant succession of proofs of public admiration, and crowds of people waited in the street for her to pass. She sang only once, at Upsala, the old university city, where the students came to serenade her.

Mrs. Kaye, who has just died near Leeds, England, invented the metal boxes in which fares are still deposited by passengers on omnibuses and horse-cars in Great Britain and her provinces. Before them turnstiles were used in entering cars, and Mrs. Kaye, being inconvenienced by them, set her wits to work and devised the box.

MISS ELIZABETH MITCHELL FESSENDEN, daughter of Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, has gone to teach in the largest private school in The principal, Miss Leggett, Detroit. is a graduate of Vassar, and a devoted admirer of Prof. Maria Mitchell, a cousin of Miss Fessenden's mother. Miss Fessenden will have the department of gymnastics in the school, in connection with physiology and hygiene. Miss Fessenden contributed an article entitled "A Profession for Young Women," to the Union Signal of Sept. 9, in which the story of Miss Allen's gymnasium in this city was beautifully told, and the outlook and opportunity for success along similar lines was commended to the consideration of young women.

In New Jersey the amendment to make women who are now voters in school elections on appropriations, etc., voters also for school committees, was defeated by a vote of 75,079 against; 64,784 in its favor: adverse majority, 10,295. This was not the "overwhelming majority against it" claimed by the press despatches. A change of only 5,148 votes in an aggregate of 139,863 votes cast on the question would have carried the amendment. Next time it is submitted it will doubtless be carried. It would have been carried this time, if the bummers and blacklegs of the State had not been rallied to vote against the anti-gambling amendment, which was carried by a majority of only 612 votes. Of course the gambling element was practically a unit against woman suffrage. The amendment restricting the governor's power to make recess appointments was adopted by a plurality of 7,000.

# CONVOCATION OF MOTHERS.

The fourth annual convocation of mothers, held under the auspices of the Chicago Kindergarten College, might more appropriately be termed a council for mothers, since child nature and needs, the relations of parents and children, and some of the problems that confront mothers were treated chiefly by teachers in varied positions, ranging from the kindergarten to the university. The sessions were presided over by Mrs. J. N. Crouse, principal of the Kindergarten College. Among the speakers were the kindergartners, Miss Mari Hofer and Miss Elizabeth Harrison, the latter fresh from an extended tour in South America; Miss Josephine Locke, of the art department of the public schools; Dr. Julia Buckley, dean of women at the University of Chicago, and Prof. John M. Coulter, also of the Univer-

Miss Martha McMinn, a kindergartner, spoke of the perplexities which confront the poor mothers who live and work and must find their little happiness amid the miserable surroundings of poverty. From her experience of two years' living and working on Halsted Street, she told of the mother love and mother genius, aided by the kindergartner, transforming basement dwellings into cheerful homes.

In regard to home life Mrs. Henry W. Chappel said in part:

If there is one thing more than another that shapes a child's ideals it is the impressions gained in the home. These are the foundations for the structure of life. The child is an individual, a whole, a life in himself. He is a part of a whole, a part of the family, a citizen of the State. The fostering of the child's spiritual life is a God-given responsibility, and the mother cannot delegate it to any human institution. If the school is to be a continuation of the home life, the mother should see that broad foundations are laid in the home.

The hall was filled to overflowing with attentive listeners, mothers and kinder-gartners and a few fathers.

The Mothers' Congress of the State of New York, at Syracuse, was also largely attended, and a State Society was organized. Mrs. Fannie Schwedler-Barnes, who is president of the New York City Congress, was elected president, Mrs. Sarah T. Harris, of New York, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. C. E. James, of Utica, recording secretary.

Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, of Washing ton, D. C., the originator and president of the National Congress of Mothers, says:

I wish the women would devote the next six months to the study of childhood, its needs and demands. If they would do this, our next National Congress, which will convene in Washington somewhere near Easter, would prove of far more interest and profit. A special list of books for the study of child life in the mothers' congresses is published in the report of our last National Congress—the second edition of the report,—which will be ready for distribution in a few days. This report will be found of much value to women who wish to know fully of our work, and contains full information for the organization and establishment of congresses.

How many tickets have you sold for the Suffrage Bazar?

In Connecticut, last Monday, a constitutional amendment was adopted limiting suffrage to men who are able to read any part of the State constitution or statutes, and who are also able to write. Hereafter in Connecticut grossly illiterate men will be remanded to a political equality with women, minors, criminals, lunatics and idiots. This makes six States with an educational qualification for suffrage, viz., Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, California, Mississippi, and Wyoming.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Single Tax League at the American House, on Oct. 2, was a brilliant affair, with addresses by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others. The Single Tax League will give a luncheon and reception on Nov. 6, at the Vendome, to the officers and prominent members of the Massachusetts W. S. A., with an address by Mr. Geo. Frank Stephens, of Philadelphia; tickets, \$1. The League is giving a series of such dinners to different influential organizations.

In Cuba, one thousand and seventy women and one hundred and forty aged men, all pacificos, have been forced by the Spaniards to go to work repairing the wagon road from Matanzas to Bellamar. They are working by the side of common criminals who have been sentenced to hard labor, and it is said they receive worse treatment than the criminals. The convicts are fed by the Spanish Government. The pacificos are not. They are starving to death in a condition of slavery. Refusal to work means heavy corporal punishment or even death. Their situation is so distressful, a letter from Matanzas says, that before starting to work in Bellamar, every morning, many of the women commit suicide by drowning themselves in the San Juan River.

MRS. L. A. STARKWEATHER made one of the neatest and best speeches at the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, held recently in Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Starkweather, a general agent of the woman's department of the Mutual of New York, accompanied by Miss T. C. Wadsworth, Miss N. D. Kimberlin and Miss Gertrude Hall, all agents for the same company, attended the meetings, but they did not receive official recognition until the last morning, when a facetious member moved that "the lady insurance agents present" be invited to take seats upon the platform, as honored guests. The women were thereupon escorted to the platform, and Mrs. Starkweather was asked to address the convention. This she did in an eloquent, able and entertaining manner, convincing all present that she was as thoroughly informed upon the work as any man there. She reviewed women's work in life insurance, and sat down amid enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Starkweather was then tendered a rising vote of thanks "for her eloquent and inspiring remarks."

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post paid, 50 cents.

# The Thoman's Column.

Vol. X.

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# The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Miss Stella F. Jenkins, a Kansas City school teacher, has been made minister of the Friends' Church in that city. Her mother, Mrs. Frances C. Jenkins, has been a minister of the Quaker Church for 45 years. Another sister has also occupied a pulpit in Richmond, Ind.

The Rev. Libbie Van Horn has been recently chosen pastor of the Nelson Street Methodist Protestant Church, in Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Mary Andrews, a graduate of Buchtel College, '96, has just taken charge of the Universalist Church at Hamilton, O.

Rev. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bruce, pastor of the Wayside Chapel of Malden, Mass., for many years, observed her sixty-seventh birthday recently, at her home in Maplewood. Many of her parishioners and neighbors called to congratulate her.

Forty years ago Mrs. C. A. McCormick was made superintendent of a Sunday school organized in a little log cabin near the small town of Berzelia, in Georgia. Mrs. McCormick taught two or three classes every Sunday, the members ranging in age from tiny tots up to gray-haired men and women. She taught many of her pupils their letters, and she worked unceasingly for the spiritual and temporal improvement of the little community. A few days ago the fortieth anniversary of Mrs. McCormick's superintendency was celebrated, and it was made a notable occasion. Many of her pupils are now teachers and superintendents in various neighborhoods, and a large number gathered for the celebration. The devotion of those she has taught is remarkable and beautiful.

Miss Antoinette Esterbrooks ten years ago desired to go as a missionary to Barbadoes, West Indies. Her health was so poor that she could get no medical certificate that would satisfy the missionary societies having operations there. She went on her own recognizance five years ago, with a sister missionary unsupported by any society, and the two opened a Rescue Home for fallen women. It is not easy to think of a more imminent need than that when she says sixty per cent. of the children of the West Indies are of questionable parentage. She has witnessed some most remarkable conversions of the women who have abandoned a life of shame to enter this home. They now have a chapel

which cost \$1,400; workers from her training school are working in Trinidad, and the first convert is now engaged in mission work at Capetown, Cape of Good Hope.

"The time is coming," says the Congregationalist of Boston, "when organizations for women only in the churches will be as exceptional as similar organizations for men only. The American Board will have women in its corporate membership and on its prudential committee. They will be found in the executive committees of the other societies. They comprise about two-thirds of the membership of the churches, and they will assume their part in the management of the work of the churches. They will no longer think of confining their administration to the affairs of their own sex, nor will men wish them to do so. We may not all approve of this change which has become so manifest. Some of us may study ways of retarding it. The Congregationalist would not be understood as positively advocating it. It cannot afford space for the controversy that would follow. But if others hasten the inevitable, we shall not condemn them. They will be bringing about that ideal condition of the church described by a much maligned apostle when he wrote 'There can be no male and female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR MEETING.

A meeting of the Bazar Committee and of all others interested will be held at the Headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, Boston, Monday, Oct. 18, at 3 o'clock.

It is absolutely necessary that a representative of each table should attend these meetings to decide upon important business connected withe Bazar.

Remember that there are only seven weeks before the Bazar opens, Dec. 7-11.

# AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mrs. Rose S. Segur writes to the Woman's Journal:

"The Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, now in its twenty-eighth year, meets monthly. On Oct. 6 its meeting was of much interest.

"The legal outrage against Miss Agatha Wilker, of Cleveland, whose sad experience in the jail of that city had been considered the month before, was taken up. This young German girl, assaulted by a fiend in human shape, was confined fortytwo days in the Cleveland jail as a witness, while her assailant procured bail. The inhuman treatment she received there cost her her reason. She is now at the Deaconher her reason. She is now at the Deaconher her ker is no matron employed at the Lucas County Jail, it was the sense of the Association that the cases and busy these October days.

of women prisoners at the jail be investigated to prevent any further occurrences such as that which is the disgrace of Cleveland."

# A BANQUET TO SUFFRAGISTS.

The Single Taxers are fertile in ingenious plans for propagating their doctrine -plans which might be copied with advantage by other societies. The Massachusetts Single Tax League is now giving a series of banquets to influential associations, inviting the officers and some of the prominent members, and furnishing tickets to the rest at much less than the cost of the dinner. They are invited frankly to come and hear the subject presented. On Nov. 6, the Massachusetts Single Tax League, of which Wm. Lloyd Garrison is president, invites the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to a luncheon and reception at the Vendome. Mrs. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Ames, and other prominent friends of equal suffrage, have already accepted the invitation. The meeting will be in the afternoon, so that ladies may conveniently be present; and the after-dinner address will be by Mr. George Frank Stephens, of Philadelphia. It is a novelty for one Association to invite another to dinner, and we hope that there will be a large attendance of suffragists, both those who believe in the Single Tax and those who do not. Tickets, price \$1, can be had at 3 Park Street.

Mrs. Harriet B. Stanton writes to the Woman's Journal:

"The jail statistics of Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1897, show total number of persons under arrest during the year 12,042, of whom 11,022 were males and 920 were females. It would appear from these figures that Ohio, at least, has little to fear from the votes of 'bad women'"

Two State suffrage conventions have been held this week, one at Des Moines, Ia., the other at Covington, Ky. A civic and philanthropic congress has been in session at Battle Creek, Mich., and the meeting of the American Humane Association has been going on at the Tennessee Centennial, where men and women have together considered subjects of importance. The women's clubs of Syracuse, N. Y., have been helping in the semicentennial celebration of the incorporation of that beautiful city. At Knoxville, Tenn., a free street fair and trade carninal has been in progress, with the woman's building department and Congress among its most attractive features. The Household Institute at the Boston Food Fair has held daily demonstrations of the newest and best methods in housekeeping. "Woman's World" is both broad

#### WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The great and growing interest of women in municipal matters is one of the cheering signs of the times. The most conspicuous example of this interest just now is in Greater New York, where women of all shades of political opinion are busily working for the success of their chosen ticket in the coming election.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Municipal League of the Borough of Manhattan, has published in the papers an "appeal to the women of the several boroughs of New York to organize to protect the life and morals of their children by securing honest government" and "an efficient and intelligent administration," through the election of Seth Low. The headquarters of the League are at 39 E. 23d Street. In addition to Mrs. Lowell, its officers are: Mrs. C. H. Royce, secretary; Mrs. F. N. Goddard, treasurer; Mrs. John Wells, chairman of the Committee on Finance; Mrs. Robert Abbe, of the Committee on Clubs; Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, of the Committee on Parlor Meetings; Miss O'Reilly, of the Downtown Committee, and Miss Mabel Slade of the Upper West Side Committee. The last two committees are to work in the tenement districts. They will distribute literature and hold meetings among the women. They will also ask the clergymen of those districts to point out the moral issues of the campaign to their congregations. Rooms have been secured in Water Street and at No. 279 East Broadway. The Committee on Clubs has communicated with all the important women's clubs, asking them to join in the movement, and to receive the League's speakers, and to hold meetings in the interests of good government. The replies have been most encouraging. Preparations are also making for a large mass-meeting at Sherry's. Much interest and enthusiasm have been aroused.

The N. Y. Tribune notes that many women have returned to the city sooner than they would otherwise have done, in order to join in the work, and says: "Considering the present condition of the public thoroughfares, no greater proof of public-spiritedness could be given."

The Woman's Republican Association of New York began active work, Oct. 4, at its headquarters, No. 1473 Broadway. It is under the management of Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the West End Women's Republican Association, No. 102 West Eighty-second Street; Miss Helen Boswell, organizer of the State Committee and National Association, Mrs. Kathrene Lane, president of the Business Women's Republican Club; Mrs. E. G. Swinne, of the Chelsea; Mrs. Stephen King, of the Italian Division; Mrs. Jane Pierce, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson and others.

Mrs. Burns, who has charge of the tenement-house work, was at headquarters bright and early with the printed diagrams of districts, and a score of women were in waiting to receive assignments for routine work. Two women will be sent together on each block to make a personal canvass from house to house, and appeal to the women "in the interest of good"

government, clean streets, ample schoolhouses—such a system as has been going on for the last three years."

The campaign will comprise the distribution of literature, the holding of meetings in every district where there are enough people to justify the trouble, the establishment of clubs and classes, especially in all the foreign districts of the city, and a vigorous agitation to get every voter registered. A strong effort will be made to have all Republican women enroll themselves.

Men of all parties earnestly urge, encourage and praise the campaign work by the women of their own political faith; even men like Dr. Lyman Abbott, who has been declaring for years that women must not vote because they could not spare the time to inform themselves on public questions. It is interesting and amusing to see individuals and newspapers that have been wont to declaim against equal suffrage on this ground, now entirely forgetting their belief that a woman's only sphere is the home, and that she would develop horns and hoofs if she were to take part in politics. An editorial in last week's Outlook, impressing upon women that they cannot make safe and healthy homes by keeping everything spotless within their own four walls if the city is materially and morally foul round about them, might be printed as a leaflet in favor of municipal suffrage.

The Women's Health Protective Association of New York held its first meeting for the season on Oct. 5, at the Academy of Medicine. The president, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, reported that screens had been placed in the windows of the almshouses on Blackwell's Island; that she had the promise of the Park Commissioner and the Mayor that there should be a park on the dock at the foot of Forty-ninth Street, on the East River; and that the steps going down to the water at Fifty-second Street to the Blackwell's Island boat would be repaired at once. All this is the direct result of the Association's efforts.

The committee having the expectoration question in charge reported that the condition of the cars was much improved. Apropos of this, some amusing stories were told. Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill said that in Chicago she saw a man go to the door of the car to expectorate, explaining his action by saying that the women were "getting so particular." Mrs. Trautman told of going into a cable-car that was all clean but the platform. She called the conductor's attention to this, and said it was a pity he couldn't keep the platform as clean as the rest of the car. The man was insolent, and Mrs. Trautman reported him, apparently with good results, for when she got into his car a few days later there was nothing to be desired in the way of cleanliness. The conductor remembered her, and said, as soon as he saw her: "It is all clean now!"

The Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn held its first fall meeting Oct. 8. The president, Mrs. Scrimgeour, said she had been three times, with Mrs. Cornelia Johnson, to interview the city officials in regard to enforcing the ordinance about having the ash and garbage barrels placed inside the

area railings instead of on the sidewalk. She was surprised to learn on her last visit that the law had not even been passed, and one of the Aldermen told her that he for one would never vote for it. She asked him why, and he told her he never expected to vote for any measure that was against his personal interests.

Mrs. A. J. Perry had been to see the city officials in regard to the lower part of Fulton Street, which was a disgrace to Brooklyn. She had also seen the street railway officers about having the rear floor of the street-cars kept clean, and had noticed some improvement. The matter of keeping the streets free from paper was discussed, and letters were read from the Corporation Counsels of Boston, Chicago and Buffalo, to whom the Association had written for information on the subject.

Mrs. McFarland, who spent three months this summer in Denver, where women vote, said it was the cleanest city she ever saw. There were no ash-barrels or garbage-cans disfiguring the streets. Garbage is removed at night. The flushing of the streets and sewers is also done at night, and so is the sweeping, and when morning comes the city is clean and sweet.

Letters were read from the Fortnightly Club of Summit, N. J., and from the little town of Ridgewood, N. J., inviting Mrs. Scrimgeour to visit those places and give talks to the women on questions pertaining to the health and cleanliness of cities.

In Philadelphia, the Women's Health Protective Association, like the rest of the city, is stirred up over a proposal to lease the public gas works to a private company. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The works have been reduced to such a condition by the mismanagement and rapacity of unscrupulous politicians that it is advisable that a proper lease should be made in order that the city may be relieved of the expense of conducting a losing business, that gas-consumers may be given good gas, and that a most dangerous, venal and mischievous political force may cease to be part and parcel of our local government.

Commenting on this, the Newark Daily Advertiser sensibly says:

It is a sad and humiliating confession for the leading newspaper of a great American city to make, that there is not enough honesty in the men elected to local office to conduct without loss a department of public supply that in private hands in other cities is so successful and profitable. It is all the more discreditable because in cities in Europe municipal ownership has proved profitable to the cities and advantageous to the public.

State Representative Crothers, who is strongly opposed to leasing the gas works, attended the last meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association, and urged the Association to send a delegate to a meeting of citizens called to protest against the proposal. After a discussion, which showed the members to be divided in opinion, it was decided that the question did not directly relate to the health of the city, and so was outside the scope of the Association. Action has been taken in regard to having vestibule street cars, covering the wagons of garbage carriers, and establishing branches of the

Association in the First, Fifth and Thirty-first Wards.

From Syracuse, N. Y., it is reported that "the women were never in such a ferment of excitement over a municipal election as at present. The Republican women will do active work in some of the doubtful wards for Donald Dey, the fusion candidate for Mayor, under the direction of the Republican County Committee and the Executive Board of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Dey has expressed his faith in woman's aid in political matters, and frankly admits that it will be a potent factor for good." The unanimity with which men of all parties become converts to "woman's aid in political matters" when the women can help them, is a sufficient proof that there is no inherent and invincible repugnance in the masculine breast to having women concern themselves with public questions. And the wide and increasing interest of women in municipal matters is a sufficient proof that women have no intuitive and insuperable aversion to politics. All this interest and activity in municipal affairs is paving the way for municipal suffrage, and hastening the day when the streets of all cities will be as clean as Mrs. McFarland found the streets of Denver.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR TICKETS.

Tickets for the Suffrage Bazar to be held next December are now ready, and may be obtained at 3 Park Street, price Scents. They are of two kinds: season tickets, which will admit one person any number of times, and family tickets, with even punches, which will admit a group. Friends are urged to sell as many tickets as possible in advance of the Bazar. The money for the tickets sold by the members of each League will be credited as part of the receipts of the table of that League.

# EVOLUTION OF SOUTHERN WOMEN.

In 1860, there were only about half a million women in the United States engaged in gainful pursuits, almost all of whom were women and girls at work in the factories in the New England States. Few or none of them could have been found South of Mason and Dixon's line. In this year of grace, 1897, there are five million wage-earning women in our country, of whom the South has its full proportion. This evolution had its inception when the war closed and the South lay prostrate and impoverished, its fertile fields a desert waste, its four million slaves liberated, its one million of working men dead or disabled, and its fair women and their children half naked and half starved. These women had been reared in the lap of luxury and were distressingly helpless, languid, and dependent. Thousands of these were left self-dependent, with Joung children to raise and educate. However much they shrank from doing men's work, they had it to do, and did it well. The necessity that seemed a calamity has proved a blessing. The evolution or development through which the Southern women have passed has resulted in their remarkable growth, and in no way impaired their attractiveness. They

are stronger physically and mentally. They are more self-reliant. They realize their superiority to such men as are thriftless, self-indulgent, or dissipated, and look upon them with pity or contempt. They have discovered in themselves possibilities of which they had never dreamed. —Godey's Magazine.

# WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The public services rendered by the Chicago Woman's Club have been summed up by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin as follows:

It supplied 50,000 people with work during the depression which followed the closing of the World's Fair.

It introduced the kindergarten system into the public schools.

It established the Children's Aid Society, which distributes garments to poor school children.

It raised \$35,000 to aid the Kenwood Industrial School for Boys.

It secured the appointment of a woman physician in the insane asylum at Dunning.

It supports the school for boys in the city jail.

It inaugurated the movement for raising funds for the women's dormitory at the Chicago University.

It raised an endowment fund scholarship for the Art Institute.

It has organized the following associations: The Protective Agency for Women and Children, the Physiological Institute, the Society of Physical Culture and Correct Dress, the Public School Art Association, and the Chicago Political Equality League.

# THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The first Fortnightly of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association was held at 3 Park Street last Tuesday. Mrs. Livermore presided. Miss Lucia T. Ames gave an interesting and instructive talk on "A More Beautiful City Life." made a strong plea against the "sky-scrapers," or buildings of immense height, which are beginning to disfigure Boston, and shut out the light from a multitude of workers. Boston permits the erection of much higher buildings than are allowed in Paris, London or Berlin. There was an animated discussion, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed. Refreshments and a social hour followed.

# THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in announcing that the twenty-fifth annual Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women will open at Springfield, Mass., on Nov. 2, says: "After the wide excursions which we have found ourselves called upon to make in recent years, it is to be hoped that this nearer and more intimate reunion in the very heart of the Bay State will bring together some of our members who have not felt able to accompany us in our longer journeys. At the same time, we believe that it will offer some attractions of novelty to our valued friends in the West and South, and that those whom we have been glad to visit will now be glad to visit us in turn. Hop-

ing earnestly that our efforts for this year's Congress will be crowned with even more than our usual success, we invite you, one and all, to enjoy the good things provided by the Committee on Topics and Papers, and to aid with your presence and sympathetic words the consideration of the timely and important questions which we shall do our best to bring before you." Officers and members intending to be present are requested to notify Mrs. Eliza R. Whiting, 284 Pine Street, Springfield, who will arrange for their entertainment.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Remember that there are a number of Armenian young men still to be had for housework. Mrs. Ida H. Read, of Shelburne, Vt., writes of one who worked for her several months, and for whom she has now found a better place:

We are very lonely since ——left us. It does not seem possible that we should miss so much any one who had been with us for so short a time. He has entered the High School, and I am sure he will do well there. We found him trusty, loyal, true everywhere, and have become so much attached to him he seemed as one of our own.

Several other young Armenians have found places in Vermont, owing to the satisfaction that this one gave.

# The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

# EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"The pest woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

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MRS. N. HONSINGER and her daughter Maud, of Missoula, Mont., are employed by the State Land Department in drawing township plats at the different land offices.

MISS KATE B. FRASER, formerly Dr. Grace N. Kimball's associate in Van, has just returned to America after a year of useful and heroic work in Varna, for the six thousand Armenian refugees gathered in Bulgaria. This work was largely supported by the Society of Friends in Great Britain, and was in the main an industrial relief work, modelled upon that carried on so successfully by Dr. Kimball in Van. Miss Fraser will remain in this country a year for rest, before returning to her school work in Van.

MRS. LELIA SETON WILDER is one of the leading women in the State of Alabama. She is the owner and manager of "Wilder Place," on the Tennessee River, near Decatur. Wilder Place is one of the finest plantations in the South, containing as it does 1,600 acres of rich land, a part of which is under cultivation. The remainder is heavily timbered. Mrs. Wilder is a widow, and a heavy tax payer. She manages the entire plantation, and employs over one hundred negro laborers, who raise abundant cotton crops.

BERTHA V. THOMPSON, a bright young woman who graduated in 1892 at a Chicago medical college, was appointed city physician of Oskosh, Wis., last week, by Mayor Ideson, to succeed Dr. R. N. Nintzel, the regular city physician, who has been suspended from duty pending an investigation. Dr. Thompson is the first woman to hold the office of city physician in the State of Wisconsin. She was born in Neenah, Wis., and was a teacher for a few years, and then served as nurse in hospitals before studying medicine. She is the only woman physician in Oshkosh.

MRS. ORINDA A. DUDLEY HORNBROOKE, of Newton, Mass., read a paper on the protection of birds before the Boston Unitarian Ministers' Association, last Monday. She showed that the protection of insect-eating birds from the ravages of hunters, small boys and milliners is be coming an economic question of national importance. The ministers were so strongly impressed by the presentation of facts that the propriety of establishing a fund of \$5,000 and appointing Mrs. Hornbrooke a bird missionary, was suggested. Mrs. Hornbrooke has been giving her paper at meetings of women's clubs and other societies, and has numerous engagements ahead.

The Chicago Political Equality League, organized three years ago by the Chicago Women's Club, has brought out in a neat pamphlet its announcement for 1897-8. It is well organized, with Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker as president, and strong committees - one on public meetings and study class, another on organization, suffrage work and literature, another on membership, etc. The League holds public meetings once a month, with an attractive programme, and includes in its membership many of the ablest women in Chicago, a city that is full of able women. Mrs. Celia P. Woolley's open letter to the remonstrants has been printed by the League as a leaflet.

#### BAZAR NOTES.

The Bedford Political Equality League of Brooklyn, N. Y., has sent for the Mary A. Livermore table at the Suffrage Bazar a handsome centrepiece embroidered in yellow and white. The League furnished the materials, and Miss Ida A. Craft did the work. Miss Bertha Shafter, formerly a member of the Massachusetts W. S. A., has sent from California a box filled with curious and pretty things characteristic of the State, and a sample of its metals in the form of a five-dollar gold-piece. There is something especially heart-warming in these and other tokens of good-will received for the Massachusetts Bazar from friends outside the State. We thank them, one and all.

### TO ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS.

To the rank and file of those women who are with her at heart, but who have not the time to prepare memorials, circulate petitions, etc., nor the talent to write, that industrious and undaunted worker, Miss Cobbe, has issued a leaflet of advice. The contents may be summarized as follows: Distribute literature, bearing on the subject, in reading-rooms and drawing-rooms of hotels, in steamer cabins, and in railway stations; in fact, anywhere where travellers will welcome something fresh to read and may be influenced by it. Write to any periodical publishing an article on vivisection, and express concurrence or disapproval; ask your clergyman to preach on the treatment of animals, and especially upon vivisection. If the sermon is worthy, see that it is printed and circulated. Subscribe only to hospitals which do not appoint vivisectionists upon their staff, nor practise vivisection in the medical schools connected with them. Bring up the topic in any Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to which you may belong. Influence all children under your care. And, finally, decline, unless you are a trained physiologist, to argue on the utility of vivisection; take your stand solely upon the moral ground.

This last clause would seem to indicate that Miss Cobbe has learned—as what agitator has not?—the truth of Pudd'nhead Wilson's aphorism: "An enemy can partly ruin a man, but it takes a goodnatured, injudicious friend to complete the thing, and make it perfect."—N. Y. Evening Post.

# SUFFRAGISTS AS PHILANTHROPISTS.

Miss Mary H. Krout, writing from London to the Chicago Inter-Ocean concerning the reforms that have been brought about in English schools and prisons through the efforts of women, says in conclusion:

Some time ago one of those strange, unnatural beings, a woman who has sought to discredit her own sex, attempted to show that American women suffragists had never done anything for their country during the Civil War—and this in the face of the records of Anna Dickinson's eloquence, Miss Booth's scholarship, dedicated to the cause of liberty, of Mrs. Livermore's long labor in the Sanitary Commission, of Julia Ward Howe's inspiration, and the ceaseless work

of Susan B. Anthony, of Clara Barton, and Lucy Stone, of sacred memory. Yet every law that seeks justice for women, and for humanity through womanhood, upon our statute books is the direct result of the agitation, the ceaseless efforts, of these and of women like them.

In England it is the same; nothing for

the betterment of women-the opening of avenues of labor closed to them, the equalization of wages, the equality of women with men before the courts-was ever accomplished, or even asked, by women who "have all the rights they want;" by those who, themselves courting publicity, seeking recognition in the profession of letters, advise all oth r women to stay at home-advice which, to thousands, is like that recipe for cooking a hare, the first suggestion of which is to catch the hare. Lady Battersea and the Dowager Duchess of Bedford are both foremost among the women of England who have asked for Parliamentary suffrage, women of broad culture, of the highest social position, who annually pay taxes upon vast estates. They are two of many others who sat in the gallery of the House of Commons, behind a grille like that in a Persian harem, and heard political charlatans like Labouchere hold them up to ridicule in a manner that called forth the protests of even the most pronounced anti-suffragist

newspapers.

But the times change—they have changed, they are constantly changing, and men must change with them. What is just, what is righteous, will prevail, and the bigot, the fool, dies of his own intolerance and folly. And his passing is like the passing of a shadow.

# LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for two new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends one new subscriber.

# TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal, each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps.

Address Woman's Journal, 3, Park Street, Boston, Mass.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK has ordered a magnificent embroidered dress from the Poor Ladies' Work Society of Ireland. It will be begun at once, as it can be divided and given to different embroiderers. It will be of rich white satin, ornamented in diamond and silver. The dress will cost \$500 and will be made up by a Dublin firm.

MRS. BROWN, of Auchmithie, Scotland, is the oldest postmistress in Queen Victoria's service. On the introduction of the penny post, she was appointed first postmistress of that town—an office which she still holds. Although in her ninety-second year, she possesses all her faculties, and is able to attend to the business of her office without spectacles.

# Woman's Column.

Vol. X.

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No. 43

# The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# LET THEM SPEAK OUT.

The World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions, which will assemble in a few days, will make a great mistake if they do not put forth a clear and emphatic statement of their unalterable opposition to the schemes for the State regulation of vice to which of late Lady Henry Somerset and a few other good women have unhappily been led to give their approval. When a few prominent women have committed themselves on the wrong side, it is doubly important that the great body of women should put themselves on record in favor of the right. We believe the conventions will speak out, and that with no uncertain sound.

# THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at 2.30 P. M. Our friends will please observe the change of time for opening the meeting. The lessening afternoons will compel us, hereafter, to begin the meeting promptly at 2.30 o'clock.

Rev. J. W. F. Barnes, chaplain of the Charlestown State Prison, will be the lecturer. His topic will be "Life in Chaplain Barnes will be re-Prison." membered as the son-in-law of "Father Taylor," the eminent minister of the seamen's "Bethel," at the North End. He has been identified for many years with the Charlestown Prison, to which the most hardened offenders are committed, who are thought to be the least corrigible. No man knows more concerning the genesis of crime than Chaplain Barnes-how a bad heredity, a depraved environment, debased parents, tenement and street life, poverty, with its accompaniments of homelessness, hunger and cold, and the nameless dangers of the "slums," have made it almost impossible for some of the men under his moral supervision to be other than what they are—the foes of society. No man has a diviner compassion for them in their primitive loneliness than he; no one holds for them a larger hope or is more stimulated by the gracious ambition to does not entitle the wife to one unless

accomplish their reformation, which is not unfrequently done. If Chaplain Barnes could multiply himself indefinitely, so as to speak in all the churches of Boston on "Prison Reform," on "Prison Sunday," which is the fourth Sunday of October, the apathy of the church-going community concerning crime and criminals would certainly be broken, and a humane sentiment enkindled.

It is hoped that our friends will largely attend this interesting lecture, and invite others to accompany them. Members of the Association are admitted on presentation of their membership tickets. others will pay an entrance fee of 15 cents. Light refreshments will be served, as usual, when a social hour will be enjoyed.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, President.

# WOMEN AS POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

There is in the north of England a strong "Women's Coöperative Guild." United in the first place by merely business ties, with the object of spending the housekeeping money to the best advantage, the members have found intellectual stimulus, and often use their combined force for some public object. The executive committee has decided to take up the work of promoting the election of women as Poor-law guardians. The London Woman's Signal says: "Though there are now no fewer than 900 women serving on boards of guardians throughout the country, there are still 300 boards that lack the counsel of women on matters which involve the interests of their own as well as the other sex."

# DIVORCE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

In England, 353 divorces were granted in the year 1895 on the application of husbands, and only 220 on the application of wives. An English paper is moved by these figures to remark: "It seems as though woman is at heart a rake, and as an entity more immoral than man." In America, where about two-thirds of the divorces are granted on account of unfaithfulness or other misconduct on the part of husbands, the anti-woman party complain that women are chiefly to blame for "the divorce evil," because more women than men apply for divorces. In England, where more men apply than women, the anti-woman party draw the astonishing inference that wives are more often unfaithful than husbands. simple fact is that, under English law, unfaithfulness on the part of the wife entitles the husband to a divorce, but unfaithfulness on the part of the husband

extreme cruelty can be proved in addition. This inequality in the law is quite sufficient of itself to explain the disparity in the number of divorces granted to husbands and wives in England.

## SUFFRAGE BAZAR MEETINGS.

From this time on, a meeting of the Suffrage Bazar Committee will be held at 3 Park Street, every Monday afternoon at three o'clock. All persons interested in the Bazar are cordially invited to attend. It is important that a representative of each table should be present at every

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY attended the celebration of the one hundredth birthday anniversary of the lamented Samuel J. May by the equal suffragists in Syracuse, N. Y., on Oct. 21st, and started the same evening for the meeting of the National Woman's Council at Nashville, Tenn.

MISS KATE D. HEAD, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., is an inventive genius. In all she has originated about sixty devices worthy of note, it is said. Two of these she is now actively pushing on the market: a skirt holder or mackintosh attachment, and a hat fastener that does away with the dangerous hat pins and the unsightly holes they make.

At the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions just held in New Haven, Conn., the report of the committee appointed last year to consider an amendment to the charter, by which women could be elected to the board as corporate members, left the question still open. After giving a history of the proposed amendment, the report concluded that the board is entirely and perfeetly competent under its present charter, without amendment, to elect women as indicated, and suggested that the board would undoubtedly be glad to consider any proposition looking to satisfactory agreement upon this question.

The Women's Medical School in St. Petersburg has opened with a class of 160 students. Nearly an equal number of applicants were refused admission for want of room. It was at first determined that only members of the Orthodox Greek Church should be admitted, but a recent. ukase has modified this so that other women may be received, provided their number shall not exceed five per cent. of the total. So many applied that the full number allowed by law were admitted. They are obliged to pursue the same course of studies as their orthodox sisters, including the study for six months of dogmatic theology. The other subjects for the first year are anatomy, histology, physiology, botany and chemistry.

# WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK.

In Greater New York, the women of all parties are continuing their efforts with zeal. Many of them show commendable independence. At a meeting of the West End Club, one the largest Republican women's clubs, on Oct. 15, after several addresses in favor of General Tracy, Mrs. James G. Wentz electrified the assembly by making a speech for Seth Low. She said that every vote cast for the machine candidate was a vote for Tammany Hall, and that although she had the highest regard for General Tracy personally, he had been put in by the machine and would have to be dominated by it. Mrs. Jane Pierce replied. A pleasant feature of the discussion was the friendly feeling that prevailed. The president, Mrs. Burns, said that, although she disagreed entirely with Mrs. Wentz, she was glad to have that side of the question presented. She was sure that all the members wanted the club to be a place for the free expression of opinion. Mr. Oscar Hoffstadt, of the Executive Committee of the West Side Republican (Men's) Club, was present, bringing an invitation from that club to the women to share its new club-house, an invitation that was accepted with much pleasure. After the meeting Mr. Hoffstadt singled out Mrs. Wentz to shake hands with her, and there was "a general handshaking between the combatants."

Mr. Hoffstadt also looked up Mrs. Pierce, and told her that he was so delighted with her speech that he must have her for a monster mass-meeting which the West Side men were to hold on Monday evening.

Half the members of the West End Women's Club are said to be in favor of the Citizens' Union candidates.

How much reason there is that women should take an interest in this election may be judged from a recent speech by Carl Schurz-who, by the way, was forgetful enough to speak of our present government as "based upon universal suffrage." He said:

Let us look at the duty before us. Here is this new creation of Greater New Here is this new creation of Greater New York, not only the greatest city in the republic, but one of the greatest in the world in point of extent, population, wealth, commercial importance, etc. Greater New York is now to receive at our hands its first municipal government. That first government will, for a series of years, have to take care, so far as a government can, of the health, the comfort, the public education, in short, of those interests which are nearest to the persons and hearts of more than 3,000,000 people, hundreds of thousands of whom hardly ever see the green fields outside, their whole lives being spent on these city streets, within these city walls.

How much good the coöperation of women in city government may do is well expressed by New Ideas, which says, editorially:

The women are developing a talent for several lines of municipal caretaking that evince their peculiar fitness for official positions of this kind. Especially have they demonstrated their fitness as factory and sanitary inspectors, and they are a valuable factor in eliminating the "sweat shop" nuisance. Wherever women appointees have predominated in these lines, immediate and marked improvement has pointees have predominated in these lines, immediate and marked improvement has become apparent. Not long since the should be given a controlling vote in

Mayor of Chicago appointed a woman as Mayor of Chicago appointed a woman as sanitary inspector, and the funny newspapers immediately began to print pictures of garbage boxes with bows of ribbon knotted on the corners and tastefully ornamented with aigrettes of defunct feather dusters. "But that's all right," says the undaunted inspectress, "better have hows of ribbon than hunches of hugs have bows of ribbon than bunches of bugs and worms that mean the spread of disease. Better have a trifle of æstheticism than the carelessness and negligence which characterize present methods.

### A CONSERVATIVE MAYOR.

The Mayor of St. Louis does not believe in the coöperation of women in public affairs, and is not to be seduced by the example of Chicago. A deputation of ladies from the Equal Suffrage Club of St. Louis went to Street Commissioner Milner the other day to ask for the appointment of women as street inspectors, since in other cities the addition of some women to the force had resulted in cleaner streets. Mr. Milner said he would appoint some women if the Mayor would approve the appointments. The ladies then waited on Mayor Ziegenheim, but he refused, and is reported to have said, frankly, "All the arguments on earth could not swerve me." His principal objections seem to have been two: First, "A woman's place is at home"—a rule which, if made absolute, would, of course, prevent a woman from being a public school teacher, or a trained nurse, or even a "hired girl," as well as from being a street inspector; second, an aversion to the idea of "seeing women with rubber boots on, wading about in the mud in all sorts of weather, attempting to superintend a gang of street cleaners." True, the woman who superintends the street cleaning in the business district of Chicago drives about in a neat buggy to do her inspecting; but the vision of the rubber boots had taken full possession of Mayor Ziegenheim's sentimental mind, and he could not see anything beyond. It may be that, as he boasts, arguments cannot move him; but time will remove him. and then there will be a chance for the streets of St. Louis to become as clean as those of Chicago .- Woman's Journal.

# THE WOMEN WILL BUILD IT.

Denver has long wanted an auditorium. The business men think that a fine one would attract conventions to the city, and would be of advantage in many ways; but they have had a series of wrangles about the best site, and have been unable to agree on any definite plan. Now, in extremity, they have decided to turn the matter over to the club women of Denver. Interviews with the chief State officials are published, strongly favoring this plan. Attorney-General Carr seems to voice the prevailing opinion when he says: "Anything the women undertake, they will accomplish. I approve the idea." It is hoped that the powerful Woman's Club of Denver will take the lead in raising the funds and putting up the much desired building. The Denver Evening Post savs:

For their efforts they should have a free

directing its management. If it is left in their charge its conduct will always be of the dignified, rather than the loose and semi-disgraceful. In Milwaukee it is hinted that the Board of Management has devoted the structure to questionable enterprises. With the women in control in the Board of Management, the possibil-ity of a repetition of this in Denver would be forever precluded.

be forever precluded.

Another proposition upon which the men rely, if the execution of the idea is placed in the hands of the Woman's Club, is the matter of general thoroughness in detail to which the auditorium would be subjected, and the taking it out of the grasp of those imbued with speculative ideas. Real estate men could not "make or break" the affair, as some of them have asserted in the past. It would at once be asserted in the past. It would at once be placed on a basis combining the two essential elements-dignity and success.

The women, being on their mettle, are said to be eager to undertake the work.

# WOMEN AS MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Mrs. Anna M. Strain, Mayor of Jamestown, Kan., has sent an open letter to the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune had said:

By a political freak at the last election, the town was given over entirely to gov-ernment by women, and it is claimed that the result has been disastrous.

Mrs. Strain writes:

We have a woman mayor, four women in the council, a man for police judge and a man for street commissioner and city marshal. We know of no disastrous re-sults of last spring's election.

The article goes on to say:

"Saloons are said to be running wide open, game chickens are permitted to demonstrate their powers in the most brazen fashion, and even quiet games of the national pasteboard variety have found safe harborage."

We had two "joints" here, no more than we have had for several years past, but probably two more than we shall have after the next term of court, as the grand jury has found indictments against both of them and the owners are now out on bond. No game chickens have fought in our town since the election. As to the other "quiet games" referred to, no such games have come to our knowledge.

The women officers of this town did not seek office; they were put there by the people, both men and women, and the woman's ticket was started by men. We did not promise anything more than to do

our duty. Our town is a peaceful little place, with quiet Sabbaths.

We are having new stone sidewalk crossings laid and repairing other sidewalks. A new dry goods store has been opened, and, best of all, by the efforts of the officials, we expect to be a dry town

in the near future.

Our women are all Christian women, respected in the community, as the vote at the city election would show, and we do not deserve the reputation the daily press is giving us. The paper from which you have taken your information would do well to investigate before publishing such a statement. We are making a vig-orous effort to have the law obeyed in regard to the liquor question as well as other matters. Yours for truth and right,

(Mrs.) Anna M. Strain, Mayor.

In Pittsburg, Pa., the Civic Club has started to secure the election of some women on the school board and on the boards of public charities. The club has a large membership, including many prominent and influential men and women.

# "BAD WOMEN WILL VOTE."

One of the regular stock objections to woman suffrage is that "bad women will vote." "Bad men," a very much larger class, are voters already. No one proposes to disfranchise these. But whereever women are voting, experience shows that women classed as "bad" do not usually go to the polls, If they all voted, they constitute a very small part of the population. But "bad women" need the right to vote for their own protection; need it more than any other class of women or men. Without the right to vote, they are to-day, in almost every community, the victims of cruel oppression. They are virtually slaves. And the law which should be at once their ruler and their guardian is known to them only as a tyrant.

Here is a case which has just occurred in Cincinnati. We quote a leading editorial in the Boston Daily Herald under its own heading:

# A STUPID JUDICIAL TYRANT.

A certain judge in the city of Cincinnati has sentenced a woman to the workhouse for riding a bicycle. The grounds on which he has done this can be best appreciated by stating them in his own lan-guage. He says:

In the case of Grace Monroe, the reason for sentencing her to the workhouse was because she was riding a bicycle. I will not allow a fallen woman to ride a bicycle in Cincinnati. It makes no difference how thoroughly she is dressed, or how receive the conducts herealf while on the properly she conducts herself while on the wheel. I have instructed the police to bring all such characters into my court, and for every offence of that character I shall inflict the workhouse punishment.

The further reasons given for such action are as absurd as what is quoted above is outrageous:

To have it become generally known that fallen women ride the wheel would make good women the targets for insulting re-marks by men and boys. On the other would make good women the targets for institute the marks by men and boys. On the other hand, let it become generally known that every woman seen on a bicycle in Cincinnati is a lady, and that class of men who jeer will be very cautious about what they say, if they dare say anything at all.

If the tyranny of this man is revolting, his undertaking to be the guardian of the interests of the bicycle-riding women of Cincinnati is ridiculously gratuitous. But the assumption on his part to decree as to who should not ride a bicycle is an interference with private rights that must arouse indignation. If there is no method of impeaching such a judge, there ought

In Boston, some years ago, occurred a still more flagrant case of judicial tyranny. A woman crossing the Common about 11 P. M. was assaulted. The crime was proved. But Judge May discharged her assailant without punishment, on the ground that the victim was a woman of

Will the opponents of woman suffrage tell us whether such women, bad as they may be, should continue to be the helpless prey of every ruffian and corrupt policeman?

Within a few weeks, Police Commissioner Grant, of New York City, resigned his position because he found that New York policemen are encouraged by the board to enter into improper relations with women for the express purpose of afterwards testifying to their bad character from personal experience. The city the Single Tax, a reform having an active

hires men to violate the law, and pays them for testifying against the partners in their crimes, these rascals not only going themselves unpunished, but being rewarded for acts of vice as a performance of official duty.

Can any legal outrage be more flagrant than this? Can virtue be promoted by enslaving degraded women and depriving them of legal protection?

The trouble with the remonstrants is that they are deaf and blind to facts. They know nothing of the trials, privations, temptations and oppressions of their poorer and less fortunate sisters. They simply ignore social injustice. What women need is equality of rights. Since all men, good and bad, are presumed to be innocent and can be punished only for wrong-doing legally proved, so all women, good and bad, are entitled to the protection of the law. They will never receive that equal protection until they have the right to vote. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

# PROGRESSIVE NEW ZEALAND.

To those interested in the working out of modern social problems, perhaps no country in the world presents such attraction as the group of islands known as New Zealand. Embracing an area of 104,471 square miles (a little more than one-seventh less than the area of Great Britain and Ireland), contained chiefly in the two large islands known as the North and the Middle Islands, it had a population, Jan. 1, 1894, of 714,258 persons, the males exceeding the females by 46,734. This includes Maoris (natives and half-castes) about 42,000, and 4,000 Chinese.

New Zealand has lofty mountains and extensive plains, the latter covered with native grasses. It is first a pastoral and secondly an agricultural country. It is famous for its wool and meat products, possesses good agricultural advantages and considerable mineral deposits.

On the 22d of January, 1840, a body of English immigrants founded the town of Wellington, and later in the same month the natives consented to the sovereignty of the Queen over the islands of New Zealand, all territorial rights being secured to the chiefs and their tribes.

The form of government is constitutional. The Governor is appointed by the Queen, and members of the Legislative Council hold their seats by the Governor's appointment. Two members of the Council are aboriginal chiefs. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people for three years. The English plan of dissolution is followed when an issue forces an appeal to the country. The Maoris have a distinct representation proportional to their numbers, and furnish four of the seventy-four representa-

Within a few years two striking experiments in legislation have attracted universal attention, and are now watched with interest by all students of constitutional government. One is a radical change in the incidence of taxation, from the old property tax to the simple assessment of land values and incomes. Its results have been most cheering to the advocates of

propaganda and increasing adherents in all English-speaking countries.

The other experiment, complete woman suffrage, will especially interest readers of the Woman's Column. The Electoral Act of 1893 went into operation Sept. 19th of that year. By section 3, the word "person," wherever it occurs throughout the Act, includes "woman," and the words and expressions in the Act indicating the masculine gender include women, except when otherwise expressly stated. The Maori women have the same right to vote as the men, and, at the first election after the new law went into operation, out of 11,269 Maori votes, the women cast about 4,200 Out of the European vote of 220,082, the women cast 90,290. The proportion of actual voters to those registered indicated the greater interest of the women, 85.18 per cent. of women to 67.58 per cent. of men.

The revolution was accomplished without a strain, the orderliness and sobriety of the people constituting the feature of the election. "Female voters were in no way molested," says the Year Book. "Canvassing was carried on by the female electors with considerable energy in many places."

The predictions of evil to follow the land tax and the widening of the franchise have come to naught. From a state of great financial and industrial depression and questionable credit, New Zealand has experienced a marked recovery and an unexampled season of prosperity. The country seems to have escaped the almost universal embarrassments of the last four years, and to have gained steadily in population and wealth, achieving a measurable financial independence and a consequent enhancement of credit in London.

These are but hints of the transformation of society and government progressing in these Eastern Pacific islands. As yet only a small though brilliant pattern of the new civilization has been wrought out. If the present promise is kept, the "roaring loom of time" will duly exhibit a fabric rich and rare.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

A patent medicine advertisement in a leading New York daily begins as follows: "Why Can't Women Vote for Mayor? Because they haven't time and strength." The idea that women really do want to vote is getting inside of some very thick skulls. Perhaps if women took less patent medicine their strength would be greater. -Woman's Journal.

Dr. Effa V. Davis, of Chicago, has been appointed Demonstrator of Obstetrics and chief of outdoor clinic in Rush Medical College of that city. This great institution hitherto has admitted only men within its precincts. Dr. Davis has an extensive private practice, and her fitness for the position has been shown in addition by her work as clinical instructor in gynæcology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, another institution which barred out women till its late alliance with the Illinois State University. It is pleasant to note that the Rush students have received Dr. Davis with marked respect.

#### WOMEN ATTORNEYS.

Miss Isabel Darlington, daughter of ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington, has successfully passed her examination for admission to the bar of Chester County, Penn. She is the first woman admitted to the practice of law in that county. She intends to open an office in West Chester.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster has opened a law office in Washington, D. C., in association with Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey. Mrs. Mussey has had a long and successful practice in that city, and both ladies are lawyers of unquestioned ability.

Miss Lutie Lytle, the young colored woman who graduated last summer from the law department of the Central Tennessee College, at Nashville, has been admitted to the bar at Memphis. This fact strikingly illustrates the great change within a generation in the condition of colored men and women in this country. This ambitious girl's father was a slave. He is now a man of wealth and leisure, and a citizen of Topeka, Kan. The daughter was educated in the public schools of that State; she worked in a printing-office for a while, and she was the successful candidate for engrossing clerk in the Kansas Legislature of 1891, a position which she filled with credit to herself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. She was the only woman in her law class, and was chosen its valedictorian. She is now but twenty-three years of age, the only woman admitted to the bar of Tennessee, and the only colored woman licensed to practise law in the South. She will probably open an office in Topeka.

Mrs. Annie Storr Keeler is a successful practitioner in the courts of Camden, N. J.

Miss Anita Haggerty, of New York City, recently defended her father in a suit for \$10,000 damages brought against him in the supreme court, and won her case.

A woman lawyer was one of the jury in a suit between a landlord and tenant in a New York court the other day. Counsel for both sides agreed to accept her. This was the first time such a thing has occurred there. The most remarkable circumstance about it, the Sun suggests, is that nobody thought it was anything to be surprised at.

F. M. A.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

Suffrage Bazar meetings will be held at 3 Park Street, every Monday afternoon at 3 P. M. All persons interested in the Bazar are invited.

At the Suffrage Bazar meeting last Monday, the Lucy Stone table, the William Lloyd Garrison (Roxbury) table, the Sarah Southwick (Wellesley Hills) table, the Brookline, Cambridge, Jamaica Plain, City Point, Medford and Malden tables were represented, also the Jellies and Preserves table. Encouraging reports were given by all. Persons from several other places were present, and Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, of the Warren League, reported what was doing in that part of the country.

The Jamaica Plain League has sent letters to all the registered women voters, inviting their coöperation, has put a

notice in the local paper, and brought the matter before the teachers' meeting. Many of the teachers have promised to take tickets.

Mrs. Anders has written 175 letters inviting people to entertainments in aid of the cause.

Mrs. Moreland has received promises of fruit for the Jellies and Preserves table from Belmont, Lynn, Methuen, Everett, and "all around everywhere," and has written to Plymouth for cranberries. She has taken a number of orders, and wants more. A friend said to her lately, "The doctor says my sister is not well enough to do any preserving this year." She answered, "I am sorry your sister is not well, but I am glad she cannot do any preserving. Order your preserves from the Suffrage Bazar."

Mrs. Hallowell, of West Medford, has a very fine collection of baskets from Alaska, the Klondike and elsewhere, for her table.

Brookline is busy, and will have entertainments to raise money in advance—an excellent plan.

A South Carolina lady has promised pitch-pine for the Natural Object table, and a friend in Ohio wants to give "a box of beautiful buckeyes," and asks if they would sell for more than the cost of expressage. Who would like to buy some?

Ladies connected with the various tables are actively pushing the sale of tickets.

These are but a few of the encouraging items of news brought out at the meeting.

A. S. B.

# THE SINGLE TAX DINNER.

Among the prominent suffragists who have accepted the invitation tendered by the Single Tax League to the Suffrage Association for Nov. 6, are Mrs. Livermore, Miss Mary F. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Ayres, of the Boston Advertiser, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. O. Ernst, Rabbi Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Ames, and Hon. and Mrs. John L. Bates.

# HALL CAINE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In an interview with Robert H. Sherard, Hall Caine, the noted novelist, expresses himself as follows:

"Are you in sympathy with what is known as the woman movement?"

"I have long had a very deep sympathy with the better part of it. Indeed, it would be very hard for me to say how deeply I feel that the position which woman has so long held is an unjust and cruel and monstrous one.

cruel and monstrous one.
"I have heard that you have woman suffrage in the Isle of Man; is that so?"

"Yes."
"How does it work?"

"Admirably."

# SIOUX MOTHERS.

While among the Sioux, a mother, with a good-sized family of boys and girls, propounded to me the question whether white women did not find their daughters more trouble than their sons. She was sure she did. "Look at those girls," said she; "I have their clothes to make, their hair to braid, and to see that they learn how to behave. Now my boys are no

trouble." As I glanced at the group of children, the glossy braids of the girls falling over their single smock and the boys naked but for the breech-clout, their miniature scalp-lock ornamented with a brass sleigh-bell surmounting a snarl of frowzy hair, I recognized the kinship of maternal perplexities the world over.—

Alice C. Fletcher, in The Century.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR TICKETS.

Tickets for the Suffrage Bazar to be held next December are now ready, and may be obtained at 3 Park Street, price 50 cents. They are of two kinds: season tickets, which will admit one person any number of times, and family tickets, with seven punches, which will admit a group. Friends are urged to sell as many tickets as possible in advance of the Bazar. The money for the tickets sold by the members of each League will be credited as part of the receipts of the table of that League.

# WOMEN ORGANIZING OIL COMPANIES.

Two oil companies composed exclusively of women have lately been organized in Indiana. The Mercer-Kier Oil Company of Peru has a capital of \$12,500, and is drilling its first well. The stockholders are Mrs. S. C. Mercer, president: Miss Ida Kier, secretary and treasurer; Miss A. Tudor, Mrs. Walter Emswiler, all of Peru, and Mrs. Ada Mercer, of Richmond.

The other company, organized two weeks later in Kokomo, has a capitalized stock of \$10,000, all subscribed and paid up. Mrs. Laura G. Schofield is president and Mrs. Dane Cottey is treasurer. The first well will be drilled on the farm of Mrs. Cottey. The company is strong financially and the managers are thorough business women. Mrs. Schofield is a woman of fine culture and many accomplishments, and has been active for many years in the suffrage, temperance, club and philanthropic work in her city.

F. M. A.

ALISON CUNNINGHAM, Robert Louis Stevenson's old nurse, was much beloved by him, and he sent her a copy of each of his books, with his own inscription on the fly-leaf. Generally the inscription is just a line or two: "Alison Cunningham, from her boy," or "from her laddie." But one of the volumes-"An Inland Voyage" (1878)—contains the following: "My Dear Cunning-If you had not taken so much trouble with me all the years of my childhood, this little book would never have been written. Many a long night you sat up with me when I was ill. I wish I could hope, by way of return, to amuse a single evening for you with my little book! But whatever you may think of it, I know you will continue to think kindly of the author."

# The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Lucy E. Anthony. For sale at Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post paid, 50 cents.

YOL. X.

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# The Woman's Column. Hilshed Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR: ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# WOMEN AND CLEAN STREETS.

Since Mrs. A. E. Paul was appointed creet inspector for the business district d Chicago, one of the sweepers was asked how he liked to work under a woman. He answered:

We like the woman. She does not curse ad swear at us. Man foreman drive us round like slaves, and call us bad names. We don't like that, so when he go way to get drunk we loaf on the job. Foreman come back full of whiskey and find work Woman she nt done, he swear lot more. mount, he swear lot more. Wo man she comes in happy in morning and stay so alday. She say, "How do?" and other ties things, and then we do good work. Se see it and say so. That makes us feel good, and we work more. Woman all right.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W.S.A. was held Tuesday afternoon at 3 Park Street, Mrs. Livermore presiding. lev. J. W. F. Barnes, chaplain of the Charlestown States Prison, spoke on "Life in Prison," giving an interesting account of the predisposing causes that bring men within prison walls. He told many instances of reclamation, and gave it as his minion, based on experience, "There is wheredity so bad that it can withstand a good environment." Of the men who serve one term in the Charlestown prison, only about twenty per cent. ever return there. He made a strong plea for more dynurseries and kindergartens, to keep the children off the streets while their mothers are at work. Chaplain Barnes midshigh tribute to the good effect of Yrs. Livermore's and Mrs. Booth's preaching in the prison.

Mrs. Livermore followed with an address describing some of the difficulties that beset those who wished to reform. Alady of her acquaintance once came to her and said, "I hear that you have known such and such a woman (naming one who vas living a blameless and beneficent life), ever since she was two years old. Is that true?" "Yes, it is true," said Mrs. Liver-more. "Well," said the other, "a gentleman who was at my house told me the other day that he first met that woman when she was eighteen years old, in a house of ill-fame." Mrs. Livermore anwered, "Madam, what sort of company do you keep? Do you admit a man to four home who is not ashamed to tell you that he visits houses of ill-fame? And

would you take the word of such a man as evidence against any woman?" Mrs. Livermore said she knew that the woman in question had been drawn into evil for a short time when very young, but under such circumstances that she was more sinned against than sinning. She had been living a virtuous life for years, and nothing would have induced Mrs. Livermore to betray the secret of her past.

Refreshments and a social hour closed the afternoon.

# "THE MAKERS OF CITIZENS."

Many women must have been stirred to wholesome indignation by an editorial in the last number of Dr. Lyman Abbott's paper, the Outlook, on "The Makers of Citizens." In view of Dr. Abbott's wellknown views on the woman question, it is edifying to have him complain: "Bossism exists to-day because the mothers of this country have not trained their sons to be good citizens."

This is as if a person distressed by the illiteracy of the mass of Hindoos were to deliver himself of the following oracular verdict: "This illiteracy is the fault of the Hindoo mothers, because they have not taught their sons to read." But who has ever taught the Hindoo mothers to read?

Such censure would come with a particularly ill grace from any Hindoo who held the opinion, still entertained by the majority of the men of India, that true womanliness is incompatible with a knowledge of the alphabet. It would come with a poor show of consistency even from a Hindoo who had reached the conclusion that girls might be educated, but that they must on no account go to school.

This last is Dr. Abbott's position. While the majority of the public still hold that a woman who interests herself in politics is out of her sphere, Dr. Abbott has got along so far as to believe that women ought to take a deep interest in politics, but that they must on no account be admitted to the suffrage, which is the great school of political knowledge and the most potent developer of an interest in public affairs. All history shows that non-electors, as a class, never have as much knowledge of public questions as electors, nor take as deep an interest in them. This could not well be otherwise; it is human nature.

The gist of the Outlook's complaint is that mothers do not teach intelligent public spirit to their sons. But who has ever taught intelligent public spirit to the mothers? The Outlook says:

There are thousands of good men . . . who have no sense of political responsibility; pride themselves that they are not morally contaminated by political knowledge. . . Mothers train such sons.

And who has done more than Dr. Ab-

bott to train such mothers? Has he not lent his utmost support to the "Antis," who declare that their freedom from "political responsibility" is one of their most precious privileges, and who "pride themselves that they are not morally contaminated by political knowledge"?

Not only law, but public opinion and custom far more powerful than law, have united to teach women that public spirit does not become them; that home is the limit of their sphere, and that if they interest themselves in anything outside, their homes will probably suffer.

One thing is certain: you cannot give a woman a petty, narrow, private-spirited education, and expect her to develop all the large magnanimous public-spirited virtues, either in herself or her children. It is demanding incompatibilities, like the old lady who asked for "a very small Bible with very large print."

In conclusion we may say that we never yet knew a woman who thought that "her duty to the community is only the work she can do through committee meetings and from a platform." But we have all known plenty of women who thought that their whole duty was done when they had cared for the material wants of their own families. Mrs. Jellyby, happily, is rare; the type representing the opposite extreme is, unhappily, very common. And whose is the fault? While the vast majority of newspapers and pulpits still combine to cry down public spirit in women, it is not the women who "ought to blush" for the lack of public spirit among men. One might as well say that Hindoo mothers ought to blush for the ignorance of their sons. It is rather the authorities and the public opinion of India that should blush for leaving Hindoo mothers in ignorance. It is Dr. Lyman Abbott and the other opponents of equal suffrage who should blush for the political ignorance and indifference of American women.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

At Boise, Idaho, for ten days, from Oct. 13 to Oct. 23, a woman acted as Governor of Idaho, not by election, but Governor nevertheless, clothed with executive authority and exercising it. This woman is Miss Margaret Reeve, private secretary to Mr. Lewis, Secretary of State. She acted in the temporary absence of the Governor and most of the State officials, who left signed documents in blank for her to use. Among the other things, Miss Reeve issued a requisition for the extradition to Montana of Dr. Veno, a notorious heeler, arrested at Pocatello on a warrant sworn out at Butte.

Mrs. Emily E. Hepburn, of New York City, and Mrs. H. S. Greenleaf, of Rochester, were recently elected trustees of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. This institution has been coëducational, but has had no women on the board of trustees.

# SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

Narcissus bulbs from Mrs. Lucy Stone's garden are now for sale at the Woman's COLUMN Office, twenty-five bulbs for twenty-five cents; the receipts to go to the Lucy Stone table at the Bazar. As in December the ground will be frozen, and November is the right time for transplanting them, they are offered for sale in advance of the Bazar. Those ordering them from a distance will have to pay postage or expressage.

At the Bazar meeting last Monday it was reported that the William Lloyd Garrison table was advancing well. Mrs. Rosa Prang Heinzen has been chosen president, Mrs. R. G. Ford vice-president, Mrs. Currier secretary, and Mrs. Bryant treasurer. Several meetings have been held; the members are hard at work, and have many articles ready. The delegates present at the Bazar meeting had come into the city to buy cloth to be made up into dusters, towels, etc. Notices will be sent to all the registered women voters of the ward. Mrs. Currier has disposed of fifty tickets.

The delegate representing the Sarah Southwick table (Wellesley Hills) said: "We are all at work. All the registered women voters have been invited to contribute. Each member of our committee has a list whom she is to see; and two young ladies are to give a whist party to raise funds. We hope you will all reserve your orders for your winter's supply of fine groceries, and buy them at the kitchen supply table; also kitchen utensils. The inventor of the Dover egg-beater has promised to give us all we can sell. We have held two meetings to sew, and meet regularly once a week."

Brookline will have some exceptionally fine private theatricals to raise money in advance.

The Newton table is going on well. A whist party was given last Tuesday.

The delegate from Waltham reported: "The ladies are all alive, and evidently have the Bazar spirit." A friend in New Hampshire has sent them several pieces of beautiful Mexican work, and they are making some handsome embroideries for the General Banks table. They are also arranging to have photographs of the Banks homestead for sale. Mrs. Gen. Banks is much interested, and will give the Club every facility for taking interior and exterior views.

Mrs. Moreland, of Everett, reported good prospects for the Jellies and Preserves table.

A number of cakes of Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap have been contributed, and are for sale at 3 Park Street, at eight cents a cake.

A box-manufacturer, a friend of Mrs. Homer, of Belmont, has made a contribution of boxes to hold candy, etc.

Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Edgehill Road, Brookline, Mass., has received an order for a set of crocheted table mats, and would be glad to communicate particulars to any one who might like to crochet and contribute them.

Several pledges were reported of dolls for the doll table, home-made candy for the confectionary table, etc., etc.

Mrs. Marie A. Moore, of Newton, urged

that the decoration of the tables should be as delicately colored as possible, so as to avoid inharmonious effects.

It was unanimously voted that the Mary A. Livermore table should have the place in front of the platform. The other tables will draw lots for their positions.

A meeting of the Bazar Committee and any others interested in the Bazar is held at 3 Park Street every Monday at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

### A SINGULAR CASE.

A peculiar case was tried at Dixon last week before Judge Givens, says the Madisonville, Ky., Hustler. Rev. Jesse White is pastor of what is known as the Chalybeate church, in Webster County. One of the rules of the church was that the women should occupy one side of the house and the men the other. A transgression of this rule is what caused the trouble.

A young man by the name of Crook, from Henderson County, was in the neighborhood, and took his sweetheart to church one night and sat down by her, as he had been accustomed to do at home. Rev. Mr. White called his attention to the rule of the church, requiring him to move to the men's side. Crook refused, saying he had come with the lady, and he didn't know of any law he was violating when he sat by her side. Rev. Mr. White called on some of the elders to arrest Crook. During this time quite a commotion arose.

Finally Crook agreed, rather than be the cause of so much disturbance, to move over on the men's side. Rev. Mr. White informed him it was too late, and ordered the elder to arrest him. elder proceeded to do so, and a disturbance resulted. The whole business was brought into court, and Rev. Mr. White pleaded his own case before the jury. The jury came to the conclusion that Rev. Mr. White was the principal cause of the disturbance, and assessed a fine of \$29 upon him. It is the first case we ever heard of where a preacher was fined for disturbing his own worship.

# MALE STENOGRAPHERS PREFERRED.

In the recent pamphlets of instruction issued by the civil service commission, attention is called to the fact that, while there is plenty of room in the government departments in Washington for capable stenographers and typewriters, the term "male stenographers" has generally been employed by the commission. This results from the preference shown by chiefs of departments, during recent years, for men to perform this class of work.

Although in the compilation of its eligible list the civil service commission makes no distinction whatever between men and women, the singularly unanimous requests of the bureau and division chiefs that male stenographers be assigned to their offices when vacancies for shorthand writers occur have forced the commission to emphasize this quite general demand.

A good authority, in speaking of the

matter at all. It is, he declares, principally owing to the restraints the presence of a woman in an office places on the men. And not the least important of these is that the presence of a woman usually means "no smoking."-Topeka Capital.

# HOME-MADE CANDY WANTED.

Mrs. M. P. C. Billings, president of the Cambridge Woman Suffrage League, will make the Cambridge table the confectionary table at the Suffrage Bazar, Dec. 6-11. She would be glad to hear from any persons who will contribute home-made candy, or salted almonds and peanuts, to this table. Her address is 17 Perry Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

## WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

It is impossible, with our limited space, to give even an outline of the addresses made and reports presented at the biennial meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., just held in Toronto.

Nothing aroused so much interest as the question what position the World's W. C. T. U. should take in regard to Lady Henry Somerset's endorsement of the State regulation of vice for India.

The following resolution on the subject was adopted:

Whereas, The regulation of vice has become an aggressive question in the W.C. T. U., and the discussion of it as represented in the C.D. Acts has assumed a character which we cannot ignore,

Resolved, That while we do not forget that even the most consecrated and true may

even the most consecrated and true may even the most consecrated and true may honestly differ in relation to vital matters, and while we would abstain from anything which would savor of criticism or judgment of motives, yet we, the World's W. C. T. U., most earnestly protest against anything which would even seem to commit our great which would even seem to commit our great organization to any effort at regulation or license as applied to any and all forms of sin, and we must most unequivocally declare our abhorrence of any compromise whatever with anything which is wrong in principle or sinful in practice. We utter this as our conviction and protest, and our determination never to surrender the principle for which we have always stood as a body.

This is followed by a resolution regretting the absence of Lady Henry from the convention. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of equal suffrage, trades unions, an eight-hour law, arbitration, cooperation with the church, and a resolution strongly condemning lynching.

Miss Willard said in her address:

No good can come of legalizing the violation of two laws of God—first, Thou shalt not commit adultery; second, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Whatever degrades the women of India puts the stamp of deterioration upon all women. To this it will be replied that they have degraded themselves, and the means proposed are only to mitigate the consequences; but it makes all the difference in the world to us whether their degrada-tion came about through any forces that we have set in motion. Besides that we have set in motion. Besides this, we must remember that, although military officers may not think so, the moral contamination of the future hus-bands and fathers of England is a calamity immeasurably greater than their physical deterioration. The foundation and the keystone in the arch of heathenism is the A good authority, in speaking of the preference shown for men, says that the question of ability does not enter into the strous thing which above another represents the anti-Christ, it is that fact. In Oriental countries women are helpless in the hands of men, as they have been through the dark centuries, and the depths of degradation to which this utter dependence has reduced them are beyond all power of Western comprehension.

The English law in the Straits Settlements is said to be "for the protection of Chinese girls." None are allowed to register as prostitutes except of "their own free will," and "with the consent of their mothers." But women physicians among the missionaries testify that they have treated little Chinese girls, four and five years of age, who had been bought in North China and were taken South to be raised for vile purposes, and who, when they were made to register, would never dare to say the woman with whom each one was living was not her "mother." As for "her own free will," none of these poor creatures ever had a free will, or ever will have. That is the protection that England affords to Chinese girls. It is well known that the moral tone of army life is very low in Oriental countries, and to suppose that men who would frame such a law as I have just described would ever subject their soldiers to an examination because they had visited these women seems to expert physicians whom I have consulted to be out of the question.

We hold that there is but one standard for men and women, and that they are equally capable of living up to it. We steadfastly believe that all law should set forth the ideal, that it should beckon men to the summit rather than provide for them, under no matter what restrictions, tho e indulgences in alcoholic liquors, opium, and social vice whereby they live upon a sensual plane. Our beloved comrade has hoped to reach the same result by regulation that we propose to attain by prohibition or not at all. But while we differ as to methods, we repudiate any personal attack or severity of language toward our beloved comrade, whose zeal has been that of a flaming herald, whose devotion is a household word among us, and whose untiring work in these long years, carried forward under conditions more difficult than have surrounded any reformer that we have known, bind her to our hearts with cords that can never be broken. We admire and trust and love We believe that when she sees that her plan is not adopted in the Indian army she will frankly admit that, although she put it forward because she thought it practicable," it partook far too much of the "impracticability" attributed to our own methods, and she will stand with us, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, as she has done already so long and so bravely.

At the meeting of the executive council officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Frances E. Willard; vice-president at large, Lady Henry Somerset; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Boston; Miss Jessie A. Ackermann, Chicago; Rev. Alice R. Palmer, Waysata, Minn.; "Mother" Stewart, Springfield, O.; secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, Eng.; assistant secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Que.; round-the-world missionaries, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Miss Jessie A. Ackermann, Rev. Alice R. Palmer, Miss Clara Parrish, Paris, Ill., and Mrs. J. K. Barney, Providence, R. I.

At the annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U. in Buffalo, Miss Willard said:

We cannot check an immoral disease by measures which recognize the sin as something to be regulated rather than prohibited. This is the crux of the situation.

We believe that the moral injury to the soldier, resulting from any possible provision for the dishonor that he works upon himself and a poor, ignorant and debased woman, is unworthy that Christian Empire whose Queen declares that the Bible is the foundation of her government. And we believe there is no blot upon her throne so deep and so indelible as that these wretched little beings, provided for the soldiers of India by its Government, universally bear the name of "the Queen's women."

#### A NEW LEAFLET.

A new equal suffrage leaflet, "The Indifference and Opposition of Women," by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office, price, 15 cents per hundred.

# THE SINGLE TAX DINNER.

William Lloyd Garrison writes: "Mr. George Frank Stephens, of Philadelphia, who is to address the woman suffrage guests of the Massachusetts Single Tax League at the Hotel Vendome Nov. 6 at 2.30, is a native of New Jersey. He is a manufacturer, being president of the New York Terra Cotta Co., whose works are at Ravenswood, L. I., employing a large number of operatives. Although a very busy business man, he is one of the first and surest to contribute his time in work for the Single Tax, the one remedy which he has so much at heart. He is one of the most effective speakers engaged in the movement, appealing especially to the conscience and sense of justice of his hearers, as well as to their intellect. He is keen, logical, and fearless, and measures existing conditions by fundamental principles. His extraordinary activity in trying to equalize opportunity by the destruction of land monopoly, and the consequent emancipation of the masses from industrial slavery, has filled his life with good deeds and sacrifices, and landed him in the Dover, Del., jail for thirty days on a trumped-up charge of obstructing the highway, the real animus being an effort to suppress peaceful free speech."

# WOMEN AS JURORS.

At Boise, Idaho, women have recently served on a jury. As it is the first time they have done so in that State, the experiment has excited considerable interest. The press correspondents have made the most of the opportunity. That sense of justice which is possessed by the majority of correspondents compels them to say that "in the end substantial justice was rendered the litigants," and that brief sentence tells the whole story. The women jurors were a success.

The San Josè (Cal.) Daily Mercury

Judge Belcher, of the San Francisco Superior Court, gives as his opinion that women would make as good jurors as men, except possibly in cases arousing their sex sympathy, and even in that connection he is not sure that they would not do better than the average jury of men. The history of trial courts, he asserts, shows that men jurors are prone to render verdicts in accordance with their sympathies. In a certain class of cases, in which women are the defendants, it is

almost impossible to convict, however conclusive be the evidence of their guilt.

The judge says:

In criminal cases you can scarcely get a jury made up of men to convict a woman, unless the woman happens to be a notorious, habitual criminal. This, I regret to say, has been my experience, and the experience of many other trial judges. Here, especially, the value of women jurors would be demonstrated. They would not, I am satisfied, be so swayed by sentiment as to render a verdict contrary to the testimony. I most certainly favor placing women on juries on equal terms with male jurors, and shall always give effect to my opinion by voting for woman suffrage.

The women jurors of Idaho have made a good beginning. They have demonstrated that they know what "substantial justice" is.

# The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

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# TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the Woman's Journal at \$1.50 each, the Woman's Journal will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

Iowa has 1,145 convicts in State's prison, of whom 1,132 are men and only 13 are women.

Several Armenian young men would be glad to do housework for wages, and several others would be glad to do it without wages, in any place where they can go to school.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON is coming to Boston Nov. 8, and would like to make engagements to lecture after that date. She is a most attractive speaker for parlor or public meetings. Address Woman's Journal office, 3 Park Street, for terms, etc.

MRS. EDWARD R. WHARTON and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, of Newport, R. I., have raised nearly \$800 to decorate the bare walls of the local school buildings with pictures and placques. They have formed a society to encourage the beautification of school buildings.

Among the contents of the Woman's Journal for Oct. 30 are Educated Sufrage a Step Backward, Women Active in New York Politics, Women Printers in England, Bryn Mawr Notes, A Queen of Labor, Women on English School Boards, and State Correspondence from Kentucky, South Carolina, Iowa, and Rhode Island.

MRS. REEVES, the wife of the former labor minister in New Zealand, described at a recent meeting in England the way in which home work is regulated in the colony. Every place where more than one person works is considered a factory, and the woman inspector can enter at any hour, day or night. Goods made at home are ticketed "Home-made," and many persons will not buy garments made in this way, for fear of infection.

LADY ERNESTINE BRUDENELL-BRUCE, a widely known yachts-woman, applied the other day to the London Board of Trade for a yacht-master's certificate. She had prepared to undergo all the requisite examinations. She pointed out that she merely wanted authorization to command her own yacht, and did not desire to serve on board other ships; but the board replied that it would not permit a woman to be examined for a master's certificate, on the ground that the word "master's" implies that only men are eligible.

The opening of the evening high school for women marks a distinct advance for education in New York City. It is the first such school for women opened in New York, though similar schools for men have been in operation for years. The first steps taken in behalf of this school were in July, 1896, when the board of superintendents was organized. Circulars were sent to all the principals of evening schools for women in the city, to inquire regarding the desire for evening study in the higher branches. The replies were unanimously in favor of establishing an evening high school for women. Miss Katherine D. Blake, principal of one of the grammar schools, has charge of this new school. All the students are women who are employed during the daytime, and who are dependent on their own labors for a living. Miss Blake is one of the most progressive and efficient women in the New York school system.

# THE NEW WOMAN AND THE OLD.

John Temple Graves, editor of The Atlanta Journal, in a lecture on "The New Woman and the Old," says:

"It is no longer fashionable to go into ecstasies over woman. She is no longer a sentiment; she is a problem, and it is our unhappy mission to grapple with her, or surrender, as I have done. The issues she brings are vital. In their scope, in their importance, in their far-reaching effects, involving as they do a full half of the human race, and the destiny of the whole race, woman's struggle for her rights and nobler standards makes the foremost problem of this world.

"First, woman has won her way to the schools of the country. She has converted the prejudice which has shut her out from her education. Thanks to her own persistent courage, and against the persistent protest of narrowness and bigotry, she has ennobled and glorified that privilege of intelligence. For a thousand years men have said that woman had no brain for a higher development, and that her limited capacities were safer within the limited sphere to which man's standards held her. She has nobly demonstrated her capacity for higher education. Then, in the wider fields of coëducation, side by side in lessons with men, she has not lost in her separate sphere, and she has shared higher honors in mighty colleges. She who can vote her stock in a bank meeting rightly thinks that she should be consulted when the issues dealing with the banking system are in debate. She who can vote her railroad stock ought to be consulted in dealing with railroads. She who can vote in the school committee should have due weight in the consideration of educational laws. She who by honest labor earns the money to pay in full her honest taxes, rightly thinks that she should have an equal voice in deciding how and by whom those taxes are to be expended. And she who is the queen and guardian of the home may well insist that her vote shall supplement her perils in those mighty questions that concern her children and her home."

# CHINESE WOMEN SLAVES.

Girls are regularly kidnapped in their homes in the Orient, brought to America by fraud and imposture, passed through the custom house in San Francisco under false oaths, in fear of death or dire consequences, put up at auction before professional slave merchants, knocked down to the highest bidder, and condemned, in the majority of instances, to a life under duress in the Chinese brothels of an American city.

A young Chinese girl, from 9 to 12 years of age, in San Francisco to-day has a market value of from \$150 to \$500. A girl from 12 to 16, if attractive, is quoted on change among the high-binders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American Exchange, at from \$500 to \$1,500, while for girls over this age the prices range up to \$3,500, which has been paid on the ground that such an investment will return a profit of 20 or 30 per cent.

But when we ask that American women

may have a legal right to help elect a city government which will put an end to thishorrible cruelty, the remonstrants say: "We have all the rights we want."

#### WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The National Council of Women of the United States convened on Oct. 25 in the Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville. Miss Mary B. Temple, of Tennessee, gave the address of welcome, and Rev. Anna H. Shaw, vice-president, responded.

Reports from local councils were presented, after which "How Local Councils May Efficiently Coöperate with Municipal Governments" was discussed by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Rhode Island, Katherine Harlin Day, of Indiana, and Helen Wells, of Ohio.

On the morning of Oct. 26, reports were received from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman's Relief Corps, and the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Ohio, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, of New York, delivered addresses. The afternoon programme included reports and addresses by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indiana, and Mrs. Annie White Johnson.

The Council discussed national patriotism, improved dress, and the promotion of religious unity. Addresses were made by Miss Susan B. Anthony on suffrage, and by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood on citizenship.

In the evening there was a discussion on "Growth of Religious Unity," by Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Herbert, of Illinois, the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Rhode Island, and Miss Sarah Warner, of Greenacre, Me.

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# SUFFRAGE BAZAR TICKETS.

Tickets for the Suffrage Bazar to be held next December are now ready, and may be obtained at 3 Park Street, price 50 cents. They are of two kinds: season tickets, which will admit one person any number of times, and family tickets, with seven punches, which will admit a group. Friends are urged to sell as many tickets as possible in advance of the Bazar. The money for the tickets sold by the members of each League will be credited as part of the receipts of the table of that League.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

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Vol. X.

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No. 45.

# The Wollaman's Column. Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

# EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# THE BOY PREFERRED.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has received the following cable message from the Queen of England:

London, Oct. 29, 1897—Felicitations on this the day of your happiness, and may your heir bring you joy.

VICTORIA.

Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland have had three daughters. But no special recognition of the events was made by British royalty. Nor is the wife, even in the present case, included in the "felicitations." Nor are the daughters recognized as "heirs," though American law so regards them.

This message shows how far removed the world is from according equal consideration to women! The subjects of Turkish despotism, when they wish to know if the news on any subject is good or bad, ask: "Is it a boy or a girl?" In Hindostan, if a man is the father only of daughters, he says: "I have no children."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

# HENRY GEORGE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In his great work on Progress and Poverty Henry George strongly advocates woman suffrage. He says:

"As I said in the first of these papers, the progress of civilization necessitates the giving of greater and greater attention and intelligence to public affairs. And for this reason I am convinced that we make a great mistake in depriving one sex of voice in public matters, and that we could in no way so increase the attention, the intelligence and the devotion which may be brought to the solution of social problems as by enfranchising our women. Even if in a ruder state of society the intelligence of one sex suffices for the management of common interests, the vastly more intricate, more delicate and more important questions which the progress of civilization makes of public moment require the intelligence of women as of men, and that we never can obtain until we interest them in public affairs. And I have come to believe that very much of the inattention, the flippancy, the want of conscience, which we see manifested in regard to public matters of the greatest moment, arises from the fact that we debar our women from taking their proper part in these matters. Nothing will fully interest men unless it also interests women. There are those who

say that women are less intelligent than men; but who will say that they are less influential?"

# MISS WILLARD RE-ELECTED.

Miss Frances E. Willard and the entire corps of officers of the National Christian Temperance Union were reëlected at the Buffalo Convention. Resolutions were adopted affirming fidelity to the principle of total abstinence; declaring the seventh commandment the only Christian way of dealing with vice; insisting on an educational instead of sex test for elective franchise; opposing all laws which, by license, tax or otherwise, provide for the sale of liquor as a beverage; declaring for determined agitation against narcotics, expressing grief at the serving of wine at the annual reunion at Princeton, and favoring equal wages for equal service without regard to sex.

# "WOMEN OUT OF THEIR SPHERE."

The Boston Herald, commenting upon a recent editorial in the Woman's Journal on the voting of bad women, says it has no fear that the bad women would vote more generally than the good ones. But it goes on to say:

A much stronger argument against woman suffrage, to our mind, is that it takes good women out of a sphere in which they are useful, to carry them into another sphere less congenial to them, and where the need of their influence is not apparent.

The need of some influence to improve our municipal politics is apparent, if the constant lamentations of good citizens in the columns of the *Herald* and elsewhere are any sign. There is abundant evidence that under woman suffrage it becomes harder to elect bad men to office, and that both parties find themselves obliged to put up a better class of candidates.

Another thing proved by experience is that equal suffrage does not take women out of their present sphere to any considerable extent, and makes very little change in the daily life of the majority of women. In Wyoming, for 364 days of the year, the women do just the same things that women do elsewhere. On the 365th, they sally out and vote-generally for the best man. The testimony is unanimous that they make as good wives and mothers as before. As Judge Kingman says, "I never heard any man complain that his wife was less interested in domestic economy because she had the right to vote, and took an interest in making the community respectable."

Of course, a few women hold office; but so they do in States where women cannot vote. There are 215 women now serving on school boards in Massachusetts alone, but the homes of the commonwealth have not suffered to any appreciable extent. A woman was made street inspector in

Chicago the other day, and the Herald ridiculed those who feared that her appointment would subvert the foundations of society. There are always some women who have leisure that they can devote to public service if desired; while the average woman does not have to take for politics any more time from her house-keeping than the average man takes from his business.

All the bugbears that have been supposed to wait upon equal suffrage melt away in the light of experience and prove baseless chimeras. Woman suffrage does not bring about a millennium, but experience shows that it makes things better in some important respects, and that it does not lead to any general reversal of the habits and occupations of the sexes.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

# THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The regular Fortnightly Meeting of the M. W. S. A. will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 3 Park Street, 2.30 P. M. We are fortunate in having as the essayist of the day Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, well known both as a brilliant speaker, and the writer of witty and graceful verse. Mrs. Stetson's topic will be "The Economic Basis of the Woman Question," and should open the way for a spirited discussion, which is the object of these meetings. Members will be admitted by ticket, and may bring friends on payment of 15 cents each. Light refreshments as usual.

MISS FLORENCE E. CULVER, the newly appointed State Secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association for Missouri, has entered upon her work, with headquarters in Kansas City. She is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, a skilful League worker, and a young woman whose devotion, tact, and skill have been developed thoroughly in recent years.

REV. JANE ADDAMS may possibly soon be the name of the head of Hull House in Chicago. Dr. H. W. Thomas' proposition to ask the council of the Liberal Religious Congress to ordain her has not yet been accepted by Miss Addams. It really seems as if the devoted lady scarcely needs the title of Reverend to indicate the nature of her work and success. Yet the pope beatified Joan of Arc. Why should not Dr. Thomas do what he can for the latter-day heroine who battles against city evil?

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE recently gave her fine address on "Some Eminent People I Have Met" before the "Thought and Work Club" of Salem, Mass. Mrs. Livermore was one of the speakers at a meeting this week of the Peabody Home Association, which is devoted to the care of crippled children, and the only one of its kind in New England. Its home in Weston now shelters eleven children.

## WOMEN WEARY OF NEGLECT.

If ever there were good ground for a boycott, there certainly is in the gage of battle that has been thrown down by the female members of the Methodist Church in Nebraska. This boycott was suggested by Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward, of Lincoln, who is said to be, what can readily be believed, a woman of great mental vigor and religious zeal. She is associated with the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has long been identified with the Methodist Church in Nebraska. She has struggled for ten years to secure recognition of the rights of women of the church, but without success. At the last General Conference Mrs. Woodward made a strong plea for women, explaining in detail the work they performed in the church and the fact that two-thirds of the members of the Methodist Church were women. After briefly considering the subject, the bishops told Mrs. Woodward that she and other advocates of equal rights were wasting their energies, since the conference was opposed to them, and the constitution of the church would prohibit the plan, even though the conference favored it. But Mrs. Woodward was not discouraged. She declared that the constitution was man-made, and could be revised by man with special regard for the advancement of the church and civilization. Then she returned to Nebraska and put herself in communication with other women who thought they ought to share in the government of the church. They decided upon a boycott, which it is intended later to extend to other States, and thus to force the conference to take steps to grant the wishes of the women. Mrs. Woodward has issued a general proclamation advising her sisters in the church to cease active coöperation in the church work of their communion until the officials of the denomination come to their senses. "We propose," she says, "to continue this strike until the rights of the female members to participate in the administration of the organization are conceded by a change in the constitution and book of discipline, or the removal of any other obstacle in the pathway of the conference to our end. Certainly, if even onethird of the women of the church abide by the rules of the boycott instituted, it would shake the fabric of the church to its very foundations. It is not our purpose to disrupt the church, but merely to show the conference our material strength. Why, the women constitute the great body of the members who do the real work. Take any community; what would the local church amount to if the women remained at home as the men do? Certainly the church could not remain open."

Mrs. Woodward estimates that three months will be sufficient to show the General Conference the power of the women of the Methodist Church, and she says that there is no other religious denomination in existence where the membership of the women predominates so largely, and there is no denomination where the latitude permitted to women in the administration of the fundamental church government is so small. Mrs. Woodward says further: "I expect to see this movement extended to other churches until it | and is going to write to twenty-five more.

creates a radical reform in the religious organization of the United States. It is spreading rapidly in Nebraska. Many ministers are with us in the fight. The boycott will remain until the officials of the church grant our rights. We do not care whether it is called a strike, boycott, or what not. The truth is, that it is a movement for religious emancipation, probably not so great in a sense as the one inaugurated by Martin Luther, but equally just, and as certain to win."

Here indeed seems an opportunity where woman can show her strength, and an opportunity too wherein she ought to show it. If in addition to refusing to take part in church work until they are given a voice in the government of the church, women should carry their boycott a step further and refuse to attend church services, what would become of the church? The women have the power to enforce their claims to recognition, and the only wonder is that they have not exercised that power long ago .- Boston Transcript.

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

At the Suffrage Bazar meeting last Monday afternoon, all the air was sweet with the fragrance of a huge bundle of balsam fir sent from New Hampshire to be made up into cushions and pillows.

Mrs. Judith W. Smith reported that she will add to the Christmas puddings, which are to be her specialty, Irish moss done up in attractive packages.

Mrs. Atkins reported that the Jamaica Plain League had voted to name its table for Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney. Mrs. Cheney, whose modesty had at first made her unwilling, had finally been persuaded to consent; and photographs of her would be for sale at the table. Mrs. Ernst, is to have an entertainment at her house to raise money. "There are only a few interested, but those are very much interested," said Mrs. Atkins, summing up the situation in Jamaica Plain. Mrs. Dickerman told how an inopportune fit of illness had forced her to delegate the distribution of tickets to some one else, with the result that it was not done. "I never can be sick at a convenient time; it is utterly impossible!" said Mrs. Dickerman; and the general laugh which followed showed that the experience of other busy women present had been the

Mrs. Breed has secured a large quantity of groceries - spices from Sleeper and from Stickney & Poor; Hartshorn's extracts, Plymouth Rock gelatine, Sulpho Naphthol, wheat meal, Shredded Wheat biscuit, Dobbins and Welcome soap, Sawyer's bluing, "Reliable" flour, Minute Tapioca, seedless raisins, spiced seasoning, twenty-five pounds of Bensdorp's Cocoa, a barrel of Worcester salt, etc. Mrs. Breed is also getting estimates for a souvenir programme.

Mrs. Rosa Prang Heinzen reported for the William Lloyd Garrison table that the Roxbury ladies were at work, and had quite a number of articles coming in. They are going about soliciting. Mrs. Currier has written to a hundred persons,

Mrs. M. P. C. Billings reported promises of home-made candy for the Cambridge table, and received a number of additional pledges at the meeting. She showed an ingenious and convenient invention with hooks for hanging skirts in such a way that they will not touch the wall, and expressed the hope of getting a large contribution of these for the Bazar.

Mrs. Moreland, of Everett, reported hopefully for the Jellies and Preserves table. She attended a meeting of the Friday Club, and invited the members to contribute. "A lot of them came to me after the meeting, and promised jellies and preserves. One said, 'I will give you some jelly, but I don't believe in woman suffrage.' I said, 'Never mind. It will sell just as well!'" Mrs. Moreland detailed a number of promising projects, and said, "If all these eggs hatch, I shall have a tremendous table." She also reported that in Malden Mrs. Anna Christy Fall proposes to start a series of "tencent socials" to raise money. An evening meeting is held, with cake, cocoa, reading, music, etc., and ten cents is charged for admission.

Miss Turner recommended that each League appoint a committee to get reading notices of the Bazar into the local papers every week from this time on. She invited contributions for the candy table and the doll table, and especially urged the sending in of advance orders for groceries and for Christmas presents.

Miss Mary Ware Allen, of Cambridge, had sent in advance orders for linen pillow-cases, cotton dish-towels, dusters, etc., with specifications as to how they were to be made. These orders were promptly taken up by the representatives present from the different Leagues, who agreed to furnish the desired articles.

A large part of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of the evening entertainments to be given during the Bazar, and it is hoped that something very good in this line will be ready to be announced soon.

A meeting of the Bazar committee and any others interested will be held at 3 Park Street, every Monday, at 3 P. M. All interested are cordially invited.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women at Springfield, Mass., and of the State King's Daughters in the same city, the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Buffalo, N. Y., the annual conventions of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association at Geneva and of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association at Lewistown, and the meeting of the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs at Rome, are some of the gatherings of this week.

MISS FISHER went into a magnificent Chinese home in Teluk Ayer one day, and after talking with the head of the house for some time, suggested that he send his girls to her school. "Oh, no, no!" was the answer; we do not wish our girls to learn to read and write; if they know how to do this they will get husbands for themselves and disobey us."

#### WOMEN AND CLERGYMEN.

Even the New York *Times*, an opponent of woman suffrage, urges women to make themselves active in politics. In a leading editorial of Oct. 27, the *Times* says:

Nothing is more remarkable and nothing more cheering in this canvass than the eager interest that is taken in it by those who are commonly regarded and regard themselves as "out of politics." Most women regard themselves as out of politics by reason of their sex. But women who have no opinions upon the tariff and the currency have very strong opinions about the municipal government. Why not? They do not pretend to know anything about politics, but they know perfectly well the difference between clean and filthy streets, between schools and no schools, between a police appointed and promoted by merit and a police appointed and promoted by "pull." If a boss tells them that these considerations have no weight in the choice of a mayor, which should be determined by considerations of politics, they know enough to disregard him and to suspect him.

Clergymen, as a rule, feel themselves almost as completely debarred by their profession as women by their sex from the public discussion of politics. But they have the same interest with other citizens in good municipal government, and their profession in most cases gives them better facilities than other men for knowing what the quality of the municipal government is. That it should be honest is a requirement upon which it especially behooves the clergy to insist.

Only a few years ago, clergymen in some of our States were not allowed to vote. That restriction has been removed. The exclusion of women is equally irrational, and will soon be abolished. Women are citizens, taxpayers, and subjects of law. So are clergymen. Both are rightfully entitled to vote, and both are under a

moral obligation to take part in politics.

-H. B. B. in Woman's Journal.

# SCHOOL TRUSTEE SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

The defeat of the School Trustee Woman Suffrage Amendment in New Jersey is justly regarded as a blow to the educational interests of the State.

Mr. C. J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, wrote officially as follows:

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TRENTON, N. J., JULY 1, 1897.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Pres. N. J. W. S. Association.

Dear Madam: I am heartily in favor of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, restoring to women the right to vote for members of school boards, and regret it does not include all cities and towns operating under special charters. I believe the ratification of this amendment will tend to the best possible election of school officers, will secure more interested, and consequently more intelligent and effective supervision of our schools, and thus prove a decided educational gain to the State. The mothers are nearer to the children, and, consequently, the nearest to the schools. It is also true that their conceptions as to suitable school environment and proper school influences are more nearly ideal.
Your association deserves great credit for its efforts in behalf of this measure.

Very sincerely yours, C. J. BAXTER,

State Supt. of Public Instruction.

In spite of this letter, in spite of those

of most of our county superintendents, of many city superintendents, of the president and various members of the State Board of Education, of the principal of the State Normal and Model Schools—in a word, in face of the opinion of the highest authorities of the educational system of our State—men who have had experience of school suffrage for women, and have found it to be a blessing to the public schools—the voters of New Jersey, by a majority of about 10,000 in a vote of 135,000, defeated this measure!

Defeated it, as is generally acknowledged, through a misunderstanding of its meaning, which is not very creditable to intelligent men. The rural districts, the only places in the State affected by this amendment, voted in its favor, for they had had experience of school suffrage for women. But the large cities, Newark and Jersey City, voted against it.

It is not altogether surprising that the Germans of Newark should have supposed that the amendment would confer full suffrage upon women. They, at least, had the excuse of being foreigners; but many intelligent men supposed that it was a question of women's going to the polls, while not a few thought that full suffrage was involved.

In New Jersey a school meeting has no connection with the polls or with ordinary election machinery, but is held in some hall—usually that of the schoolhouse, and those duly qualified vote at the meeting. In a word, it is like the old New England town meeting, and following ancient custom, is held in the month of March.

Usually there is only one school meeting in a year—the trustees elected thereat carrying on the business of the school for the remainder of the year. But where there is a question of building a new schoolhouse, several meetings are sometimes necessary, and the mothers' vote is an important factor in securing proper accommodations for their children. The course of affairs is often this: The rougher and more ignorant element among the men opposes the new schoolhouse. The more intelligent men favor it, and call upon the women to help them. It takes several meetings to bring out the intelligence of the community, and to array it When we remember that our public schools graduate three girls to one boy, and that of the nearly 5,000 teachers in New Jersey, less than 800 are men, it may well be questioned whether the women of the State at large are not better educated than the men.

Our men voted on a ballot on which these words were printed:

Every female citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year and of the county of which she claims her vote five months next before said meeting, shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting, held in any school district of this State in which she may reside, for members of boards of education and all other school officers that now are or hereafter may be elected at such meetings.

If they supposed they were deciding about full suffrage for women, our respect for their intelligence will be considerably diminished.

The whole result of the special election is sad, for it shows how few men care to vote on moral questions, and how few of those who do vote take the trouble to find out what they are voting about.

Women have possessed ever since 1873 the right to serve as school trustee; in our State, and many have done good service in that position. In 1887, the Legislature took a second step, and granted them the privilege of voting on all questions coming before school meetings. Women exercised this privilege more and more, with decided benefit to the schools, till 1894, when, a test case having been made, the Supreme Court decided that it was contrary to the Constitution for women to vote for school trustees. (The Constitution of New Jersey says that only males of the age of twenty-one years or over shall vote for officers elective by the people.) In other words, in granting the right of voting for members of boards of education, the Legislature had exceeded its powers, but in giving the right to vote on all other questions that come before school meetings, such as issuing bonds, voting a tax, etc., it had done what it had a perfect right to do.

Through the efforts of our association, the circulation of petitions, circulars, etc., made this point clear, and the women of our State in many places have resumed the custom of attending school meetings, and in more than one place new school-houses have been provided for by the votes of those most vitally interested in the welfare of our public schools—the mothers of the children who attend them.

The people who suffer most from the defeat of this amendment are the little children. That is the most pitiful part of the whole matter. We hear on all sides great regret expressed at the loss of this most wise and salutary measure. The excuse of the men seems to be that "they didn't know it was loaded." The letters of our county superintendents show that, however it may be elsewhere, in New Jersey school suffrage for women has been a decided success. We still retain a portion of it. We mean to win back the rest.

FLORENCE HOWE HALL.

Plainsfield, N. J.

# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

We are glad to be able to announce to the friends of the Woman's Journal that a number of distinguished contributors have been secured for the coming year and that several new and interesting features will be added. For a series of articles illustrating the changes in the conditions of women during the past fifty years, contributions have already been secured from Col. T. W. Higginson, Hon. John D. Long, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner, Mrs. Emily P. Collins, Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell, Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Hon. S. J. Barrows, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone and other eminent suffragists.

Miss Janie Taylor, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Miss Margaret Anderson, of Toronto, Ont., have gone to New Orleans, to nurse yellow fever suffers. Both are trained nurses, and go as volunteers.

The Boston Evening Business League has begun its third year for the study of business methods and the laws relating to persons and property. Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Commonwealth Avenue, is its president.

Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, recently addressed the Woman's Literary Union, of Haverhill, Mass., upon the "Economics and Morals of Shopping," in which he placed the responsibility for the condition of the producer (shopgirl and sweat shop employee) largely upon the shoulders of women, and showed how they might improve that condition.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox makes the extraordinary proposition that a tax should be imposed upon all bachelors over thirty-five years of age, to form a fund for the support of unmarried women. She is strongly of the opinion that women were not formed by nature for self-support, and that men who will not assume the support of a wife and family should be required to contribute to a "reparation fund."

The Boston Women's Union opened a School of Housekeeping, Nov. 1. Two houses at 45 and 47 St. Botolph Street have been remodelled and thoroughly equipped. One house is to be occupied by the eight boarders composing the family, while the other is for classes and demonstration work by the same number of girls, who, for their services, are given their tuition and board. Miss Maria Daniel is in charge, assisted by Miss Troy, who has been with her for seven years at Pratt Institution and other places. Girls graduating from here will be skilled in every department of household work.

At the meeting of the Dominion W. C. T. U., which was held in Toronto just before that of the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. Dr. Edwards, of Ottawa, was elected superintendent of the department of Equal Franchise and Christian Citizenship.

A resolution was passed-

A resolution was passed—
That the W. C. T. U. is unalterably opposed to any and all complicity of the Government with sin, that as British subjects they strongly protest against the enactment of law permitting the regulation of vice in the military cantonments in India, and declare such law an outrage on Christianity, civilization and common humanity also; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lord George Hamilton, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Lady Henry Somerset.

The political equality clubs of New York City will soon begin a course of twelve outline instructions on the laws regarding women and children in the different States of the Union. The instructions will treat of the laws regarding property rights, divorce, guardianship of children, the age of protection, etc., and will touch on the evolution of these laws. The text-book used will be "The Legal Status of Women," compiled by Jessie J. Cassidy, and published by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The facts given in this book will be expanded. The instructions will be given by Miss Harriette Keyser, a graduate of the Woman's Law Class of the University of the City of New York.

WOMEN VOTERS NEEDED IN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in Greater New York last Tuesday is more than a misfortune; it is a catastrophe. After years of systematic misrule by an organized band of robbers headed by an expatriated Englishman who has become suddenly rich by public plunder, the more intelligent voters rose en masse two years ago, and threw off the yoke of Tammany. Its measureless corruption, its brutal police, its habitual sale of public offices, its systematic blackmailing of corporations and individuals, its fraudulent contracts, its denial of justice, its filthy streets, its heartless neglect of the public health, were thoroughly exposed. The women were called upon to rouse the slumbering public spirit of the community. They responded nobly to the call. Although denied the right to vote, they rallied the voters, and the result was a coalition of Independents and Republicans, and a reform in men and methods. For the first time in thirty years the streets were thoroughly cleaned, the public service was purified, the laws were decently enforced, and the city government was administered by respectable, law-abiding officials.

No sooner had this victory been achieved, largely by the help of the women, than Dr. Lyman Abbott in The Outlook and Dr. Parkhurst in the Ladies' Home Journal opened a crusade against woman suffrage, and denounced women who meddled with politics. Joseph Choate and Elihu Root, leaders of the majority in the Constitutional Convention, ignored the petitions of 500,000 New York women and refused to submit woman suffrage, even as a separate measure, to the voters.

Encouraged by their temporary success, the short-sighted politicians asked the Legislature to consolidate all the communities immediately connected with New York and Brooklyn into one gigantic municipality. Nearly one-half the population of the State was massed under a charter which placed in the hands of the Mayor an enormous patronage and almost dictatorial powers.

But the snake was scotched, not killed. Two-thirds of the voters of Greater New York are foreigners or children of foreigners, illiterate and unfamiliar with our institutions, the natural prey of demagogues. Tammany silently bided its time and awaited its opportunity. It did not have to wait long.

The uncompromising Independents and the partisan Republicans quarrelled. Forgetting the imperative need of coalition. they refused to combine and nominated separate tickets. The result was a united socalled "Democracy," a divided opposition, and an overwhelming Tammany victory. The great city, which will henceforth control very largely both the State and the nation, is given over to the worst and wickedest of its population.

When this triangular campaign began, the very men who had so bitterly reviled women who "meddled with politics" again appealed to women for aid. Again the women responded. Even the "antis," led by such women as Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, went. with alacrity into the muddy pool of poli- the Massachusetts State Federation.

tics. All honor to them for their glorious inconsistency! The "Low ladies" and the "Woman's Republican Association" and the women who believed in the theories of Henry George, worked like beavers for clean streets and a decent city government. If only these noble women had had votes and a share in the management, the united reformers would have carried the city. Now they have only the melancholy consolation of knowing that they did what they could with hands tied by disfranchisement and without the ability to register their votes for honest government.

The need of the hour is independent voting. In Wyoming and Colorado, and wherever women have suffrage, they have shown a uniform tendency to vote for the best men irrespective of party, whereas, under our present exclusively masculine régime, the only party for which almost no woman worked, has come out on top.

Women of New York-educated, intelligent, public-spirited—are you satisfied to be governed by the slum, the saloon and the brothel-by Croker and Van Wyck and Tammany-without power to change the result by a single vote? If so, you deserve to be misgoverned!

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Robert J. Burdette, in a letter recently written to Miss Lucia Griffin, a wellknown literary woman, of Albia, Ia., defines his position for woman suffrage. He writes:

Somebody told me, Miss Griffin, that you wanted to vote. Well, go ahead and vote, for all I care. I think you should have that privilege, or right rather. I am in favor of woman's suffrage; have been ever since I was old enough to know anything about it. See no more reason why a woman should not vote than I do, why she should not read the papers, understand politics, at least as much as men do; love her country, and bring forth and train up soldiers who shall perform military service for her in return for her care for them when they were helpless. I don't think the gift of suffrage would "unsex" her. I don't think (if she paid no more attention to primaries and politics than 99 per cent. of the best men now do) that her political duties would occupy more than three or four hours of her time every year, and we could surely spare her from the kitchen and the nursery that without any danger of the house-falling to pieces. Hurrah for the hold falling to pieces. woman! New and old!

The November Club Woman contains a contribution from Col. T. W. Higginson, on clubs from "A Man's Point of View;" a story by Mrs. Charles H. Gosse; a poem by Mrs. William P. Frye, of Maine; a fine article on "Women as Public Speakers," by Miss O. M. E. Rowe; "The Present Bird Literature," by Mrs. Orinda Dudley Hornbrooke; the conclusion of Miss Helen A. Whittier's convincing paper on "The Problem of the Large Department Clubs," and the beginning of the paper which Mrs. John Ottley, of Atlanta, read at the Nashville Convention on "University Extension among the Women's Clubs." The club study treated this month by Mrs. William G. Ward is "Fiction," and the news from State federations covers several The Club Woman is the organ of pages.

# The Thoman's Column.

Vol. X.

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# ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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# OHIO WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE.

At a recent meeting of the Bay Shore School Suffrage Club, of Toledo O., Mrs. E.S. Fray called attention to two articles in the Toledo Blade referring to the smallness of registration in Cleveland, and the threat of taking the school vote from the women of Ohio. In the discussion which followed, it was asked why women should register in the fall, when there were two half days in the spring for the school elections? The National and State suffrage conference to be held the 26th of November, promises to be of much interest.

# GRAND RAPIDS CONFERENCE.

Great preparations are making for the National Suffrage Conference to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 22 and 23, and it promises to be a notable event. The St. Cecilia building, where the conference will be held, is the only great club house in the world owned by a women's musical club. It will seat 1,200 persons. Many representative women of Michigan are on the programme, in addition to Miss Anthony and other prominent national workers. Free entertainment is offered to all visitors, if they will send notice in advance to Mrs. Emily B. Ketcham, 347 Bowery Street, Grand Rapids, All readers of the COLUMN are invited to share the hospitality of the city.

# HOPE FOR MRS. MAYBRICK.

Dr. Helen Densmore, of California and London, arrived at Chicago the other day. She has been actively engaged in Mrs. Florence Maybrick's case for four years, and for the first time she expresses hope that the unfortunate woman will soon be at liberty. In addition, John S. Smelling, of Australia, who had been in London for two years, says that it will be but two months until Mrs. Maybrick is a free woman. Mrs. Densmore expressed the belief that "it is but a matter of weeks until this poor woman is free. Lord Russell has again taken up the case, and he is using all his influence in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. The petition signed by 100,000 persons had no influence on the English courts at all, but now we have not only the leading citizens but the main officials on our side. I feel sure that she will soon be free." Dr. Dens-

more and her husband went to California from Chicago, and expect to return to England in about six weeks.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the Woman's Column will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have paid.

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation. but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the Woman's Column has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

# CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

A conference of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held at Association Hall, 155 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., on Nov. 19-20, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Mary G. Hay and many Illinois women will speak. Day sessions free; evening sessions, admission 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. A brilliant program has been prepared, with a most attractive list of subjects.

Within a year Mount Holyoke College has been entirely rebuilt. Out of the ashes of the old building have sprung up six new buildings, fitted to accommodate a far greater number of students. Founder's Day, Nov. 18, will be celebrated by dedicating these new buildings.

MISS JANE E. HARRISON, well known as a Greek scholar and lecturer on Greek art, has just received a degree from the University of Durham.

MISS STELLA STRAIT has been reëlected County Recorder of Bourbon County, Kansas, by a large majority. She has served the people to their entire satisfaction.

"AUNT" REBECCA WISWELL, the oldest army nurse, and the oldest member of the Ladies' Aid Association connected with the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, Mass., died recently at the age of ninety-one.

MRS. MARY LOWE DICKENSON sent in her resignation as president of the Woman's National Council, at its recent meeting in Nashville. It was necessitated by illness, and was accepted with regret. Mrs. May Wright Sewall was elected to fill the vacancy.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Hull House, addressed the Chicago Political Equality League on Nov. 6, on "Suffrage Among Working Women." The Hull House Women's Club gives the largest vote on school matters of any organization in the ward. A report of this address will be given in the Woman's Journal next week.

MISS A. S. HUNTINGTON, daughter of Rt. Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, Episcopalian bishop of Central New York, is elected school commissioner of Syracuse, N. Y., for two years, leading the ticket. (Dem.) She is active in charitable enterprises, and a well known advocate of equal suffrage. She is the first woman to hold elective office in Syracuse.

MISS BLEBY, a member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians at Cardiff, in Wales, has been spending a few days in Boston. She took occasion to visit as many as she could of the poor-houses in this vicinity, and declares that the United States is far in advance of the mother country in its methods of caring for the poor. Paupers are much less numerous here, so that the question is less perplexing. Miss Bleby pronounced the poor-house of Malden "the most homelike" she had ever seen. She sailed for England yesterday.

MISS ANTHONY, in her address at the New York State Woman Suffrage Convention last week, paid a high tribute to the hospitality shown to the National Council of Women at its recent meeting in Nashville, Tenn. She said: "The National Council is a federation made up of societies of all kinds of women, orthodox and unorthodox, Jews and Unitarians. Next year we shall have the Daughters of the Confederacy. We were given a warm welcome. The people of Nashville flocked to the Fair grounds, and cheered and seemed to believe. As for the hospitality of that midland and inland city of the South, all of us agreed that we had never seen anything like it."

# MRS. HOWE'S REMINISCENCES OF THE

A most interesting session of the recent meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women was the one largely devoted to reminiscences. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe spoke in part as follows:

I am one of the very few persons present who attended the first Congress held by A. A. W. in New York, in the autumn of 1872. Of those who were present at that first meeting, quite a number are still with us in the flesh. I could wish they were present with us to-day, to rejoice in believing that the undertaking to which they lent the zeal of that earlier time has never swerved from the impulse then given it. To-day, as ever, it represents a continuous effort for the advancement of women in knowledge, in happiness, and in all that can make them a power for good.

The title, Advancement of Women, was rather vast and vague. It was like a signpost which could point more ways than one. To trace the road to be followed was the first work devolving upon officers of the Association; then to define more clearly the objects to be had and kept in view. With all the catholicity of our institutions, with all the vehemence of our desires for usefulness, we could only unite a comparatively small number of effective workers for the object had in We could only reach a few central points in our vast country. We could only present, yearly, a few topics for serious consideration to such an audience as our title and programme might attract.

I say this because the slow steps of patient work fall so far behind the winged flights of imagination. We have been working for twenty-five years, and the world is still full of wickedness, of ignorance, of inertia for good works, and of lamentable activity in bad ones. have we been during these precious years? What have we done? We have been in many parts of our country, East, West, North, South. Our annual journeys can be traced on the map like a spider's web. Our years of labor hang together by a silken bond. We have carried to regions widely distant from each other the message of sympathy, the gospel of faith in the nobler capacities and calling of women, and in the new vista of hope opened out by it for the whole human race. not spoken without study, nor listened without understanding. We have presented themes of most vital importance to assemblies of men and women, addressing ourselves to them as worthy of our best thought, and capable of responding to it. And we have called together many who had not previously known each other, sincere souls which have hoped and prayed in distant isolation. They and we prayed in distant isolation. They and we have sat together in heavenly places, and have listened together to the brave music of the future, rising above the discords of the nearer scene. We have learned and exemplified the strength that comes with union, union on rational grounds, and for objects that correspond to the very height of human dignity, to the inheritance of

I wish that I were better able than I am to trace out for you, dear friends, the progress of our work in these past twenty-five years. I think that I may say that this progress has been in the direction of definite statements of the great needs of society, and of practical suggestions of the way in which these may best be met. The quiet study of social problems may not make a great noise in the world, but without it the world will not be greatly helped. Existing laws, customs and prej-udices need to be viewed in an historic This is because the things which most deserve to be held fast in the social League.

economy are so twined about with the stuff that impedes progress that it is a delicate and difficult task to disentangle the two, cultivating the vine or tree and dismissing the parasite which closely enwraps it, endangering its life.

Reform, and reform indeed, constitutes two conditions of social progress. There is no doctrine so sound that it cannot be misstated and misunderstood; no institu tion so sacred that it may not be perverted from its true uses to their opposites. Legislation, marriage, the forum, the church, the household—each of these may be a fortress of defence or a stronghold I can say truly that we have of offence. tried, in all these years, to distinguish between things genuine and things fallacious, between sound principle and delusive sophism. I cannot remember a single instance in which we have left our scene of action with the feeling that our work has been thrown away. In the course of these long years, we have more than once visited cities in which no associations of women existed outside the limits church or temperance associations. some of these places we have been eagerly welcomed. In all of them new associations have sprung up, sometimes developing into large and serious undertakings.

With what joy do the members greet each other, gathered from all parts of our common country! There prevail no jealousies, no petty strife between this community and that. Heavenly sympathy triumphs over our individual shortcomings. Our hardness is melted, our frivolity subdued. While we remain together we are a household of faith. When we separate we carry with us no cruel memories, no rankling wounds of feeling. We have been uplifted and edified together, and we go forth carrying with us a peace and a power which thenceforth do not pass out of our lives. And with our three days of good work and good will we have built a little bit of the heavenly city, from a corner of which a cheering light

shall ever shine for us.

As I look back on these blessed pilgrimages of ours, I am led to remember that they link us to more than the visible world in which we dwell and work. Faces which were bright in our council, lips which were ready with words of wisdom, have passed from our nearness to light for us the regions of the unseen future which lies before all of us. Oh! you dear ones who have gone before us, Abby May, Maria Mitchell, Mary Wing, Kate Doggett, you are not dead to us. Light still comes to us from your bright record, cheer from your steadfast energy. The call that summoned you will surely summon each one of us. We too shall pass mon each one of us. We, too, shall pass from the things temporal to the things eternal. But we shall hope to carry with us the assurance that the labor of our Association has not been in vain, and that all of us, speakers and listeners, have done something to illustrate the three great words which we bear upon our shields, the device of the A. A. W.—Truth, Justice, Honor.

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR TICKETS.

Tickets for the Suffrage Bazar, to be held next December are now ready, and may be obtained at 3 Park Street, price 50 cents. They are of two kinds: season tickets, which will admit one person any number of times, and family tickets, with seven punches, which will admit a group. Friends are urged to sell as many tickets as possible in advance of the Bazar. The money for the tickets sold by the members of each League will be credited as part of the receipts of the table of that

THE "NEW WOMAN" IN GERMANY.

In an article with the above title, Margaret P. Boyle writes in the N. Y. Outlook of the status and progress of women in the fatherland. The American girl with her ambition for university training has helped to blaze the way along educational lines, although masculine prejudice opposes every step. The writer goes on to

But German women are slowly succeeding in their struggle for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Now there are three groups of progressive women—the conservative group, called "The Patriotic Society of German Women," and dating from the wars of Napoleon; the liberal group, recruited from the middle or professional classes; and the radical or Socialistic group, drawn from the ranks of laborers. The latter class demand equal pay with men for equal work; and as the men of their party agree with them, they have really some political influence.

Helen Lange, the leader of the liberal group, is a most important factor in the new movement. Dr. Bosse, Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia, has been so impressed by her writings that last year he was brave enough to overrule the orders of the Board and admit the daughter of a clergyman to the leaving examination in a preparatory college. This opens the way to woman's entrance to any uni-versity in the land. A few schools of this kind, expressly for women, have been established, one at Carlsruhe and another at Berlin, while funds are provided for similar schools at Leipzig and Munich.

And, as a result of this opening wedge, in this year of our Lord 1897 the University of Vienna, for the first time in her history, has graduated a woman physi-

Frau Graerck Kühne is stirring up the rich to help the poor, organizing clubs, and doing all in her power to get those who have nothing to do to help those who have nothing to do with. In Bellin broad-minded, large-hearted women are organizing training schools; and there is a large organization of shop-girls which has a library, promotes bathing and bicycling, lectures, entertainments, and theatricals, and withal is self-supporting.

In the whole German Empire there is but one woman lawyer, and she is not allowed to plead, but her business is immense. And in Dresden there are "law societies" formed by the women who societies" formed by the women who study under a lawyer, and on certain days, at fixed places, help the poor in those little disputes which are always arising between master and servant, husband and wife, debtor and creditor.
So, you see, the German woman is pro-

gressing. And probably many a Hausmutter, as she hears of their advancement, sadly says: "Well, times have changed since I was a girl!"

### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A young Armenian woman, who understands sewing, dressmaking and embroidery, and speaks English enough to make herself understood, wants a place as seamstress, either with a dressmaker or in a private family..

A young Armenian with about a year's experience of housework, some knowledge of English, and an excellent character from his last place, wants a situation to do housework. I can recommend him as a particularly good worker.

Several other young men want places to do housework.

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

At the Bazar meeting last Monday, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell reported that she had already sold \$120 worth of baskets, etc. Early in the spring, she made large purchases of baskets for the Bazar, and has sold so many of them in advance that many of the first orders have had to be duplicated. There will be baskets from Alaska, the Klondike, Ceylon, etc., which cannot be bought anywhere else in Boston, and will make valuable and unique Christmas presents. There will be palmetto baskets from the South, and "utility baskets," which are elastic and will stretch to hold anything. This table will be named for Lydia Maria Child, who was born in Medford.

Miss Whiting said that the Abby Davis table was going on well. A committee of nineteen had promised ten articles apiece, and all the officers had done the same. Mrs. Anders' whist party for the benefit of the Abby Davis table had suffered from a very rainy day, but had cleared something.

Brookline is making extensive preparations. Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger, Mrs. S. M. Grant and Mrs. G. H. Page will have the management of the table, and will be assisted by a sub-committee of ten. An entertainment of private theatricals, under the management of Mrs. Pitman, will be given at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union the first week in December, with the assistance of Mrs. W. B. Kehew, Mrs. Renton Whidden, G. H. Wetherell and B. F. Pitman.

Mrs. Rich reported that the Somerville table would be named for Mrs. Martha Perry Lowe.

Mrs. Anders and Miss Willey for the Lucy Stone table, Mrs. Currier and Mrs. Bryant for the Wm. Lloyd Garrison table, Mrs. Atkins for the Ednah D. Cheney table, Mrs. Rodman for the Sarah H. Southwick table, Mrs. Evans for City Point, and Mrs. Nickles for Malden, all reported work in progress. Weymouth is making silkolene quilts for the Lucy Stone table. A number of articles for the Bazar have come in by mail during the past fortnight. Miss Henshaw, from Worcester, Apgeline Ricketson, from New Bedford, and Mrs. Crosby, from Chelsea, report work going on. Winchester has raised twenty dollars for the Bazar by an "autograph quilt," and will dispose of it at the Bazar to the person receiving the highest number of votes at ten cents a vote.

Mary E. Page, of Olympia, Wash., will send a box of shells from the Pacific coast for the Natural Object table, which will be a department of the Ednah D. ·Cheney table.

Sub-committees were appointed on the case and on hall decorations, to report next Monday.

A meeting of the Bazar committee and any others interested is held at 3 Park Street every Monday at 3 P. M. All are A. S. B. cordially invited.

Mary A. Snow, of Bangor, Me., was elected secretary and treasurer of the New England Association of School Superintendents at the meeting recently ,held in this city.

# The Woman's Journal for 1898

The Woman's Journal is the Woman's Newspaper of America.

The Woman's Journal is the oldest and best of the numerous journals now published for and about women. On Jan. 1, 1898, it will begin its twenty-ninth volume, having been issued every Saturday for twenty-eight years.

While other women's papers and journals are limited to a few subjects, or to special reforms, the Woman's Journal aims to glean the best from every field in which women find interest and occupation. Every person who desires to keep informed concerning the achievements of women and their efforts through organizations, needs the Woman's Journal.

As heretofore, the Woman's Journal will continue to hold its place as leader in

As heretofore, the Woman's Journal will continue to hold its place as leader in the woman suffrage movement, and will give the latest news from the field. Woman suffrage constitutional amendments are pending in two States, Washington and South Dakota, and woman suffrage bills will be introduced in numerous State Legislatures during the coming winter.

Increased attention will be given in the Woman's Journal during the coming year to the work of women's clubs and organizations, literary, philanthropic, and reformatory, and to the many civic and sociologic movements in which men and women are learning to coöperate; also to the industries, occupations, and professions in which women are engaged; to educational news, church interests, and domestic economies.

Among the leading features for 1898 will be:

A series of articles on topics of special interest to progressive women's clubs, as follows:

"Women's Clubs and the Commonwealth," by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.
"The Ethics and Morals of Shopping," by Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Cam-

bridge, Mass.

"Women and the Single Tax," by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Prison Reform," by Hon S. J. Barrows.

"Summer Camps for Boys," by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.

"The Economic Basis of the Woman Question," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"Women's Work in the Institutional Church," by Dr. George L. Perin.

A series of reminiscent articles, illustrating the changes in the condition of women during the past fifty years, from

Col. T. W. Higginson. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford,

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell. Henry B. Blackwell.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.

Mrs. Emily P. Collins. Mrs. A. S. Dunaway.

Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell. Mrs Eliza Sproat Turner. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey. Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick.

Hon. John D. Long. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Dr. Emily Blackwell.

Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, and many others.

A series of biographical sketches entitled

## "Husbands of Distinguished American Women,"

will include as subjects:

Dr. Samuel G. Howe. Dr. Calvin Stowe. Rev. D. P. Livermore James Mott, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell. Hon. James B. Bradwell, by his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer. Henry B. Blackwell, by his daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, and others. Rev. D. P. Livermore.

A series of articles describing some of Boston's philanthropies.

The Art Museum.—Associated Charities.—The Use of the Public Library.—Kindergarten for the Blind.—North End Mission.—The Educational and Industrial Union, with its School of Housekeeping.—The Home for Aged Couples.—The Little Wanderers' Home.—Horace Mann School for the Deaf.—Floating Hospital.—Charlesbank Gymnasium. The series will begin with an article on the Stamp Savings Society, by Wise Control of T. Lacobs Miss Gertrude T. Jacobs.

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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#### CLUB RATES.

Three subscribers one year in advance, \$6.00, and a copy of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's Poems to the person getting up the club.

Six subscribers one year in advance, \$9.00, and in addition one copy free for one year to the person getting up the club.

# An Important Offer.

New Subscribers who send name and address and \$2.50, will receive

FREE-The Woman's Journal every week from the time the subscription is sent till Jan. 1, 1898.

FREE—One of the following four books, post-paid, viz.: Yellow Ribbon Speaker; Woman Suffrage Cook Book; How Women May Earn a Living, by Mrs. M. L. CONKLIN; Counsel to Parents, by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL. Make your choice of one, free, together with the WOMAN'S JOURNAL fifty-two weeks, to Jan. 1, 1899.

#### GENEVA CONVENTION NOTES.

The New York State W. S. A. held its 29th annual convention last week in Geneva, and it was the privilege of the present writer to be present. A real privilege it proved. Several days of rain preceded the convention, and, clearing up at the right time, gave us glorious weather for the meetings. The beautiful blue lake sparkled, the air blew fresh and cool, the sunshine turned the yellow leaves to gold, and a feast of beauty was spread before the eyes during the drive of two miles and back that we took three times each day, between the opera house and the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, where I, with a number of other delegates. was hospitably entertained. One gray stone church that we passed, covered with three huge sheets of vine-leavestwo of the vines dark green, the other turned to a vivid crimson-was a sight worth taking the trip for in itself. The delegates watched out for it every time, though which of Geneva's nine churches it was we neither knew nor cared.

Mrs. Miller's home is an ideal residence. surrounded by a deep and lofty piazza, with spacious grounds sloping down to the lake, of which the broad windows command a noble view. The flower beds were brilliant, even so late in the autumn, and Miss Miller brought in a great armful of heliotrope, "Christmas roses," and large heads of mignonette, which sweetened the rooms for the guests. But pleasanter even than the breath of the flowers was the atmosphere of gentle kindness and hospitality, rich with memories of the saints; for Mrs. Miller is the daughter of Gerritt Smith, and a long series of reformers have been entertained in her home, whose pictured faces now look down upon one from the walls.

Miss Miller "camps out" in the summer, and her camp by Lake Geneva has many features in common with the Shayback Camp by Lake Memphremagog. She and and I compared notes with interest in regard to camping. Miss Miller entertained ninety-six guests in her camp in the course of last summer. Many of those to whom she thus gave a delightful vacation were her friends' sons, and she fully agrees with Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows in the belief that boys are better off in a camp where they have the care and companionship of good women than in the exclusively masculine "summer camps for boys."

It was a great pleasure to make new friends and to meet old ones amid these ideal surroundings. The New York State Association, with commendable enterprise, had chosen Geneva as a place to hold the State convention, not because there was a local suffrage association there, but because there was none, and ought to be one. No doubt one has been organized since the close of the meetings. Geneva responded finely to the call upon its hospitality. Fifty or more delegates were taken directly into the homes, besides those entertained at hotels. Miss Miller was chairman of the entertainment committee, which not only found places for everybody, but got out a printed "Convention Directory," giving "a list of the was one of the most delightful a strangers who are within our gates, and esting Fortnightlies of the series.

of those with whom they abide." It bore the motto from Emerson: "There is no greater event in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character that draws them."

Collins Hall-owned by a woman who did not believe in suffrage—was given free for the opening meeting, and was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience. On the following days, the convention met in the opera house. Mrs. Chapman presided with dignity, and the reports of the different officers showed an excellent year's work. It was an especial pleasure to meet Mrs. Babcock, the efficient State chairman of press work, who supplied 253 papers regularly with equal rights articles last year, and whose methods ought to be studied by the chairmen of suffrage press work in all other States. The audiences were good, and the Geneva papers gave full and friendly reports.

Western New York was one of the cradles of the equal rights movement. Lucy Stone lectured all through that region nearly fifty years ago. The first woman's rights convention was held in Seneca Falls, only a few miles from Gen eva, in 1848; and it was in Geneva itself that Elizabeth Blackwell was allowed to study and take her degree in medicine in 1847, when all the other medical colleges refused to admit women. Now women physicians are numbered by thousands.

It was evident in a hundred ways that the friendly reception given to the convention was largely owing to the great respect and esteem felt for Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller by her fellow citizens of Geneva, among whom she has lived for so many years. One of the speakers having mentioned the fact that there was no suffrage association in the town, Miss Anthony said that this was a mistake, since Mrs. Miller had always been a whole suffrage association in herself.

A bright young delegate from the Buffalo W. S. A. told me in private that she did not believe in suffrage. The Buffalo society admits as associate members men and women who do not yet believe, but who wish to inform themselves on the question; and they generally end by becoming converts. It is a novel idea, and not a bad one. It was clear that this particular delegate was not far from the kingdom.

It was a regret to be obliged to leave before the close, but some of the useful ideas gleaned at the meeting will be given next week. A. S. B.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held Tuesday afternoon at 3 Park Street. There was a good attendance in spite of the rain. In the absence of Mrs. Livermore, Miss Blackwell presided. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson gave an original and extremely interesting talk on "The Economic Basis of the Woman Question." Questions and a discussion followed. Every one felt that it was one of the most delightful and inter-

#### TENNYSON'S HELPMEET.

In 1830, says Mr. Mabie in the November Atlantic, on a path in a wood at Somersby, Tennyson came unexpectedly upon a slender, beautiful girl of seventeen, and impulsively said to her, "Are you a dryad or an oread wandering here?" Six years later he met Emily Sellwood again. on the occasion of the marriage of his brother Charles to her youngest sister. The friendship ripened into love, but for lack of means the marriage did not take place until June, 1850, the month in which "In Memoriam" was published. The cake and dresses came too late, and the wedding was so quiet that Tennyson declared it was the nicest wedding he had ever attended. Of his wife he said, many years later, "The peace of God came intomy life before the altar when I wedded her." Of this marriage the son writes: "It was she who became my father's adviser in literary matters. 'I am proud of her intellect,' he wrote. With her he always discussed what he was working at; she transcribed his poems; to her, and to no one else, he referred for a final criticism before publishing. She, with her 'tender, spiritual nature' and instinctive nobility of thought, was always by his side, a ready, cheerful, courageous, wise, and sympathetic counsellor. It was she who shielded his sensitive spirit from the annoyances and trials of life, answering (for example) the innumerable letters addressed to him from all parts of the world. By her quiet sense of humor, by her selfless devotion, by 'her faith as clear as the heights of the June-blue heaven,' she helped him also to the utmost in the hours of his depression and his sorrow; and to her he wrote two of the most beautiful of his shorter lyrics, 'Dear, near and true,' and the dedicatory lines which prefaced his last volume, 'The Death of Œnone."

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND SINGLE TAX

The advocates of the single tax on land-values only, in accordance with their plan of bringing their principle pointedly before the advocates of all other reforms, entertained the officers and many distinguished members of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at a reception and luncheon at the Hotel Vendome last Saturday afternoon. William Lloyd Garrison, president of the Massachusetts Single Tax League presided, and made the opening address. He introduced Mr. George Frank Stephens, of Philadelphia, as the principal speaker. Mr. Stephens was followed by Mr. C. B. Fillebrown, treasurer of the League; afterwards questions were asked by the audience and answered by Mr. Stephens. It was a noteworthy company and a brilliant social occasion.

The Toledo Woman Suffrage Association has again cause for rejoicing that its efforts to advance the rights of women have been crowned with success. Dr. Lupton, of Gallopolis, has been appointed physician of the Northwestern Ohio Insane Asylum. She is spoken of as an experienced practitioner and an able medical scholar.

Vol. X.

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No. 47.

## The Moman's Column. Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . . 50 cents per annum. Alvertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

#### HOW A WOMAN SAVED MOUNT VERNON.

A few mornings ago, Miss Alice Longfellow, youngest daughter of the beloved poet, addressed the Warren and Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, showing how Mount Vernon was saved to the nation by a woman. The meeting was held at the home of the chapter regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, No. 44 Brimmer Street, and the parlors were filled with members and invited guests.

Miss Longfellow told of Miss Ann Cunningham, a gentlewoman of old Virginia, who, passing up the Potomac River one day in 1853, and hearing the steamer bell toll when passing the home of Washington, became possessed with the desire to restore it. The place was then occupied by a great-grandnephew of the first president, John Augustine Washington. It was in a state of decay, and the generous hospitality of the owner, who treated every passing stranger as a guest, made the expenditure of money for repairs impossible. When Miss Cunningham ventured to tell him of her plans, he was filled with horror that women should do that which would so emphasize the degeneracy of men. But the determined woman sent out urgent appeals. Her first call was to the women of the South, and on July 12, 1854, the first meeting was held. Edward Everett was one of the first to offer his services, and as the result of his lectures \$68,000 were contributed to the fund.

Miss Longfellow read from Miss Cunningham's own words of her battle, for such it was. Northern people withdrew, when they learned the property was to be turned over to Virginia, but on March 17, 1856, the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association was formed. There were misunderstandings which wrung from Miss Cunningham the pathetic utterance, "None but God can know what mental and physical sufferings I have undergone for Mount Vernon." A certain congressman vowed he would defeat the association, but at a critical time Mr. Washington showed his loyalty, and just at the time when Miss Cunningham was ready to die from overanxiety and discouragement, a definite conclusion was reached. In addition to the actual price of the plantation, \$300,000 had to be raised for repairs, and when matters were progressing finely, the Civil War broke out and confusion was the Dec. 7 to 11 inclusive. Will they not, one

result. Mount Vernon was neutral ground throughout the bitter struggle. When the strife was ended Miss Cunningham went there to live, received the aid of Sumner in getting an indemnity from the Government, and went on with the work she had undertaken.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 2.30 P. M.

The lecture will be given by Rev. George L. Perin, D. D., minister of the "Every Day Church," on Shawmut Avenue. His subject will be "The Institutional Church." Dr. Perin has developed a genius for the management of an institutional church, and has made a remarkable success of the one under his leadership. It is a church in which all the usual Sunday observances are most carefully provided for public worship, with sermon and sacred music three times a day, where the Sunday school, Bible class, church meeting, and religious conference are scrupulously cultivated, as is the case in other churches.

But, not content with the mere preaching of Christ's Gospel on Sunday, the institutional church practises it most zealously through the week. The church building is in use every day of the week, for all sorts of philanthropic movements, which include the care of little children whose mothers leave them while away at work, furnishing work to the unemployed, befriending the neglected poor, devising entertainments for those who cannot pay for them, and education for the neglected, too old to attend school, and who are engaged all day in hard work. In short, the institutional church is like Briareus, hundred handed, and each is a hand of help.

If possible, Rev. Mrs. Danforth, Dr. Perin's assistant, will accompany him, and reveal a phase of the work done for women and children, of which she has charge. No one of our usual audience can afford to miss this lecture.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, President.

# THE LUCY STONE TABLE.

The special friends of Lucy Stone will feel a peculiar interest in the success of the table which bears her honored name at the approaching Woman Suffrage Bazar

and all, when they read this suggestion, make some effort to secure contributions for it among their own circle of acquaintance? Articles for this table should be distinctly marked "For the Lucy Stone table," and be sent to this office by mail or express not later than Dec. 4. As the time is so short, immediate action should be taken.

MRS. JULIA WARD Howe has sailed for Europe, and will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Elliot, in Rome.

MRS. A. E. PAUL, the new street inspector for the business district of Chicago, has obtained Mayor Harrison's consent to the organization of a "Clean City League," in which pupils of the public schools will be eligible to membership. The children will be taught the necessity of sanitation, and will be asked to observe the condition of the alleys and streets in the neighborhood of their homes, and make daily reports in school.

The recent New York State Suffrage Convention at Geneva has led to a good deal of discussion in the Geneva papers. Dr. Jordan, who does not favor equal suffrage, suggested in his address at the convention that women could do more good by studying improved methods of domestic science than by working for the ballot. A correspondent of a Geneva paper calls attention to the fact tha Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, has been urging the establishment of a chair of Domestic Science at Vassar College, of which she is a graduate; and that the intelligent women interested in equal suffrage are the very ones who see the importance of this study, and are trying to introduce it.

In reading her charming book on "Colonial Homesteads," we wonder how Marion Harland can fail to recognize in her narratives of colonial and ante-bellum days the absolute subjection of wives to their husbands. The cool insolence with which Aaron Burr appropriated and misapplied the property of his wife, Madame Jumel, and then, in answer to her modest inquiries as to what had become of the money, sent her word that she had now "a master;" the dictatorial tone of husbands to wives, and of fathers to daughters, the exclusion of women from business and politics and from all but domestic or society interests, all mark a depth of dependence that can scarcely be comprehended by the present generation, which is enjoying the fruits of the life-long labors of the pioneer equal rights women during the past fifty years. As Abby Kelley Foster said at the commemoration of the Worcester Convention, "Sisters, bleeding feet have made the easier path you now tread."

#### A MAN MUST LIVE.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

"A man must live." We justify
Low shift and trick to treason high,
A little vote for a little gold
To a whole senate bought and sold,
With this self-evident reply.

But is it so? Pray tell me why
Life at such cost you have to buy?
In what religion were you told
A man must live?

There are times when a man must die.
Imagine, for a battle-cry
From soldiers, with a sword to hold,—
From soldiers, with the flag unrolled—
This coward's whine, this liar's lie:
A man must live!

-Social Democrat.

#### A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The advocates of woman suffrage have learned by half a century of experience that a government of men and women, by men and women, for men and women, can only be achieved by a radical change of popular thought and feeling. So long as men believe themselves superior to women and so long as women believe themselves inferior to men, both sexes will look with disfavor upon equal suffrage. More than that, they will misunderstand the nature of the claim and the motive of the claimants. It has been believed that the movement is antagonistic to men, a reform against nature, an effort to put women into men's places to do men's work, a scheme to destroy the home and break up the family. People will learn that what we want is coöperation, not conflict; harmony, not discord; nobler manners and purer laws; a permanent political revival in behalf of good government; better opportunities for men, women and children in the future.

If people could only know the character of the women who have given their lives to this movement, every fear would be set at rest and every prejudice would disappear. With hardly enough exceptions to prove the rule, the pioneer advocates of woman suffrage have been honored wives and mothers, with affectionate husbands, loving children, and happy homes. The motives which have impelled them have been love of justice, aspiration for liberty, desire for human welfare. They have been animated by an unselfish loyalty to their sister women, by a divine sympathy with their sorrows, by a clear comprehension of their narrow lives, their pinched conditions, and limited opportunities. From a personal knowledge of hundreds of these pioneer suffrage workers, during a period of fifty years, I can testify to their domestic virtues and personal excellence.

The typical "strong-minded" woman is a myth. The dreaded "new" woman is a chimera. No better women ever lived than were these. Their public-spirited labors have changed the face of society. Laws, customs, occupations, educational opportunities have been immeasurably improved. Especially in those States where women have become voters, they have been "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." The guarantee of future progress is found in the growing force of example and the cumulative weight of

experience. First came Wyoming, then Colorado, then Utah, then Idaho—each adjoining the other. During the next decade we shall see State after State annexing itself to this nucleus.

The year 1897 is fast coming to an end. Already the rosy dawn of the Twentieth Century is in the sky. The Nineteenth Century workers are passing away. They have done a noble work. They have abolished chattel slavery in America. They have partially broken the shackles of the old Common Law which, a century ago, in every State, held every married woman in domestic servitude. Gradually marriage is becoming recognized as "a life-long partnership of equals, with reciprocal rights and duties." Republican homes are becoming at once the basis and the guarantee of republican States.

But the work is not yet half accomplished. It is but just begun. The subjection of women, with its unutterable wrong and misery and degradation, is still a world-wide fact. The enfranchisement of women is the greatest of all social needs, and will be the noblest of all human achievements.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### JANE ADDAMS ON WORKING WOMEN.

In the short talk given by Miss Jane Addams to the Chicago Political Equality League on Nov. 6, she said in part:

In considering the subject of woman suffrage among working women, we must remember that of the forty thousand women of a working age in Chicago, only a handful belong to any Equal Rights Assecition. We have no right to expect of these women, with their hard lives, any great interest in a question in which they fail to see any great advantage to themselves. Yet to no class of women is this subject of such vital importance. To them it becomes an industrial as well as a political question, and I believe if the working women were given the ballot they would soon take an interest in conscientiously using it They well know the power of political influence. In our 19th ward they know the alderman to be a great man, because he has the power of distributing, in one way and another, through political influence, 2 600 positions among the working people, and 2,600 is nearly one-third of the voting population of the ward.

On the speculative side it would be an easy matter to make a long speech on the real necessity of suffrage for the working woman. Living in a community of working people teaches one this. We all know that not the hardest way to earn a living is through a political position. Women as well as men understand this. Take, for instance, the recent upheaval in political circles over the "Star Leaguers," which has been the constant topic of conversation with almost every man, woman and child in our community, for there is hardly one of them who is not directly or indirectly affected by the going out of the four hundred policemen. They know well that the effect of political influence means better homes and better living.

I am not one of those who believe—

I am not one of those who believe—broadly speaking—that women are better than men. We have not wrecked railroads, nor corrupted Legislatures, nor done many unholy things that men have done; but then we must remember that we have not had the chance. But my understanding of the matter is that woman should have the ballot, because without this responsibility she cannot best develop her moral courage. As Mazzini once said

(and I am always quoting Mazzini) we have no right to call our country a country until every man has a vote, and surely no logical mind can stop at sex in granting suffrage. I believe everybody should have the franchise, and qualification not be based on education or property but representation. I have often been accused of overestimating the working woman, but we know the brain is built by manual training. The brightest women I know are found among the class of wage earners, and of all women they stand most in need of the protection the ballot gives. As women in England have more interest in political matters, their industrial movement is greater.

#### HINTS FOR CLUBS.

One of the most interesting features of the recent New York State Suffrage Convention was the reports of the County Presidents. Mrs. Ida K. Church, president of Allegheny County, gave some suggestions so valuable that they ought to be circulated for the benefit of suffrage clubs elsewhere.

With all our clubs and leagues, especially those in the country and those that cannot afford distinguished speakers, it is always a problem how to make the meetings interesting. The president of Allegheny County has solved the difficulty so far as that county is concerned; and there seems no reason why the same methods should not succeed in other places.

Mrs. Church recommends that the meetings of the year be all planned out in advance, and a printed programme prepared for the year. This has been done with good results by the Waltham Club of Massachusetts. Mrs. Church exhibited two dainty booklets tied with bows of yellow ribbon, the programmes of two of the strongest clubs in the county, the Lucy Stone Club of Andover, and the Anthony Club of Wellsville. A study of these booklets showed a varied and attractive programme for every meeting. The young people are brought in to give music and recitations, thus enlisting their interest, as has been done so successfully by the City Point League.

But the special merit of the plan of work is the systematic interchange of speakers between the different clubs of the county. At each meeting one paper is presented by a woman from some other town.

I asked, "How do you find these women?"

Mrs. Church answered: "We write to the Political Equality Club of that other town, and ask them to send us one of their members to read us a paper on such and such a subject. They select a delegate who will do them credit; and the presence of a speaker from another place tends greatly to stimulate interest in the meeting. Each member is allowed to invite four friends, and these invitations are eagerly sought for, and the parlors are crowded. Our meetings are all parlor meetings. The delegate from the other club brings us new ideas, and takes new ideas home with her. When she has read her paper to our club, she gives it again later in her own club, so that each paper does duty twice."

It will easily be seen how much this

constant interchange must do to promote fellowship and acquaintance between the clubs, and to prevent stagnation.

The general course of topics recommended for 1897-98 in Allegheny County, and modified by each club at pleasure, is entitled "Woman's Relation to the Problems of Citizenship," and is as follows:

#### MAY.

#### SOCIAL PURITY.

- 1. Moral Education Societies.
- 2. Age of Protection.
- 3. Prison Gate Missions.
  4. Social Purity in Foreign Lands.

#### JUNE.

#### POLITICAL AND LEGAL CONDITIONS.

- 1. Property Rights.
- 2. Municipal Government, Divorce, and Guardianship of Child.
- 3. Our Criminals.

#### JULY.

#### PATRIOTISM.

- 1. G. A. R. and W. R. C.
- 2. Daughters American Revolution.
- 3. Heroes and Heroines of our Country. 4. Arbitration.

#### AUGUST.

#### PHILANTHROPIES.

- 1. Women's Missions.
- 2. Protection and Care of Dependent Classes
- 3. Hospitals. 4. Red Cross.

#### SEPTEMBER,

#### DEPENDENT BACES.

- 1. Indian Question.
- 2. Negro Question.
- 3. Chinese.
- 4. Immigration.

#### OCTOBER.

#### TEMPERANCE.

- 1. The W. C. T. U. and its Outgrowths. 2. Good Templars and Sons of Tem-
- perance. 3. Temperance Legislation.
- 4. Scientific Temperance Instruction.

#### NOVEMBER.

## CIVICS.

- 1. Civic Societies.
- 2. American Women.
- 3. Farmers' Societies.
- 4. Village Improvement Clubs.

#### DECEMBER.

#### ORGANIZED WORK OF WOMEN.

- 1. Educational and Industrial Unions.
- Women's Literary Clubs.
   Suffrage Organizations.
- 4. Lady Managers of Expositions.

#### JANUARY.

#### RELIGIONS.

- 1. Pulpit and Pew.
- 2. Bible Schools.
- 3. Young People's Societies.
  4. Women in the Church.

#### FEBRUARY.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

- 1. Women in the Industries.
- 2. Problems of the City and Country.
  3. Labor Organizations.
- 4. Inventions.

#### MARCH.

#### PROFESSIONS.

- 1. Journalism.
- 2. Law. 3. Medicine.
- 4. Music and Arts.

#### APRIL.

#### EDUCATION.

1. Women as Educators.

2. Higher Education.

3. University Extension and Chautauqua Work.

4. Out-Door Sports and Improved Dress.

It will be seen that under each general topic four papers are given, bearing more or less directly upon it. In addition, there is a roll-call at the beginning of each meeting. In most suffrage clubs that I have known, the members respond to the roll-call on every occasion with an item of suffrage news, or a quotation in favor of equal rights; but in Allegheny County the roll-call varies with the subject of the meeting. When the topic was Education, each member responded to the roll-call with the name of a coëducational college; when it was Civics, with the name of an American statesman; Industrial Conditions, with an occupation for women; Dependent Races, a quotation about the Chinese; Religion, a text of Scripture; Women's Literary Clubs, the name of a woman author, and so on. One of the topics on the programme of the Lucy Stone Club was "The Home of the Future," with papers on labor-saving devices and other improvements, and in answer to the roll-call each member gave a tested recipe. This would have pleased Mrs. Stone, who was skilled in cookery, as are also Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony. It is safe to say, too, that this part of the proceedings would have been of special interest to the men who belong to the Political Equality Clubs. The merry young wife of a distinguished clergyman was among the delegates to Geneva, and she said she had found that there was one part of the "women's department" of the newspaper which the men invariably read, and that was the cookery recipes! She added that this conclusion was based on observation not of her husband alone, but of many other men as well.

It was a regret to the present writer not to be able to stay through the convention and hear all the county reports, but even these few gleanings may be of value to clubs elsewhere.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward has written a new book, entitled "The Story of Jesus Christ," which will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. about the twentieth of November.

Several Wellington girls who took claims in the strip at the opening have been rewarded for their industry and pluck this year with a bountiful harvest yield Miss Minnie Bell has about 1,500 bushels of wheat from her claim near Blackwell. Miss Laura Klein has about 1,000 bushels from her claim in the same vicinity.-Newton Kansan.

Frau Nascha Butze has rented the Neues Theatre in Berlin for ten years, from September, 1898, and proposes to conduct it entirely by herself. This is a startling innovation in Germany. It is said that family comedies will form the staple repertory of the new management, but of such a kind that every schoolgirl can enjoy them without a blush. Frau Butze will herself take part in the performance.

To show that they were not afraid to work, a half dozen lady members of the

Christian Church met at their new church building on Wednesday of last week and put in the day lathing. And now some of the male members who have not exactly been doing their duty toward building the church are ashamed of themselves .- Madison (Kan.) Star.

#### A NEW LEAFLET.

A new equal suffrage leaflet, "The Indifference and Opposition of Women," by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office, price, 15 cents per hundred.

#### NATIONAL AMERICAN ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirtieth Annual Convention will be held in Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C., beginning February 14, and ending February 19, 1898.

This meeting will be of special interest and significance as the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first convention ever held to demand equal rights for women. No reform ever was more imperatively needed: none ever had greater obstacles to overcome. The subjection of women was world-wide and of immemorial antiquity. It was rooted in the codes and customs of all nations. It was accepted by men and women alike, as the law of nature and of God.

The thought of equality for women-their right to education, to a chance for self-support, to the control of their own persons, children, earnings, and property, - had scarcely dawned even upon the most progressive minds.

The great movement has steadily advanced. In this half-century a new world has been created for woman. In home and school, in church and State, in the courts, the industries and professions, a reformation has been effected all the more to be valued because achieved through the slow processes of evolution rather than the harsh measures of revolution.

In the political world, the last stronghold of prejudice, the rights of women are being We have to-day a president recognized. and congress elected in part by the votes of women. The constitutions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, secure the full suffrage to women. In the 285 incorporated cities of Kansas women exercise municipal suffrage. In 22 States they possess school suffrage.

The Twentieth Century belongs equally to men and women. All citizens of the United States, all friends from other countries, are cordially invited to cooperate in celebrating the semi-centennial of the first convention held for what Wendell Phillips declared to be "the most momentous reform that has yet been launched on the world."

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

Honorary President.

Susan B. Anthony,
President.

REV. ANNA H. SHAW, Vice-President-at-large. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,

Corresponding Secretary.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
Recording Secretary.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,
Treasurer.

LAURA CLAY,
Auditor

Auditor.
CATHERINE WAUGH McCulloch,
Auditor.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, Chairman Organization Committee.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address nds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address LEAFLET DEPARTMENT, Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

#### OHIO NOTES.

The Cleveland Leader has recently called attention to the announcement of President Buckley, of the Cleveland Board of Elections, that the General Assembly, during the coming session, would be asked by that Board to repeal the law giving Ohio women the right of school suffrage. The reason alleged is that so small a percentage of women vote at school elections that the Board of Elections is not justified in going to the expense of a separate set of books for women at each polling-place. President Buckley cites statistics to prove how few women vote in the city of Cleveland, and says these statistics show substantially the condition prevalent throughout the State. This is an unwarranted conclusion. If few women in Cleveland have voted at school elections, it does not follow that few women have voted in other cities and towns. Cleveland has no branch of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and has never been considered a stronghold of suffrage. Nevertheless, it elected a woman to its school board. Inquiry will show that in 1895 over 30,000 women voted in Ohio, and that in many instances women were elected to the position of school director. In Cincinnati school elections are held only once in three years, hence Cincinnati women had no opportunity of voting till 1897. Give the women a little longer time before asking the Assembly to repeal this law; and remember that the women of Ohio have paid taxes for nearly a century to defray the expenses of elections in which they have never cast a ballot. The women will hope that the men who have voted for women for school directors, and the Representatives and Senators who enacted the law giving their wives, mothers and sisters the right to vote, will not urge its repeal at present. If all women do not wish to vote, that is no reason why the few who do should be deprived of their right. If it is too expensive to keep separate books for women, let them have full suffrage, and separate books will not be necessary.

JUSTINE IDDINGS BALDWIN.

#### WOMEN CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The Women Clerks' Benefit Association of this city gave its second annual ball Tuesday evening in Music Hall. It was a brilliant affair. The hall was beautifully decorated; 2,000 tickets were sold; and a long list of well-known women were on the reception committee. Gen. Guild represented the Governor, and Mayor Quincy was present in person. Mayor Quincy believes in equal suffrage and Gen. Guild does not, but both made good woman's rights speeches on this occasion.

A still stronger argument for equal rights, however, was afforded by the grace, dignity and self-possession with which the president of the Association, Miss Mary E. Rourke, presided over the great assembly, and the efficiency with which she and the other officers carried through their large undertaking. The Women Clerks' Benefit Association was organized only about a year ago, and at

that time all these girls were wholly without experience in conducting public business. They have not only acquired the necessary knowledge, but have developed an amount of executive talent and business ability that is remarkable. They are already fitter for suffrage than thousands of our present voters.

#### THE JULIA WARD HOWE TABLE.

The Julia Ward Howe table ought to call forth redoubled efforts of her friends and admirers to show her that she is not forgotten during her enforced absence in Europe. Members of women's clubs everywhere should make this table an object of special regard, in view of the interest Mrs. Howe has always taken in clubs and of her well-known advocacy of the cause of woman. As one of America's foremost literary women, it is at once a privilege and a duty to make this table a success.

#### MRS. STETSON'S POEMS.

Notice that any person getting up a club of three new subscribers to the Woman's Journal will receive Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's volume of poems as a premium. What better Christmas present for any bright-minded friend?

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, the executive secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, has issued a leaflet of information concerning the programme for the coming year. The year upon which the classes of the C. L. S. C. are now entering is called the German-Roman Year, because the course of reading is divided between ancient Rome and modern Germany. Full information may be obtained by addressing Miss Kimball, at 87 West Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MISS ALICE GOLDTHWAIT is said to be the most rapid operator on the typewriter. under test conditions, in the world. At an exhibit of expert typewriting given in this city a few days ago, Miss Goldthwait, in the first test made, wrote 89 words per minute from dictation. In the second test of three minutes and ten seconds she wrote 302 words, an average of 951/2 words per minute. The dictation was from a sermon and other unfamiliar matter. Another interesting test was in writing a familiar sentence, Miss Goldthwait wrote 155 words in one minute.

Miss Rosa Packard, of Pleasantdale, Kan., has had 2,000 bushels of wheat threshed and has fifty acres more to thresh on her farm. She is the wheat queen of Pleasantdale township, and perhaps of Rush County. She bought a new buggy for a conveyance to and from her school this winter. A Kansas paper says: "If some of those titled frauds of Europe learn of her whereabouts and good fortune, they may immediately sail for this continent. We can assure them that their voyage would be fruitless, as Miss Packard believes in America for Americans."

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the Woman's Column will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have paid.

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation, but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the Woman's Column has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

At the Bazar meeting last Monday the question of hall decoration was discussed at length. All the representatives present from the different Leagues reported their tables as coming on well. The City Point League has just held a birthday party for the benefit of the apron table, and the young people of the League will shortly give a musical for the paper novelties table.

The Emerson College of Oratory will provide the entertainment for one evening, and Mrs. Livermore for another evening. Attractive programmes for the other evenings are also in preparation.

The Woburn League is getting up an entertainment to take place Dec. 1 in Music Hall, of tableaux, readings, music and ladies' drills. Admission, 25 cents. Mrs. Stearns and Miss Haines get up the entertainment.

All the strong Leagues will have fine tables, and a League which had held no meetings for two years has pulled itself together and is now working for the Bazar. This is one of the indirect good results of a Fair, in addition to the direct good of replenishing the treasury.

The order for greenings has been filled, but two barrels of Baldwin apples are still wanted.

A. S. B.

MISS IDA AYERS WORRELL, of Quincy, Ill., has purchased *The Woman's Review* and combined it with *Club Life*.

# Homan's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, NOVEMBER 27, 1897.

No. 48.

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 50 cents per annum. Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

#### A FALSEHOOD CONTRADICTED.

The Washington, D. C., Post lately printed an interview with a certain Mr. D. A. Newsome, who is reported as saying:

My objection to woman suffrage is not based on prejudice, but is the result of close-range experience. I've seen the practical results of handing over the franchise to the gentle sex, and declare it an unqualified failure. . . . Sooner or later woman suffrage will be repealed in the States where it now prevails.

Mayor F. Glafcke, former Secretary of State for Wyoming, happened to be in the city. He promptly contradicted the false assertion, as follows:

Mr. Newsome is a stranger to me, and

Idon't know what his source of information may be. It cannot be that he gives his actual experience as a citizen of Wyoming, for the well-known facts are against him. I have been a resident of Wyoming for twenty-seven years, during twelve of which I was editor of the leading daily paper of that State. Woman suffrage was adopted by the Legislature of Wyoming Territory in 1869; an attempt to repeal the law was defeated in 1871. Before Wyoming was admitted as a State the constitutional convention of 1890 made equal suffrage for intelligent American citizens, without limitation as to sex, creed or color, the leading feature of our fundamental law, and adopted it with only one dissenting vote. At the ensuing election this constitution was approved by an overwhelming majority of the people. Equal suffrage, is, therefore, as permanently established in Wyoming as its rugged bills, and connect and payer will rugged hills, and cannot, and never will be repealed. No fair-minded person can truthfully say that woman suffrage in Wyoming has been a failure. On the contrary-and this is even admitted by those who are opposed to it on principle it has conferred lasting benefits upon all the people of the State. It has lessened crime; given us the best of schools; raised the average intelligence; increased the general respect Americans entertain for women; brought to the labor of woman the compensation given man; enlarged woman's sphere of usefulness; made intemperance and other bad habits unpopular, and social life purer and more agreeable to all. Why should, as Mr. Newsome claims, good women stay away from the polls because a few bad women vote? Do men abstain from voting for the same reason? Even Mr. Newsome, if he is a resident of Wyoming, will admit that the good women are largely in the majority, and that bad people of either sex form a very insignificant part of the communities in our State. Our wives and daughters go to the polls on election day as they go to church, post-office or shop on had go e on its way, the professor opened pecially fine.

and return to their homes without coming in contact with "coarse creatures," election officers are not of that kind. Let me make a prediction. Sooner or later woman suffrage will be adopted in all the States of the American Union in which it does not now prevail.

#### A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR.

A member of the Illinois Legislature, representing the Twenty-Sixth District, lately received a bill for a woman suffrage paper, which had been sent to him, apparently, by some mistake. He writes in reply:

I have never subscribed for eny such paper, nether have I ever read an ishue of the paper, although such paper has been braught me in my mail Irregular for some months, and has always bin consigned to the waist basket.

This document seems to be genuine. It is written on a sheet of paper bearing the printed heading of the Illinois General Assembly, House of Representatives, and stating, likewise in print, that the author of the letter is a member of the legislative committees on Canal, River Improvement and Commerce, Mines and Mining, Farm Drainage, Roads and Bridges, Horticulture, and Fish and Game Laws. He is also the political superior of the most intelligent and best educated women of Illinois.

It is safe to assume that a legislator so little able to spell, opposes equal suffrage on the ground that "the ignorant women would vote."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### BARNARD COLLEGE GIRLS.

There are more girls at Barnard College than ever before; the graduating class numbered 52, and there are 110 undergraduates now studying in the different classes.

But notwithstanding all that has been done by Columbia for the college, still several of the lecturers do not admit the young women to their lessons. Prof. Brander Matthews refuses, in despite of all entreaties, to open his lectures to women, and others are of the same mind. Last year Prof. Woodbury resolved to admit the girls to his classes, but when the students heard of the proposed action, they called a meeting, unanimously voted to urge the professor to refuse admission to the young women, and appointed one of their number by lot to inform the professor of their determination in the matter. It so happened that the young man on whom the lot fell had a sister who wished very much to hear this same set of lectures, and his consternation may be imagined when he learned that he had by his action deprived a beloved member of his own family of the benefits of the course. Later in the year, when this class his lectures to women on condition that they should be candidates for degrees.

Meantime, despite some annoying restrictions, the girl students of Barnard are enjoying the new hall, and the many pleasant arrangements for their benefit. In the beautiful rooms provided for the social life of the college, the young students have had much pleasure. There have been receptions and suppers, and after Christmas an elaborate play is to be presented for the benefit of the many societies which have sprung up among the undergraduates. - Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake in Woman's Journal.

#### THE MARY A. LIVERMORE TABLE.

A large number of persons have pledged contributions to the "Mary A. Livermore Table" of the Suffrage Fair, to be opened in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 7. These contributions should be sent to my address, Woman's JOURNAL Office, 3 Park Street, Boston, by Dec. 4, at the latest, with the name of the donor attached, and the selling price of the article. I shall be very glad of any assistance in furnishing this table, as indifferent health, increasing years, and a great pressure of manifold and important work prevent my doing much towards it. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

#### WOMEN OLD AT FORTY.

The young women of Costa Rica are decidedly handsome; of the dark piquant sort, with regular features, clear olive complexions, full, round figures, and midnight eyes which there is no describing. The exhilarating air of this high altitude tones down somewhat the carnation richness of the Spanish blood in lips and cheeks, but adds new lustre to the brilliant eyes. The old women, however, including some on the sunny side of forty years, are extremely ugly. Why, in this charming climate, women become octogenarians at an age which in northern regions has only served to give color and dignity to perfected womanhood, is one of nature's inscrutable mysteries. Perhaps it is as much due to excessive eating and smoking, litt'e exercise, and no thinking at all, as to the fact of very early maturity. -Fannie Brigham Ward.

Registration for women in Boston closes Dec. 3. Make sure that your name is upon the list.

MISS ANTHONY, though 77 years of age, is more active still then most young women. During the last few days, she has addressed three great Suffrage Conferences, one at Minneapolis, held in connection with the annual meeting of the Minnesota W. S. A., another at Grand Rapids, Mich., and a third in Chicago. The programme for this last one was es-

#### A PARABLE.

Messrs. Hugh Buckley and Carl Claussen, of the Cleveland (O.) Board of Education, who are urging that Ohio women shall be deprived of school suffrage because in Cleveland only a few women have registered, are wittily rebuked by the Springfield Republican, as follows:

Such outbursts as that from Cleveland are not new. We hear them often. They invariably come from quarters in which man has graciously thrown to woman a half-baked suffrage, as a sort of sop; and they also come from the class of ward politicians. This may not be a country of classes, but there are classes in the country and the politicians of the country and the try, and the politicians' class is quite marked in its characteristics. Cleveland's Buckley and Claussen evidently belong to it. It is always not only without any ideal of citizenship, but without any conception that there is such an ideal. It is in fact just the element that has triumphed in the new New York election. Once there were two little children in

the nursery. Little Brother was given a fine big dog. He grew much attached to kept it always with him, feeding it and it himself and guarding it very jealously lest some one else should appropriate it wholly or lessen his ownership of it. By and by Little Sister began to see how much fun the dog was, and she, too, wanted to look after it and romp and play with it. "No," said Little Brother, "the dog is mine, all mine, and you mustn't feed it, for you will spoil its digestion. You mustn't play with it. I've taught it to fight and chase cats. You might change its nature, and it would not do the things I want it to. But here is a little cotton dog you can have. If you squeeze it hard it will bark, and you can play with it all you want and have lots of fun. See! Isn't it a nice dog?" And the little girl took the cotton dog and thought it very nice. She played with it and squeezed it to make it say, "Bow wow." To her little friends she said: "See what Little Brother gave me; isn't it a nice dog?" But after a while she saw that it didn't amount to so very much, after all. It was not a real dog; and by and by the squeak inside became weak and she got tired of squeezing it. Finally it was laid away on a shelf, and she almost forget it, though she did occashe almost forget h, though she did occasionally go to the closet and take it down and squeeze it gently. But Little Brother's dog was so much better, and she wanted one like that. And after a long, long time she got it, and taught it many things. She fed it, and its digestion proved excellent.

The Ohio women like others have a

The Ohio women, like others, have a cotton dog, and the squeak is wearing out. That is all

Mr. Buckley "understands that woman suffrage in this and every other country is a complete and dismal failure." He should enlarge his understanding, and take a glance or two toward the Pacific Ocean. What of Colorado? What has been her four years' experience of woman suffrage as she has granted it? In the State of Colorado there are 30,000 more men than women voters, but at the last presidential election, 51 per cent. of voters were women. Is male suffrage a "complete and dismal failure" in Colorado? In Utah, where men and women are equally enfranchised, the per cent. of women voters exceeds that of men. For twenty-seven years women have voted in Wyoming, yet we do not hear any wail of failure thence. Idaho, the most recent State to grant the ballot to women, sends forth no cry of failure. Occasionally an objector in these States arises and makes a little noise. These are the liquor dealers, gamblers and a small minority of society women who think voting a bore.

In Colorado, where the women voters

outnumber the men who actually vote, no advantage of the conditions has been taken to monopolize the State's offices, but three prominent positions being held by women. Prof. Grace Epsy Paten is State superintendent of schools, while Mrs. Martha A. B. Conine and Mrs. Evangeline Hartz fill legislative offices. Colorado women have done wonders in improving the educational system of the State. Out of 59 counties 27 have women school superintendents. Nearly all the school boards have women members. And United States Commissioner Harris said recently: "The Colorado schools are the model schools of the country." Before women were enfranchised only three cities in the State had prohibitory liquor laws. Now twenty-seven cities have local option An anti-gambling law, grown rusty through long years of non-use, is now enforced. But did these Colorado women vote always intelligently? During the first six months of their enfranchisement, fifteen times as many books dealing with sociology were sold as had been sold during the previous ten years.

Keep your cotton dog, with its tiny squeak, say women, and give us the real live animal. It will not be a failure.

#### MRS. BOOTH ORDAINED.

Mrs. Ballington Booth was ordained in New York, Nov. 22, in the presence of a large audience, at Carnegie Hall, after the annual meeting of the Volunteers of America, over which Dr. Chauncey M. Depew presided. In accordance with the ritual of the Volunteers of America, she was ordained as an evangelical minister by her husband, Commander Ballington Booth, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mac-Arthur, the Rev. Dr. Bradford, the Rev. Dr. Gregg, the Rev. Dr. Strong, the Rev. Chaplain Barnes, Brig. Gen. Fielding, Col. Hallimond and Col. Merrill. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore writes in the Woman's Journal:

"Ten years ago this ordination would not have been possible. Mrs. Booth, as we understand, is not a member of any denomination represented by the ordaining elergymen, nor, indeed, of any church, unless the Salvation Army is regarded as a church. Then she is a woman, and although rarely gifted with spiritual force and magnetic potency, is outside the church, and, according to the rigid conservatives of the dominant churches, belongs to the sex which is tabooed by St. Paul as unfit to preach.

"We rejoice in the wide broadening of religious vision, which enabled these ordaining ministers-all of them splendid men-to ignore sectarian distinctions, and to accept the fact that Mrs. Booth is manifestly ordained of God to teach and to preach, and need not wait for church council, synod, or presbytery to qualfy her for her high office."

## A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The equal suffragists of Detroit held a novel reception at the residence of Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins on Nov. 16, partly for the benefit of the organization fund of the State E. S. A., and partly to celebrate the eighty-second birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The guests were invited to meet Mesdames Agitata, Remonstra, Justitia, Placi-

seven receiving ladies, on ordinary occasions, are known as Mrs. H. P. Jenkins, Mrs. H. J. Boutell, Dr. Mary Willard, Dr. Esther Durkee, Mrs. Sarah J. La Tour, Miss Eloise Corey, and Mrs. Carrie Oostdyk. They stood in line in the front parlor, and as the guests were presented, instead of repeating any of the customary social formulæ, challenged their attention with utterances bearing on equal suffrage. Each lady in the line had a different point of view, indicated by her name, and both sides of the question were represented.

Madam Angelica stood upon a pedestal, representing the objection, "We have placed her on a pedestal; she is too pure and elevated to mingle with the dirt of polities."

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

Some choice private theatricals for the benefit of the Brookline table at the Suffrage Bazar will be given at Union Hall, Brookline, on the evening of Dec. 1. "The Marble Arch" will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Pitman, Miss Helen McKay and Mr. Geo. H. Wetherell, and "Petticoat Perfidy" by Mrs. W. B. Kehew, Mrs. Renton Whidden and Mrs. Pitman. Tickets, 50 cents, reserved seats \$1, may be had from Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger, Warren Street, Brookline, or from any member of the committee.

The meeting of the Bazar Committee next Monday at 3 P. M. will be the last meeting before the opening of the Fair, and it is important that a representative of every table should be present. Lots will be drawn at this time for the position of the different tables.

At last Monday's meeting, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney and Mrs. Atkins reported that a large gathering had been held at Mrs. Ernst's in Jamaica Plain, to hear Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz read from her humorous writings. It was a delightful entertainment, and cleared about forty dollars for the Ednah D. Cheney table. Mrs. Diaz very kindly gave her services free of charge, and says she will be glad to do the same for any other Suffrage League that wishes to have a reading for the benefit of the Bazar. This is a generous offer, and ought to meet with many responses. As all who have heard her know, Mrs. Diaz reads charmingly both from "The William Henry Letters," and from her writings on domestic subjects, "Mr. Lammerkin's Endeavors," describing the efforts and mishaps of a kindhearted man who undertook to do his wife's housework while she was ill, etc. Her address is Belmont, Mass.

Mrs. Hallowell, of Medford, said she had sent to Oregon for a fresh importation of baskets for the Lydia Maria Child table, the first consignment having been all sold in advance of the Bazar. baskets, made by the Indians in Alaska, the Klondike, etc., are unique, and cannot be bought anywhere else in Boston. Mrs. Hallowell's friends in Oregon write her that there is one which ought to be bought by a collector-a "Sally basket," woven by an old squaw who will not work except when she feels like it, and whose baskets are all snatched up by collectors, because she weaves patterns just like the da, Gossippa, Angelica, and Victoria. The tancient totems, and she is one of the few

persons now living who can do so. The baskets are woven of hemp and natural-colored stems, with figures of men and animals skilfully designed. Pine plumes a foot and a half long, from South Carolina, are among the things promised for this table.

Miss Turner reported that she had received with especial pleasure a gift of ten dollars from the National W. S. A. of Massachusetts, as a contribution to the Bazar.

Mrs. Frances Drake, of Leominister, has contributed a package of interesting old copies of the "Liberty Bell" for the William Lloyd Garrison table, and Miss Sarah Ladd, of Newport, R. I., has sent another copy. A number of books that belonged to Lydia Maria Child have also been contributed.

Mrs. Sarah F. Sargent sent a report that Malden had ready about twenty dollars' worth of goods and fifteen dollars in money, and Mrs. Nickles reported more things coming in. A dozen aprons had been sent to Mrs. Sargent by a lady in Greenville, N. H., whom she had never seen; a contribution given from pure love of the cause.

Miss Mary Willey reported a variety of contributions for the Lucy Stone table, and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Hallowell and others reported appeals made in different clubs for contributions for the Julia Ward Howe table, and responses from individual members.

Wellesley Hills will have at the Sarah Southwick table a large assortment of kitchen utensils, many of them novelties. In addition to the goods mentioned in former reports, they have the promise of a large contribution of Rising Sun Stove Paste from the Hon. Elijah F. Morse, and quantities of Brilliant Metal Polish, Quick Tapioca, Quick Gelatine, etc.

Mrs. Wm. J. Bixbee will have a table of pop-corn and potato chips, furnished by herself.

Two young ladies from the City Point League gave a good report of the paper novelties table, for the benefit of which they are about to have a musical tea. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz will also read humorous selections from her Bybury Book, on Friday evening, Dec. 3, at 7.45 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. M. H. A. Evans, 827 Broadway, South Boston. Music will be furnished by Prof. Harvey E. Bruce. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Paper Novelty table at the Suffrage Bazar. The public is invited. Admission 25 cents.

Goods must not be sent to Lorimer Hall in advance of the opening of the Bazar, as there is no place to store them, and the hall is rented for a great dinner which will occupy it till midnight of Dec. 6. At midnight our decorators will take possession, and will have everything ready in the morning. Each League is requested to get its own goods to Lorimer Hall as early as possible on the morning of Dec. 7. Goods sent by scattered friends, or by those living at a distance, may be sent in advance to the office of the Massachusetts W. S. A., 3 Park Street, Boston.

REV. IDA C. HULTIN, of Moline, Ill., spoke last Tuesday night on "Woman's Place in Social Evolution," before the Cambridge Conference.

# AN INDEX TO PROSE FICTION.

Zella Allen Dixsen, librarian of the University of Chicago, is the author of a valuable "Subject Index to Prose Fiction," which is already in use in hundreds of libraries in England and America, and even in Japan. The Book News for this month says: "To the historical teacher it will be invaluable, and no one called, as some of us are, to direct the reading of those younger, but will find it useful. Under countries, places, names of historical characters, periods of history, and some leading subjects, like 'money,' 'criminology,' 'social purity,' etc., are arranged the general body of English novels, and many French and German, with some in other tongues. · . . As a whole, the lists are surprisingly full and accurate. In the bibliographical field few more useful books have appeared this year." It is an excellent work. The next edition should include among the classified subjects a list of novels dealing with the woman question.

#### ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Several Armenian young men, with experience of housework, and with sufficient knowledge of English to make themselves understood, are still in want of places. A lady in Roxbury, Mass., who took one with no experience, writes after some weeks' trial:

I like this young man. He is interesting. I should like to send him to school and college. He is worthy of it. His tastes are fine. He is brave in doing work that he does not like. As he knows nothing of housework, and I little of cooking, you can imagine that we have not kad smooth sailing all the time. This I can say: his improvement is more rapid than mine. He seems to me a good deal of a hero. Fancy my son taken from the Latin school and set at housework in a strange land! That is the situation.

I do not in the least regret taking——

He is gentle and faithful. I only wish I could do as well for him as he is trying to do for me.

#### A BELOVED EDUCATOR.

In the centre of the campus of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, the foundation of the first detached bell-tower in the West is being laid. When completed and dedicated, eleven bells eighty feet above the green turf will chime hourly in memory of the late Margaret McDonald Stanton, wife of Prof. E. W. Stanton of the chair of political economy and advanced mathematics. The bells are to be the husband's memorial to his wife; the tower is erected by the State to testify to its appreciation of Mrs. Stanton's services as a pioneer educator and one of the women who helped to found the college and make it what it is. Near by is Margaret Hall, a handsome building which bears the name of Mrs. Stanton. Under its roof more than one hundred Iowa young women live and, study. Beside its great fireplace, on winter nights, Mrs. S. A. Smith, preceptress gathers her girls together and tells them of Mrs. Stanton, the first preceptress. Margaret McDonald was born in New Concord, O., in 1845. She died at her home on the college campus in 1895. In

1871 she was elected to the chair of French and German at the Agricultural College, and combined with her duties was that of a motherly watcher of a schoolful of girls. After her marriage to Professor Stanton in 1877, she continued her college work for two years. Then she resigned in order to establish a home, but she did not relinquish an absorbing interest in the college and its students. Dozens of classes had been graduated while she was at the college, and hundreds of graduates were known to her personally. Alumnæ visiting the school always made their first visit to Mrs. Stanton, and when death came to her these felt the blow deeply.

# The Woman's Journal.

#### Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

#### EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON CATHARINE WILDE.

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Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. One year on trial to new subscribers, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. 'Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barlon.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—Englishwoman's Review.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."

—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peen in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

A Cash Commission Paid to Agents on New Subscribers.

## TWENTY DOLLAR PREMIUM.

To any Suffrage Association, W. C. T. U., or individual, getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to the Woman's Journal at \$1.50 each, the Woman's Journal will pay a cash premium of Twenty Dollars.

#### THE REFORMERS.

O Earth! thy past is crowned and consecrated

With its reformers, speaking yet, though dead;

Who unto strife and toil and tears were fated.

Who unto fiery martyrdoms were led.

O Earth! thy present too is crowned with splendor

By its reformers, battling in the strife, Friends of humanity, stern, strong and tender.

Making the world more hopeful with their life.

O Earth! thy future shall be great and glorious

With its reformers, toiling in the van;
Till truth and love shall reign o'er all victorious.

And earth be given to freedom and to man.

-Hymns of the Spirit.

#### ALICE FLETCHER AND THE BRITISH SCIEN-TIFIC ASSOCIATION.

The British Secretary of one of the sections of the Association for the Advancement of Science, in his report to Science of the Toronto meeting, says:

Owing to the conservative regulations of the Association, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, being a woman, could not receive the official honor unanimously voted her by the section committee, who, however, by assigning her the first place on the programme, paid a graceful compliment to her scientific attainments, which, with the chairman's (Sir Wm. Turner) well-worded encomium at the conclusion of her address, was a tribute which an antiquated idea of scientific personnel utterly failed to minimize.

Miss Fletcher needs no honors: she confers honor on all with whom she associates.

### MRS. LIVERMOR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Persons living in towns where there is no canvassing agent for Mrs. Livermore's "Autobiography," are continually inquiring how they can obtain a copy of the work. Miss Adelaide Witherington, of Melrose, Mass., who is a regularly appointed agent for the work, desires us to say that all such persons can be accommodated by her, if they will communicate with her. Mrs. Livermore, who has known Miss Witherington for years, endorses her as prompt, reliable, and honest.

Mrs. Johnston, dean of the women's department of Oberlin College, who spent the past summer in England and France studying the architecture of the famous cathedrals, abbeys and other religious buildings, has instituted a course on church architecture which has aroused great interest among the theological students, and they are attending her lectures in full numbers.

Miss Emma Hart was appointed on Nov. 18, by Secretary Sherman, to act as consular agent of the United States at Edmunston, N. B., during the two weeks' leave of absence granted to J. Adolph Guy. The office is one involving little work and no salary; but, as this is the first time that a woman has acted as the representative of our government abroad, it may be valuable as a precedent.

# Grand Bazaar...

THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will hold a Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy goods, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 7, to Saturday, Dec. 11, both days inclusive.

Many of the tables have been named for leading suffragists, as follows: viz.,

- (1.) Mary A. Livermore W. C. T. U. table, miscellaneous goods.
- (2.) Lucy Stone table, miscellaneous goods.
- (3.) Julia Ward Howe table, miscellaneous goods.
- (4.) William Lloyd Garrison, Roxbury table.
- (5.) Ednah D. Cheney, Jamaica Plain table.
- (6.) General N. P. Banks, Waltham table.
- (7.) Abby E. Davis, Newton table, miscellaneous, with Art annex.
- (8.) Lydia Maria Child (Medford), Basket supply table.

- (9.) Sarah H. Southwick, Wellesley Hills table, Kitchen furnishings and groceries.
- (10.) Martha Perry Lowe, Somerville table.
  - (11.) City Point, Aprons.
- (12.) City Point Juniors, Paper Novelties.
- (13.) Brookline, useful and fancy articles.
  - (14.) Malden.
  - (15.) Cambridge, confectionery.
  - (16.) Jellies and preserves table.
  - (17.) Christmas puddings table.
  - (18.) Pop-corn and potato chips table.
  - (19.) Dolls.
  - (20.) Book and literature table.

Attractive Entertainments every evening; particulars to be announced later. Good Café.

Family tickets admitting 7 persons, 50 cents. Season tickets, admitting a single person, 50 cents.

Tickets for Sale at the Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston.

#### DR. BRUNDAGE ON THE BALLOT.

Dr. William M. Brundage, of Albany, N. Y., lately preached a strong sermon in favor of equal suffrage. It was a courageous thing to do in that stronghold of the "Antis," and Dr. Brundage addressed a portion of his discourse especially to them. He said to them, in part:

Can you not see that the very same arguments that you employ to-day were employed by the opponents of liberty in the past, were employed against the higher education of women, against the individual ownership and control of property by women, against the admission of women to business and professional pursuits? Can you not trust the nature of things? Is not your great fear lest the political emancipation of woman should break up the home and destroy what you consider the true womanliness of woman, based upon a feeble and utterly inadequate appreciation of the laws of human nature?

At the close of his sermon, Dr. Brundage made an appeal for \$500 to meet the running expenses of the church, and \$505 was raised immediately.

General Blanco says a soldier never makes war on women and children. It is evident that Blanco wants to pick a quarrel with Weyler.—Cleveland Leader.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the Fortnightly last Tuesday, Mrs. Livermore presided, and a most interesting account of the work of the Every-Day Church was given by the pastor, Rev. Geo. L. Perin, D. D., and his assistant, Rev. Abbie E. Danforth. After hearing of the multiform and beneficent activities carried on by these devoted workers in the South End of Boston, no one could doubt the value of the "institutional church." Refreshments and a social hour followed.

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR TICKETS.

Tickets for the Suffrage Bazar to be held next December are now ready, and may be obtained at 3 Park Street, price 50 cents. They are of two kinds: season tickets, which will admit one person any number of times, and family tickets, with seven punches, which will admit a group. Friends are urged to sell as many tickets as possible in advance of the Bazar. The money for the tickets sold by the members of each League will be credited as part of the receipts of the table of that League.

The Supreme Court of Wyoming has decided that voters must be able to read the constitution in English.

# The Moman's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

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# The Moman's Column. Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

#### ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

#### WHO SCRATCHED THE NAMES?

An anonymous report says that in Utah all the women who were candidates on any ticket ran behind the rest of the ticket, with the exception of Mrs. La Barthe. who had shrewdly given instructions to print her name on the ballots with initials only, so that her sex did not appear. This anonymous report furthermore says the result was due to the fact that the women generally refused to vote for any women. and "scratched" their names. The Review, however, which is the organ of the women's clubs of Utah, says that when women ran behind their ticket, it was because their names were "scratched" by men of conservative minds. This seems a more likely story than the other. The truth probably is that the women's names were "scratched" by the ultra-conservatives of both sexes—a thing naturally to be expected while equal suffrage is a novelty. But the report that women refuse to vote for women will tend to allay the hostility of the machine politician, one of whose chief objections to equal suffrage is the fear that some woman may get an office which he wants for himself or for his "ward heelers."

## WHY TAKE A SUFFRAGE PAPER?

One of many good reasons why every believer in equal suffrage should take a suffrage paper is in order to have the means of correcting false reports. There is now an organized society formed for the express purpose of opposing equal rights for women. It makes a specialty of circulating in the press throughout the country unfavorable statements, generally anonymous, about the working of equal suffrage in the States where it prevails. These reports, when investigated, almost always turn out to be either wholly false or grossly exaggerated, but it is essential that some one should take the trouble to sift them and find out the facts. This the suffrage papers do; and some of our best suffrage leaflets have been compiled from letters written over their own names by men and women of character and position, in answer to these anonymous Slanders

It is important that the truth should be published in every paper which has published the lie, or at least that every paper which has published the lie should have

an opportunity to publish the truth if it will. This can only be done by the cooperation of the friends of equal rights all over the country. They must have the facts ready wherewith to scotch the snake as soon as it shows its head in their local papers. In this way every such falsehood may help to bring out the truth.

For suffrage debates, also, it is essential to know the answers to the misstatements which form the staple of the opposition. I have heard a suffrage debate in which young men with good ability and a good cause were entirely worsted by an array of false statistics and misstatements of fact, to all of which there were conclusive and crushing answers-answers that they would have found in the files of any suffrage paper. Every believer in equal rights should not only put his trust in Providence, but keep his powder dry, and also keep a good supply of it on hand. Take the suffrage papers yourself, and make a Christmas present of them to your ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. friends.

#### ANTEDILUVIAN PRINCETON.

Miss Elizabeth D. McIlvaine, principal of Evelyn College, writes to the Boston *Transcript:* 

It is with great regret that I tell you that the opposition of Princeton University to any work for the higher education for women in connection with the university has so discouraged the friends of Evelyn College as to cause them to think it wise to close the institution for the present, at least until Princeton should come to a better mind. During the life of my father, the late president of Evelyn, Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., this opposition was in a measure kept out of sight, though always a hindrance to the work, but since his death it has become open and outspoken—especially in view of a growing interest in the State of New Jersey in woman's work—and expresses itself in the form of a fear that Evelyn College may detract funds from Princeton. Princeton is thus left the only great university in the known world which refuses in any form to recognize the educational work of women.

Rev. Dr. Buckley objected to the admission of women as lay delegates to the Methodist General Conference, for the frankly avowed reason that "whenever you put a woman in, you put a man out." Yet it was clearly for the advantage of the whole church, men as well as women, that the lay delegates should be the ablest persons who could be chosen, no matter whether women or men.

Princeton seems to have been animated by the same narrow and selfish spirit. It feared that if a college for women existed side by side with it, some gifts which would otherwise have gone to Princeton might go to Evelyn. But it is clearly for the advantage of the men as well as the women of New Jersey that New Jersey's young women should be educated.

Selfishness is almost always short-sighted, and Princeton's hope of securing more money in this manner is likely to prove a signal miscalculation. Those persons of wealth who are interested in education for women, and who might have made gifts to Evelyn College, will hardly feel much inclined to give anything to Princeton while it maintains its present antediluvian attitude

#### EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Ione Hanna of Denver, the wife of one of Colorado's earliest and most respected citizens, writes that the following good results of woman suffrage are "generally conceded":

- 1. The improved moral quality of candidates nominated for office by the various parties.
- 2. A decidedly increased observance of the courtesies and decencies of life, at the different political headquarters, previous to election.
- 3. Better and more orderly polling-places.
- 4. A general and awakening interest, among both men and women, in matters of public health, comfort and safety.

Mrs. A. J. Peavey, whose admirable work as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado won such general commendation, writes in answer to an anonymous letter in the Boston *Trascript*, which intimates that equal suffrage in Colorado is a failure:

The bitterest enemy of equal suffrage dares not deny that all parties feel they must put up as candidates good men, because they are afraid of the woman vote. If we have honest and clean candidates in all parties, is equal suffrage a failure?

Corrupt politicians do not like women in politics. The women are not schooled in political tactics, but we can discern between right and wrong.

Get your Christmas presents at the Suffrage Bazar, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Dec. 7-11. Useful and fancy articles of all sorts, from dolls to dishtowels, and from pillow-cases to puddings.

MME. NANSEN, wife of the explorer, who accompanies her distinguished husband on his visit to the United States, is, like the doctor, one of the pets of the people of Norway. She is the favorite concert singer of that country, and her voice, while not equal in grandeur to that of Gina Oselio Bjornsen, the great operatic singer of Norway, surpasses it in sweetness. Wherever she appears she is received with boundless enthusiasm. Part of her success may be due to the sympathy she excites as the life partner of Europe's greatest explorer, but she deserves much by her own merit. She is a warm admirer of the music of her compatriot, Grieg, and he permits her to sing his music before it is put into the types.

#### NATIONAL FRANCHISE REPORT.

The following report of the year's work of the Franchise Department was submitted at the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., by the National Superintendent, Miss Marie C. Brehm:

A retrospective view of the work in this department during the year reveals the fact that progress has been made, though much is of an unreported nature. From reports received, the following is submitted:

#### CALIFORNIA.

Sends a good report through its active State Superintendent, Miss Sarah Severance. There are 194 unions, every one of which is doing some work. The most favorable report of help from the clergy comes from this State. The press also is lrelping grandly by publishing articles favorable to equal suffrage. Many lectures and one contest are reported in the interests of the department. Plans are made for more franchise contests next year. Parlor meetings to the number of two hundred have been held. Steady educational work is being done to overcome the opposition which made itself felt and counted during the campaign last year. 110,355 voters voted in favor of the women last November, 137,099 against them. Many did not vote at all. Outside the slums of Oakland and San Francisco the vote was favorable. Twenty-one of the fifty-seven counties returned a majority in favor of the full enfranchisement of women. The W. C. T. U. held the churches and did much of the quiet hand to hand work in the campaign: They are not discouraged, but expect to win next time.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Reports coöperation with the Equal Suffrage Association for the passage of all bills giving the franchise to women in any degree. Among these were bills giving full municipal suffrage; one to partially enfranchise tax-paying women; the right to vote upon the license question, and one asking for a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage. The one meeting with most favor was that giving women the right to vote upon municipal questions involving the spending of money. This bill passed the Lower House, but was defeated in the Senate. Many letters were written to representatives in behalf of the bills, and there was a large attendance of women at the Legislature during the hearing in the committee rooms and in Representative Hall. Petitions were circulated, 9,840 pages of literature reported distributed, fifty-two addresses on Franchise made, beside having the subject a part of many other meetings, and forty-eight articles in the press. A growing interest in the department is reported, with a great advance in public sentiment. Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner, the capable superintendent, keeps in touch with the press by writing for it, visits unions and conventions, and distributes as much literature as the entire State reports.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Legislature has submitted an equal suffrage amendment to be voted on in '98. Preparatory work is being done along all lines, and they are working towards success.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

Has had Miss Yates lecturing through the State. Twenty thousand pages of literature have been distributed. Fifty-six franchise papers are taken. Sixty per cent. of the women are reported as having voted in school elections. The Y. W. C. T. U.'s in the State have adopted a plan of work for the year, and one month

is to be devoted to the Franchise Department.

#### INDIANA.

Reports a great advance in public sentiment, chiefly owing to the contests and public meetings held to educate the people on this important question. Twenty medals have been awarded. Forty franchise papers are reported as being taken by unions, and ninety-one articles published in local papers. Four thousand three hundred and forty-seven pages of literature distributed. Eleven franchise lectures, seven sermons by ministers, twelve parlor meetings held in the interest of this department. Greensburg had a Woman's Congress, with the National Superintendent to give the closing address. Good work is being done by most of the unions.

#### ILLINOIS.

Has had numerous public meetings, addresses in conventions, suffrage contests, debates, sermons, and has had the subject brought prominently before the Summer Assemblies. A petition with 40,000 signatures asking that an amendment to the State Constitution to strike out the word "male" be submitted to a vote of the people in 1898, was presented to the Legislature. It failed to secure submission, but considerable interest was awakened throughout the State. Mrs. Ada H. Kepley, the State Superintendent, writes: "Suffrage for women is to-day more in favor among men than is prohibition of the liquor traffic. I know of no better way to work than to continue our demands from year to year until a rising our hopes to full fruition in the better day coming, when "there shall be neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female, but all one in Christ Jesus"

#### IOWA.

Reports coöperating with the Equal Suffrage Association in holding county conventions in all the county seats in the State preparatory to petitioning the Legislature to submit an amendment to the State Constitution to a vote of the "men people." Miss Ella Moffat, State superintendent, reports personal work in 37 counties in the State, beside the work done in connection with the Equal Suffrage Association conventions. The cause is growing in interest, and promises victory ere long.

#### KANSAS.

Reports seven district superintendents hard at work, one of whom reports "bushels of literature" distributed; another reports 1,000 pages. The Woman's Journal, Tribune and other franchise papers have many readers in the State of Kansas. The department had an exhibit at each of the Chautauquas in the State, where literature was freely distributed. At the municipal and school elections, women voted in larger numbers than in any previous year, taking the State as a whole; and in many of the smaller towns the women's vote approximated 50 per cent. of the whole. Four weekly papers publish a franchise column regularly. Contests, parlor meetings and public meetings have been held in large numbers, and thorough educational work along all lines is carried on with the hope of soon securing the full ballot for women.

#### MARYLAND.

Reports that sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is growing. Much literature has been distributed, and many public meetings held in the interests of the depart ment. The laws of Maryland of interest to women have been compiled by Edwin Higgins, and the book is received with much favor, and is helping the cause along.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

This has been a year of educational

work, and a steady growth of public senti-ment, that great forerunner of law, is reported. The Constitutional Amendment for full suffrage was defeated in the last for full suffrage was defeated in the last Legislature by a vote, including pairs, of 74 to 107. This is a marked gain from the previous year. The "License" Woman's Suffrage Bill was defeated by a vote of 108 to 125, a majority of 17 in a total of 233 votes. Last year the majority against it was 23 in a total of 209; thus the tide in favor of equal rights is rising in Massa-chusetts. The advance is most marked in country districts, where hitherto the sentiment has been almost dormant. Petitions for full suffrage, municipal suffrage. license suffrage, and raising the age of protection have been widely circulated. The study of civic government has been quite generally taken up. Literature has been freely distributed. Articles pub-Articles published in local papers, lectures, contests, parlor meetings and sermons by ministers are reported in very encouraging numbers. Women voted in school elections in such numbers that the public ought to be convinced that women will vote, when they may.

#### MICHIGAN.

Reports that 257 Unions have superintendents of franchise. Ninety-six franchise contests have been held. The unions are studying municipal affairs and governmental life. One hundred and twenty-one unions sent in enthusiastic reports of the participation of women in school elections. Equality is being preached by men and women, and the sentiment is on the up grade. Scarcely a lecture has been delivered that has not had a goodly share of equal suffrage in it. It is only a question of time when Michigan will have full suffrage for its women. Mission work in the franchise department has gone steadily on during the year.

#### MISSOURI.

The State Convention of the Missouri E. S. A. was held in Kansas City, and the W. C. T. U. women of that city and of the State gave valuable aid. Petitions were sent to the Legislature asking that an amendment to the Constitution, granting women equal political rights with men, be submitted to the voters. Many letters were also sent to the members of the Legislature asking favorable consideration for bills of special interest to women. The large vote cast for the woman candidate on the school board in St. Louis was encouraging; out of a total of 27,000, nearly 11,000 were cast for the woman. The president of the Seventeenth District was appointed on the State Board of Charities and Correction. Suffrage days were held at the Carthage and Maysville Chautauquas. Good speakers were present, and much favorable sentiment was created. Four thousand pages of literature were distributed, and fifteen articles published by the press.

#### NEBRASKA.

Mrs. Zara A. Wilson reports considerable work attempted in legislative lines. A municipal suffrage bill providing that women with the same qualifications as men should vote on all questions, and for all officers not prohibited by the Constitution, was introduced. Another bill providing that women owning real property should vote for bonds, and that men should also vote upon a property qualification, was presented; also a joint resolution to Congress petitioning for an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of citizens by the States on account of sex. A member (of his own accord) introduced a bill for the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution, giving women full suffrage. This was defeated. While the above bills seemed to have a favorable reception, they were finally defeated by a set of circumstances so varied that space

forbids any attempt to define them. Petitions were circulated, letters written, literature distributed, and a great deal of steady efficient work done. Mrs. Wilson has published a compilation of Nebraska laws of interest to women, which unions will study during this year.

Reports franchise contests in the high keports tranchise contests in the high schools, State University, and a whole day devoted to a franchise contest by a large literary club. The unions coöperated with the Equal Suffrage Society in petitioning the Legislature to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "male." The bill passed the Senate by a two-thirds yet and was lost in the House by a tie. vote, and was lost in the House by a tie vote; so one vote more would have meant victory. The women are getting ready to try again. Considerable literature has been distributed, and much educational work done.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Has done splendid work, and made heroic efforts for bettering conditions in that State. Petitions have been circulated, letters written, meetings held in the interest of the amendment granting women the right to vote for members of the Board of Education. The majority of the men voted "no" on that, as they did on some other reform questions. The agitation other reform questions. The agitation resulting from this work has resulted in many converts, and the cause of equal rights stands higher than it did before. This State has 43 local superintendents, and 16 county superintendents; 8,160 pages of literature have been distributed; 113 public meetings held on the franchise question; 45 newspaper articles published. Nine of the eleven counties report an in-Two sermons crease in public sentiment. by ministers are reported, and four books on Political Economy read in unions; 74 franchise papers taken.

#### NEW YORK.

Reports eight county superintendents of the department out of the sixty counties in the State. The subject of franchise has been presented in most of the County Conventions. Many unions have the subject regularly on their programmes once a month. New York women have had the school suffrage for seventeen years. This year there was some danger of their losing this bit of suffrage. The returns from this bit of suffrage. The returns from school elections were so great as to convince the public that women appreciate the right to vote, be it ever so little. In several cases the woman vote was greater than that of the men, and in one city it was 50 per cent. The press called attention to the land of the press called attention to the land. tion to the large woman's vote this year. Systematic work is being done through public meetings, study clubs, press and literature. Reporting is not quite so systematic.

#### onio.

Some literature has been distributed. The Equal Suffrage Association Study Plan has been adopted by some unions. Special effort has been made to appoint superintendents.

#### OREGON.

Reports 2.780 pages of literature distributed. Eleven parlor meetings in the interest of franchise. Papers are taken in all parts of the State. Women vote at school elections in equal numbers with men, and it is considered the popular thing to do. Unions all over the State uning to do. Unions all over the State worked for the amendment, which should have been ratified by the Legislature in January, 1897. The Legislature failed to organize, so nothing was accomplished, and the plan is to be ready when it comes up in '99.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. A. F. Bryce sends a most encouraging report of work done, and desires and much liter mention to be made of very successful Women voted

contests, with original orations by both men and women, and recommends these to local superintendents all over the country as the best method of making public sentiment and giving momentum to the cause. She reports that the W. C. T. U. coöperates with the E. S. A., the Citizens' Leagues, the New Century Club, the Travellers' and other women's clubs, and that through this work sentiment been made and the membership of the unions increased. Four counties report the election of women on school boards. Petitions have been sent to the Legislature to urge favorable law-making for widows sharing in the estate of their husbands. The enfranchisement of women has become a popular subject for discussion. Franchise papers to the number of fifty-eight are taken; 60,965 pages of literature have been distributed; eighty-eight articles published in the press; eighteen fran-chise lectures and eight contests are reported. Sermons by ministers, 2; parlor meetings, 45. Thirty-five counties furnish this report, with 115 local superintendents.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Reports advance in public sentiment. Special effort has been made toward appointing superintendents in local unions. Some literature has been distributed, and addresses on woman's enfranchisement are reported. More work has been done than has been statistically reported.

Mrs. Mary T. McTeer, the faithful, persistent State superintendent, reports 3,225 pages of literature distributed, and has sent out a very comprehensive letter of instruction to every union in the State. Several unions report franchise lectures and articles published in newspapers. The sentiment is growing in favor of woman's ballot, the E. S. A. having organized the State during the past year, and held a State Convention with twenty-two delegates. There are equal suffrage associations in ten towns where unions are located, and these are largely composed of members of the unions.

#### TEXAS.

Reports considerable literature distributed, a list of subscribers to franchise papers, and many petitions and letters sent to the Legislature urging the passage of laws for the benefit of women and children. Public sentiment is on the increase.

#### VERMONT.

Reports an increase of both local and county superintendents. Progress has been made all along the line. Actual op-position is gradually disappearing, and the faithful ones are doing what they can to awaken interest in the work.

#### WISCONSIN

Has a new superintendent who has not yet learned how to secure reports from districts and counties. Parlor meetings have been held and literature distributed.

#### WASHINGTON, WEST.

Is more fortunate than some of the sister States, as an amendment to State Constitution is to be submitted to the voters. While the amendment was pending, hundreds and hundreds of personal letters were written to members of the Legislature by the women of our unions and friends whom they interested. More work has been done through personal letters than by petitions. Plans are being made for the education of voters for 1898. Suffrage contests have been adopted as a department of work. General officers and superintendents are planning to make suf-frage more prominent in all their work. Forty copies of the Woman's Journal have been placed in public reading-rooms throughout the State; 3,000 copies of the Woman's Column have been distributed, and much literature in leastet form.
Women voted quite generally at the school elections. There are ten superintendents more to be heard from, but no reports have been received. One of our lecturers sends the following, which I append to this report: "The unions are ready now for suffrage, and will work for it. I am tired of doing hospital work. am tired of bearing away the dead and binding up the wounded. I am tired of working for the effect and not the cause. I want active field service. I want the votes of the home to meet the votes of the destroyer of homes. The women are waking up, they are opening the windows of the graphy and period the windows. of their souls, and letting in the light. How clear then is duty! God give us strength to do our work as it is shown us in the coming years."

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE C. BREHM,

National Superintendent.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the Woman's Column will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation, but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the Woman's Column has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for two new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends one new subscriber.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address LEAFLET DEPARTMENT, Box 3638, Boston, Mass

#### NEW TESTIMONY FROM COLORADO.

An anonymous letter appeared a few days ago in the Boston Transcript, giving an unfavorable account of the recent election in Denver, and closing with this alleged quotation from a (Denver) Republican reporter:

"A greater number than usual ex-pressed indifference, and a good many more women than at past elections expressed the wish that women had not received the franchise."

In reply, Mrs. L. M. Stanbury writes from Colorado to the Woman's Journal:

"Colorado is a large State, and Denver does not constitute the whole thereof; it is possible that women in that city did not vote as generally as they have done in the past, but they voted quite as generally as men. They have voted throughout the State as generally as the men have voted. Yet there has been no such falling off in the vote of Colorado as in the vote of Kentucky, which falls over 100,000 below the poll of last year.

"It is always possible to find men and women who regret the extension of the

suffrage, no matter how the election may It is by no means impossible to find quite intelligent persons in Eastern communities who frankly avow their disbelief in any general suffrage. Individual opin-ion is a very small matter. There is, or there was not long since, a man in Denver who is a sun-worshipper, and he looks like a particularly intelligent man. It is his royal American privilege to worship the sun if he wants to, and he may even make converts to his Parsee religion. But if he should assert, basing his claims on the fact that Coloradoans talk incessantly of their climate, that the majority, or even a large minority of Colorado people are sun-worshippers, he would be promptly called to order. The Republican reporter is entitled to his opinion. I will even concede the fact that there has been a diminution in the woman's vote; nevertheless, it remains a fact that the woman's vote is still relatively larger than that of

Are you tired of restaurants? Get your dinner at the café of the Suffrage Bazar, Dec. 7-11.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Hull House, has been appointed postmaster of substation No. 10, Chicago, at a salary of \$200 per month.

MRS. WILLIAM THAW, JR., has presented to the Civic Club of Pittsburg, Pa., a bathhouse where the poor can obtain baths for five cents. It was opened Thanksgiving Day.

MRS. ANNIE L. DIGGS has been appointed State librarian for Kansas. She will have charge of the State law library, one of the largest in the West, as well as of the general library.

The Woman's Journal this week contains an unusual number of encouraging reports of good work. Notice especially the accounts of the two great National Suffrage Conferences in Minneapolis and Chicago.

Miss Ludie Steele, of Barbourville, Ky., has been appointed a member of the Kentucky State Board of School Examiners. She is the first woman in the State to occupy such a position. Miss Steele is only twenty-two. Another Kentucky girl' of the same age, Miss Lillie K. Fountain, is a deputy sheriff of Lewis County. She has held her office for two years.

# Santa Claus for Woman Suffrage!

# **BUY YOUR** CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT THE-

# Grand Bazaar.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIA-TION will hold a Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy goods, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 7, at 12 o'clock, to Saturday, Dec. 11, both days inclusive, mornings, afternoons, and evenings.

Many of the tables have been named for leading suffragists, as follows: viz.,

Mary A. Livermore W. C. T. U. table, miscellaneous goods.

Lucy Stone table, miscellaneous goods. Julia Ward Howe table, Literature. William Lloyd Garrison, Roxbury table. Ednah D. Cheney, Jamaica Plain table. General N. P. Banks, Waltham table. Abby E. Davis, Newton table, miscellaneous, with Art annex.

Lydia Maria Child (Medford), Basket supply table.

Sarah H. Southwick, Wellesley Hills table, Kitchen furnishings and groceries. Martha Perry Lowe, Somerville table. City Point, Aprons. City Point Juniors, Paper Novelties. Brookline, useful and fancy articles. Malden, useful and fancy articles. Cambridge, confectionery. Jellies and preserves table. Pop-corn and potato chips table.

#### Attractive Entertainments Every Evening as Follows:

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will preside.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 7. The Bazaar will be formally opened with a brief address by Col. H. A. Thomas, Postmaster of Boston. Miss Gretchen Schofield will sing. Music will be furnished by an Orchestra under the direction of Miss Harriet W

Wednesday evening, Dec. 8. An Entertainment will be given by the students of the Emerson School of Oratory.

Thursday evening, Dec. 9. Little Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb will give an account of her visit to Queen Victoria. Miss Ella Chamberlain, the whistling soloist, will contribute several selections.

Friday evening, Dec. 10. Entertainment will be given by pupils from the Posse Gymnasium; music by the Newton Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Saturday, Dec. 11. Music and speaking.

The café will be under the direction of the well-known caterer, Mrs. Abbie H. Cates, of Craigie Inn, Cambridge. It will be open for business at 12 o'clock, Tuesday,

The decorations are in charge of G. A. Severy & Co., 288 Boylston St., Boston.

Family tickets admitting 7 persons, 50 cents. tickets, admitting a single person, 50 cents. Single admission, 10 cents.

Tickets for Sale at the Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston.

Of the twenty-four members of the Boston School Board, only two are women. It would undoubtedly be for the good of the schools to have a larger number. Those who believe this should vote for Mrs. Kehew, and also for any suitable woman who may be nominated by the Democrats.

Two young Armenian women want places to do sewing and light housework. Both speak some English. Several young men, able to speak English, and having some experience of housework, want places for general household work. Thev bring excellent recommendations as to character.

# The Warn's Column.

Vol. X.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

No. 50.

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 50 cents per annum. Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

#### SUFFRAGE JUNIORS.

In the southern part of Illinois is Effingham County, where the boys and girls are being trained in the way they should go in suffrage work. When the old suffrage workers in that locality pass on to immortality, there will be a host of young, enthusiastic men and women to carry on the war. They are enlisted while yet children, taught the meaning and value of the suffrage reform, and trained to defend and aid it, as children everywhere might and ought to be enlisted, taught and trained.

The woman who has the good sense thus to enlist and conserve the enthusiasm of youth, is Mrs. Ada H. Kepley. A woman who is a host in herself, of strong physique, tireless energy, and dauntless courage, she keeps indefatigably at work in behalf of woman suffrage and temperance. She publishes a monthly paper, The Friend of Home. She is duly authorized to practise law, and is ordained to the Unitarian ministry. She is a terror to all youth-corrupting places in her county. She looks wisely after the schools, and she rallies the children.

Under her leadership there has been a two days' rally of the Band of Hope every September for ten years. From every part of the county the children come with flying banners and beating drums, singing as they come. The meetings are held at Kepley Springs, and are a combination of picnic, celebration and camp-meeting, felicities most enchanting to youthful spirits. One boy beats the drum to call to the services, a girl plays the organ, and in all the details of the camp, boys and girls help, under the supervision of their elders. They sing patriotic and temperance songs, recite and debate in favor of sobriety and good citizenship. For several years, the crowning feature of the rally has been an oratorical contest on equal suffrage.

The suffrage juniors of Effingham County are not mere holiday soldiers. A large portion of the 1,315 names sent from the county to the Legislature last year signed to suffrage petitions were obtained by young people. Maud Pierce, of Montrose, obtained 100; Ethel Kenney and Bertha Moore, of Altamont, 100; Vera Hendee, of Effingham, 50; Aurora Buckner, of Austin College, 50; Gertrude Holbrook, of Mason, 51; Volney Willet, of

Eberle, 57, and many other juniors rendered similar good service in petition work.

From one household in the county went little John Riechel, six years old, whose mother, with two children younger than he, sent him out to do her work. John tramped many a mile alone over frozen ground with his small feet, carrying his petition for the enfranchisement of women, and obtained forty-two names. Sprung from a suffrage father and mother and grandmother, the little hero went willingly and understandingly.

Those who say that children cannot understand questions of reform underestimate their capacity. If they have no comprehension of or interest in great public issues and themes, it is because their parents and teachers are negligent. At no period of life are the pulses so strongly stirred by heroic themes and valorous deeds, the fervent adherence won so readily, the stuff of which heroes and martyrs are made developed so easily, and the eternal principles of liberty, justice and truth assimilated so lastingly, as between the ages of six and eighteen.

The suffrage juniors should be enlisted by the ten thousands.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

#### WOMEN TRUANT OFFICERS.

Fifteen women are acting as truant officers in Chicago. "It has been found that women are more faithful as house to house visitors," says the *Inter-Ocean* of that city, "more impartial in the discharge of their duties, less liable to be imposed upon by the families, and more able to gain the confidence of mothers, and for these reasons are much more effective agents of the Board of Education." Some members of the Board of Education have expressed their disapproval of women serving in this capacity, and the *Inter-Ocean* exposes the "milk in the cocoanut" in the following trenchant

There are sixteen truant officers. And there was a time when all, or nearly all, of them were the kind of men whom Messrs. Gallagher and Keating speak of as "the boys." Their work was not satisfactory. They were, with hardly an exception, politicians of the lower grade; consequently, when another low-grade man was sending his twelve-year-old boy or girl to work, instead of to school, or was permitting it the dangerous luxuries of idleness and ignorance, he reported it as "sick" to the political truant officer, and all went well. We apprehend that were women endowed with the right of suffrage, Messrs. Keating and Gallagher would find no serious objection to their enployment as truant officers, provided that they "voted right," and that they so conducted their work as to give no trouble to men and women who "voted right," but whose children were absent from school contrary to the law.

MRS. HELEN CRITTENDEN ADAMS, of Buena Park, Chicago, possesses two hundred teapots. She keeps a memorandum of all of them, registering each with the name of the giver and the time and place of purchase, as well as the kind of ware.

The Smith College girls from the West will have a special train to Chicago when the term closes for the holidays. The Boston *Transcript* says: "Getting a college education is rather more luxurious business for young ladies than it was when Lucy Stone acquired hers."

Seven new kindergartens were opened in the public schools of Newark, N. J., this year, making a total of twenty-one kindergarten classes, and all of them established in less than a year. Nine young women graduated from the Newark Normal and Training School as kindergartners last June, and these have all been placed.

MME. MARGUERITE DURAND is to be the editor of a new paper for women that is to be started in Paris. Mlle. Jeanne Chauvin, the would-be barrister, takes charge of legal questions; and other departments are conducted by women. All the reporting, too, will be done by women. The paper will not be run in the interests of any association, but will appeal to the public on its own merits.

MISS ALICE COOKE, M. A., has been elected a representative of Convocation in the Court or governing body of Victoria University. This marks a step in the progress of university women, as this is the first instance in England of a woman holding such a post. Miss Cooke has had a distinguished university record, was Jones Fellow in History, and has done much research work at home and abroad. She is assistant-tutor in the women's department of Owens College, Manchester, England, and she has also been for two years on the Committee of Convocation.

Object lessons multiply, showing that excitability is a human characteristic, and is not limited to women. The Austrian Reichsrath has been for many days like a lunatic asylum broken loose. The city convention of one of the chief political parties, just held in Boston, became a howling wilderness of infuriated humanity, and indulged in a free fight. On the same day the Women's Club House Corporation met, and the reports of the two meetings appeared in the daily papers side by side. The calmness and dignity of the one meeting, compared with the turbulence and misbehavior of the other, furnished an instructive suggestion for those who had eyes to see. There has been as much difference of opinion in the Women's Club House Corporation as in most societies, but it does not show itself in fisticuffs .- Woman's Journal.

#### THE SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The Suffrage Bazar is "in full swing" as the Woman's Column goes to press. The generally expressed opinion is that it is the prettiest Fair we ever had. The bright new hall is tastefully decorated, and every table has an abundance-almost a superabundance-of goods beautiful, or useful, or both. Many friends had been quietly working for the Bazar without saying anything about it, and a great quantity of things came in at the eleventh hour. Those heads of tables who had feared that they might be scantily supplied found themselves suffering under an embarrassment of riches, and lamented that they had not half space enough to display their goods. The ladies in charge of the Lucy Stone table were heard declaring that the table ought to be twice as long. Embarrassment of riches is generally a happy sort of perplexity, however, and faces all around the hall are beaming. On the first afternoon and evening, in spite of a snowstorm, enough money was taken in to pay the cost of the hall for the entire five days, and a good deal over. About a quarter of the whole amount on the opening day was taken at the Brookline table, which has a bewildering variety of beautiful things.

The most picturesque of all is the Lydia Maria Child table, directly opposite the door. It is hung not only with the regulation yellow and white bunting, but with fish-netting, which looks airy and graceful, and sets off the goods, which are themselves highly decorative, the pale palmetto fly-brushes from Florida contrasting with the dark pine-plumes from South Carolina. In this unique bower nestle wonderful baskets from Alaska, the Klondike, Ceylon, etc.; and a (seeming) Indian, in a striking feather head-dress and a genuine Alaska blanket, sits at the door.

The Natural Object table is a branch of the Ednah D. Cheney table. Here are curious minerals, lovely shells, dried grasses, ferns, etc., with a tall stuffed heron standing stately in the midst. The Ednah D. Cheney table proper has excellent photographs of Mrs. Cheney, rare books and autographs, and other things, collected by friends in Jamaica Plain. Miss Eva Channing sent from Italy some choice photographs for this table. Here took place one afternoon an amusing dialogue between representatives of two antislavery families. Mrs. Hallowell displayed a black doll for Mrs. Chenev's admiration, with the warning that it was sold. "Oh, Mrs. Hallowell! Do you sell black babies?" said Mrs. Cheney. Mrs. Hallowell then inverted the doll, which was double, and it appeared as a white baby. "One is a suffragist and the other a remonstrant. Which is which?" asked Mrs. Hallowell. Mrs. Cheney, after consideration, replied: "I think the black baby is the suffragist, for she needs the ballot more."

Largest of all, occupying the space before the platform, and abundantly supplied with beautiful things sent in by
W. C. T. U. women from all over the
State, and by other friends, is the Mary
A. Livermore table, representing the
president of the Massachusetts W. S. A.,

whose portrait, with those of Lucy Stone and William Lloyd Garrison, looks down calmly upon the genial scene.

The Abby E. Davis table has a rich stock of goods, both beautiful and useful, noteworthy among the latter the Whiting brushes, given by the family of John L. Whiting. In its art department, among other exquisite things, are water-colors and etchings sent by Mr. Harlow, and photographs sent from China by a niece of Mrs. Davis.

The Julia Ward Howe table is appropriately literary. It displays hundreds of books, with a fringe of pretty fancy articles. Mrs. Howe's daughter, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, gave a large contribution of her "Captain January" and "Melody of a Child," each containing her autograph.

The William Lloyd Garrison table, in addition to the usual goods, has photographs of Mr. Garrison and of his house, volumes of the "Liberty Bell," Garrison's biography, and some precious old copies of the *Liberator*; all these given by the Garrison family. Above the table hangs a banner from one of the early antislavery fairs, bearing the name of the Liberator, and the words, "I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I WILL BE HEARD."

The Gen. N. P. Banks table, besides fancy and other articles, has interesting photographs of Gen. and Mrs. Banks, and of the Banks homestead, the library, etc. Above the table are Gen. Banks' words, "Success is a duty." The pillars of the Waltham Club, who guarded this table, were quivering with excitement on the opening day of the Bazar, because it was election day in Waltham, and they were trying to get a woman on the school board, and were eager to know how the election had gone. The woman was not elected, but she received a handsome vote, which will probably pave the way for her election next year.

City Point has a well-stocked apron table supplied by its older members, and a table brilliant with gorgeous butterflies and other dainty paper novelties furnished by the young people of the League. The young saleswomen are often assisted in their work by their young men friends. This is very fitting at an equal rights Bazar, and is not the least pleasing of the many pleasing novelties at the young people's table.

The Sarah H. Southwick table has groceries and kitchen supplies, and is the delight of those suffragists who have more love of the cause than money to spend in promoting it. They buy here the things which they would buy somewhere in any case, and they thus benefit the treasury without impoverishing themselves. A rosy little Sarah Southwick, daughter of one of the ladies at this table, was carried about the hall in her father's arms. Her brother, a bright-faced nine-year-old Samuel Sewall, looked up at the present writer and said heartily, "I am a suffragist!" The pleased mother showed me a number of neat-looking dish-cloths which he and one of his little sisters had made for the Fair between them. One of the best ways to perpetuate the memory of distinguished advocates of equal rights

those children up in the same principles.

The Julia Ward Howe table had on one side the Martha Perry Lowe table, stocked with beautiful fancy goods and useful articles; and on the other the Doll table, with a charming array of dolls and toys, including a family of little white pigs from Kansas.

The Malden table, in addition to a good supply of the usual pretty things, has photographs of a house built entirely by a woman—photographs taken by the same woman, and showing two fine cats in many graceful attitudes. The house was built for the cats, and is therefore of miniature size.

Around one of the pillars of the hall hangs the red and white "autograph quilt," on which the Winchester League have already raised twenty dollars, and on which they mean to raise as much more as possible, before finally presenting the quilt to the editor of the Woman's Column.

The Jellies and Preserves table made a fine display, and its stock sold well. The jars and tumblers of fruit were flanked by holly-wreathed Christmas puddings from East Boston. The Cambridge table has delicious home-made confectionery, and close by it is the table of pop-corn and potato chips, with three huge pop-corn balls swinging overhead.

The Lucy Stone table overflowed with beautiful things, so that some of them had to be placed on three or four of the other tables; but none were more beautiful than the photographs of Mrs. Stone herself, in her youth, in her maturity, and in her serene old age.

The Woman's Journal table had papers, photographs, suffrage tracts, etc., etc.; also a great pile of souvenirs of the Fair. The New Era Cooking School hired all the advertising space in the Souvenir, which ought to incline all suffragists to try the Shredded Wheat. After trying it, they will be likely to keep on using it for their own sake. A little table in a prominent place close to the Mary A. Livermore table bore an exhibit of attractive-looking delicacies made with the Shredded Wheat, and sold books with recipes.

Three comfortable rocking-chairs graced the hall, the gifts of C. E. Osgood Co., A. M. McArthur Co., and the Atkinson Furnishing Co.

Mrs. Livermore opened the Bazar on Tuesday evening. Miss Gertrude Schofield sang very sweetly, and Postmaster Thomas, of Boston, made a felicitous address, in which he paid a high tribute to the good that the equal suffrage movement had done in opening wider opportunities to women, a fact that he said ought to be appreciated by all lovers of fair play, whether they believed in suffrage or not. He was warmly applauded.

On Wednesday evening, the entertainment by the Emerson School of Oratory attracted a large audience.

A. S. B.

Seven Massachusetts women have been appointed to places in the classified service of the government during the last twelve months, says the Springfield Homestead. Five of them are "assistant microscopists" in the employment of the department of agriculture, at \$600 a year.

#### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The corner-stone of a dormitory for roung women was laid at Beloit College a few days ago. It will cost \$30,000, and will be of red brick, one hundred and thirty feet long and three stories high above the basement, with a fine gymnasium on the third floor. The building is the gift of Dr. Pearsons. He was unable to attend the dedication, but sent a letter. saving:

Lay the corner-stone in faith, and may the same consecration to high ideals ever be present with the young ladies as stimulated Mary Lyon, the mother of Higher Education for Women in this country.

The dedicatory exercises of Pembroke Hall, the new women's college at Brown University, Providence, R. I., were held on Nov. 22. The exercises were in charge of the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, Miss Sarah L Doyle, the president of the society, presiding. Miss Doyle gave an historical sketch of the movement from its beginning, and in behalf of the society which she represented, through whose efforts the new recitation hall was erected, made s formal presentation of the building to Brown University. President Andrews responded in behalf of the corporation, and Miss Emily James Smith, dean of Barnard College, Columbia University, delivered the dedicatory address.

Mt. Holyoke College, on Nov. 18, observed its sixtieth anniversary as Founder's Day, recognizing its own history as the pioneer institution for the higher education of women. The new chapel was dedicated, also four new dormitories, which were named as follows: Safford Hall and Porter Hall, in memory of Deacon Safford, of Boston, and Deacon Porter, of Monson, Miss Lyon's faithful and efficient helpers in the early years of the institution; Pearsons Hall, from the generous benefactor, D. K. Pearsons, M. D., of Chicago, and Rockefeller Hall, from John D. Rockefeller, of New York, who, in addition to previous gifts, furnished means to erect the fourth of these halls.

#### DENVER CITY IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

There are things women can do as well as men. They can furnish enthusiasm; they do not mind fatiguing, exacting details; and they do love to have a finger in all the pies. There is a great outlet for pent-up energy furnished by the city improvement societies.

In Denver the City Improvement Society has been in existence only about eighteen months. The first task undertaken was an object lesson in keeping a certain block clean. The next thing was to clean up the Augean stable known as the post-office, which is now a comparatirely decent place, as well as the sidewalk surrounding it. In the building itself are rubbish boxes for refuse, and it is the duty of some one to see that nothing lies upon the floor. Notices were put in elevators and hotel offices, as well as the post-office, to the effect that expectoration was forbidden; and a noticeable difference in favor of cleanliness has taken place.

corners of streets, where feeble persons may rest, and where tired women with babies may send up a blessing for the Occasionally the opportunity society. has also been vouchsafed to save a line of fine trees in the residence part of the city which otherwise would have fallen under

The society has procured a dog ordinance, aimed at curs which infest the streets and are a danger to passers.

Another ordinance which the society hopes to obtain will be copied from one in use at Hastings, Neb. All property owners will be compelled to keep their sidewalks clean, or it will be done by the city and charged to the owners in their assessment.

A class has been organized in Shaw's European Cities. It was conducted by Miss Sarah Spaulding, and was a source of much interest and information,

The City Improvement Society has given a course of lectures by the best experts in bacteriology, sewage, etc.

D. G. Northrup, the father of the city improvement societies, defines the duties of those societies to be, to start such movements as will make the town more beautiful, more cleanly, more inviting, more desirable as a place of residence; to look to the fountains, the roadways, the school yards, the church vards, the cemeteries, the public parks, and the grounds about the railway stations, and to provide fountains and troughs for drinking purposes; the lighting of the streets, removing public nuisances, and the organization of free libraries.

> HARRIOT P. RANDOLPH, City Improvement Society of Denver, Col.

#### TO NURSE THE SICK.

The New York City Young Women's Christian Association has established a "Department of Instruction to Attendants on the Sick." The course covers eight weeks, and includes, besides the forty lectures, class-work and practical nursing among the poor given by a trained nurse. A tuition fee of \$10 is required, and an examination is held at the end of the course. These attendants are not supposed to take the places of trained nurses, and they are not allowed to exact more than seven dollars a week and board dur ing the first year of service. Applications can be made to the Y. W. C. A. at 7 East 15th Street.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLIES.

Owing to necessary work and confusion resultant on the Bazar, and to the proximity of Christmas, the usual fortnightly meetings of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be omitted until the second Tuesday in January.

## HUMAN LIFE HELD CHEAP.

The North Dakota lynching proves to have been unusually reprehensible, inasmuch as an innocent man was killed by the mob. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State describes the whole affair exactly, when he calls it "a foul crime and a blot on the fair name of the The widow of one of the lynched State." Th society has placed benches at the men already has brought suit against the

county of Emmons, where the lynching occurred, for \$50,000 damages. This is the surest way of making citizens lawabiding-making them pay for lawless-The insecurity of life throughout the land is becoming appalling. Witness the shooting affray in Waco, Tex., last Friday, in which a leading lawyer of the State killed two prominent business men of the city, owing to a feud growing out of scandals in connection with a Baptist educational institution. Only a few days before, an editor in Ashland, Miss., was killed by an irate reader of his journal, solely because the latter considered that the editor had not given as lengthy a notice of a forthcoming Baptist meeting as he would have, had it been under Methodist auspices .- Congregationalist.

#### NATIONAL-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has decided to make its Thirtieth Annual Convention a celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the beginning of the organized movement for woman suf frage, which started with the Seneca Falls Woman's Rights Convention in 1848. The dates settled upon are February 14th to 19th, inclusive; the place, the Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C.

The general plan of the programme for the Fiftieth Anniversary includes as clear a picture as we are able to give of the history of woman's work in philanthropy, reform, education, the professions, industry, civil rights, and climaxing with political rights. Among the speakers already secured are Carrie Chapman Catt on the "Social Progress of Women;" May Wright Sewall on "Women in Education;" Dr. Clara Marshall, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, on "Women in Medicine;" Mary Seymour Howell on "Women in Philanthropy;" Lillie Devereux Blake on "Women in Municipalities;" Harriet Stanton Blatch, of England, on "Social Economics;" Emma P. Ewing on the "Progress of Cookery;" Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley on the "Civil Rights of Women;" Clara Bewick Colby on the "History of our Work with Congress;" Rev. Anna Howard Shaw on the "Political Rights of Women;" Elizabeth Cady Stanton on "Our Defeats and Our Triumphs;" and the closing address by the President, Susan B. Anthony.

We have extended invitations to all foreign countries in which suffrage has been secured to any degree by women, or is being striven for by them, and hope for a good representation of foreign delegates.

One feature of the occasion will be the roll-call of the years, in which the pioneers present will answer to the years in which they identified themselves with this cause.

On the closing evening we expect to have representative women from the four enfranchised States, who will speak for their respective commonwealths, and among whom will be Martha A. B. Conine, member of the Colorado Legislature, and Martha Hughes Cannon, member of the Utah Senate.

The morning sessions will be given up to the regular business of the Convention, and it will be the afternoon and evening sessions which will celebrate the Anniversary of the Seneca Falls Meeting. Of course many other speakers than those mentioned have been invited, but it does not seem well to mention the names of any not fully decided upon.

We have every reason to believe that this meeting will be a great success, and a most unusually interesting occasion.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Cor. Sec. N.A. W.S.A.

There are fifteen women in Chicago whose names are listed in the directory as druggists.

MISS LAURA FISHER, superintendent of public kindergartens in Boston, is well known through her lectures on the psychological significance of the kindergarten. "Let us begin to train the child at once," she says, "for if we delay circumstances will do it for us. The young child is neither good nor bad, but his tendency is to be both, and environment says which it shall be."

The Arabs of the Nubian Desert supposed they knew all about their country, but an engineer recently bored a well seventy-five miles from the Nile, and 1,000 feet above the river, and found an abundant supply of water at a depth of fifty-six feet. When the well was begun the Arabs stood by and jokingly assured the engineer that he would reach water when he got down to the Nile level. There are such discoveries waiting to be made by most of us in the field of our own lives and characters.

MRS. LUCINDA H. STONE, of Michigan, contributes to the Woman's Journal of Dec. 11 a noteworthy article on "The Origin of Women's Clubs," giving a description of the Kalamazoo "Ladies' Literary Association," founded in 1852, of which she is the only surviving charter member. Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, writes an interesting account of "The Mormon Women of Salt Lake City." There are articles on "Household Economics," "With Women's Clubs," etc., and State correspondence from Maine, New York, Ohio, North Dakota and California.

The Boston branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ have undertaken a Domestic Service Investigation, in which they bespeak the "interest and cooperation of all who feel the vital need of some improvement in the present condition of domestic service." The plan is to ask women, non-collegiate as well as collegiate, who are interested in the matter, to form groups of five or ten for scientific study of present conditions. The general topics suggested are "Standard of Work and Wages," "Employment Bureaus," "Household Expense Account," "Trades Unions in Domestic Service," "Specialization of Labor," "Profit-Sharing in the Household," and "Relations of Employer and Employee."

An arrest was made at Knoxville a few days ago under a law enacted by the Tennessee Legislature last March. It is entitled "An act for the protection of boarding-schools and colleges for females and the principals and inmates thereof." The first section declares that it shall be unlawful for any one "to wilfully and unnecessarily interfere with, disturb or in any way disquiet the pupils of any school or college for females in this State, or the principal or teachers in charge of them, while on any public road or street, or in any building or structure, or on the school premises," and makes the first offence punishable by a fine of from five to fifty dollars, and each subsequent offence by a like fine, together with imprisonment for not less than ten or more than thirty days in the county jail.

#### A GLIMPSE OF MAINE.

It was a pleasure to make even a flying visit to the beautiful city of Portland, and to have a glimpse of the good friends there, whose hearts are as warm as the weather at this season is cold. It was good to see the Longfellow statue, and the house of Neal Dow, and to have a distant view of "Deering's Woods," leafless though they were.

The convention of the Maine W. S. A. was held in the Friends' Church, a beautiful structure, which the president of the Association, Mrs. Bailey, had largely contributed to build. Stained glass windows would doubtless have been considered "out of plainness" in a Quaker meeting-place; but the windows were covered with white tracery suggesting frost work, which had a quaint and pleasing effect. There was an organ, too, and good singing by the wife of a Methodist minister.

It was reported at a remonstrant meeting in Brooklyn some months ago that at a discussion held in the principal city of Maine, between the advocates and opponents of equal suffrage, the former were so completely crushed by the latter that they left town. This story was made out of the whole cloth, so far as can be learned. No such debate ever took place. On the present occasion, the suffragists made every effort to induce the remonstrants to appear and state their views, but not one could be persuaded to come. The "anti" petitioners in Maine last year numbered about a hundred, and the suffrage petitioners nine thousand; nevertheless, the antis claimed, as usual, to be "the majority of the women of Maine."

Mrs. G. E. Frye entertained Mrs. Helen Coffin Beedy, Mrs. Hamilton, of Saco, and the present writer. Mrs. Frye is president of the Travellers' Club of Portland, and very active in club work. She has at the top of her house an unusual luxury in a private dwelling, a hall capable of seating more than a hundred persons. This is a great convenience for club meetings. Mrs. Frye is also "given to hospitality," and entertains delegates and visitors royally.

Mrs. Bailey, for six years the president of the Maine W. S. A., insisted this year on resigning. It gave rise to so much regret that one could not help rather compassionating the new president, who would find it hard to fill her predecessor's place. But when the president-elect, Mrs. Day, was called upon to speak, her little speech was a gem, and won everybody's heart. She began by quoting some one who said: "He that looketh upon the white side of his cross, and taketh it up handsomely, shall find it just as much of a burden as wings are to a bird." She said that when she was a child she had to read a verse from the Bible in her turn, during family worship, and if it happened to be a verse from Chronicles, containing a hard name, her father would make her do her best to pronounce it, telling her that she would learn by trying. She undertook the presidency in the same spirit, and would do her best to serve the Association.

Mrs. Etta H. Osgood was appointed State Organizer; and I feel confident that the work in Maine will not languish.

It was pleasant to see how much the

Maine women love and honor Mrs. Howe. There were many references to her; and a woman seventy-five years old, who refused to tell her name, gave me a bundle of articles that she had made for the Julia Ward Howe table at the Suffrage Bazar.

Another pleasant thing was the atmosphere of good-will that surrounded the editor of the Woman's Column for her parents' sake. Mrs. Stone lectured in Maine in 1854, to overflowing and deeply moved audiences; and the old people still speak of it with enthusiasm. Many women came to shake hands with me for her sake. Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt came to shake hands for my father's sake, who used to be in Portland a great deal during the days of his beet-sugar experiment with her much-regretted husband. An old lady who had known my mother, not being able to attend the meeting, sent a bunch of sweet violets, the fragrance of which was like a benediction all the evening. Dr. Blanchard, in opening the convention with prayer, referred touchingly to Mrs. Stone, and prayed for me as my mother's daughter. I never enjoyed being prayed for so much in my life. Altogether, it was like being among friends from beginning to end; and no amount of cold weather could keep one from feeling warm at heart.

A report of the convention is given in this week's Woman's Journal. A. S. B.

# The Woman's Journal

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

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# The Moman's Column.

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# The Moman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### THE SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The Suffrage Bazar is over. The accounts are not yet all in, and the detailed report cannot be given till next week, but it is certain that the Bazar has cleared about \$2,800, in spite of the bad weather (rehad only one fine day), and the fact that there were eight Fairs running at the same time.

For a series of years, each Suffrage Fair has been less profitable than the one before it; but this year we have cleared about \$1,400 more than we did the last time.

To the Leagues that have labored hard md long for this result; to the individual workers who have given time, effort and money; to the many friends, from Maine withe Pacific Coast, who have sent in contributions, and to Mrs. Livermore, hearty thanks are due, and are hereby tendered. In round numbers, the gross receipts were \$3,400; expenses \$600, net profit \$2,500. The full report will be given in next week's Woman's Jonrnal.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

#### PICTURE PAPERS WANTED.

Mrs. Howard Van Sinderin, of 14 West Sixteenth Street, New York City, has set sside a room in her house for the reception of old magazines, illustrated papers, and even the better class of illustrated advertisements. Members of the Public Education Association will meet there and prepare the pictures cut from these papers for the use of teachers in the public schools down town. Says Harper's Bazar: Incredible as it may seem, there are, as all teachers tell us, many children in the slums who have never seen either a flower or a tree, and who have no idea of what a leaf is when one is referred to. Kindergarten teachers say that no one who has not tried it can form any idea of the difficulties which these limitations present. A child of the slums sees no meanlng in a verse in which a bird is pictured as singing on a tree, and feels no incentive to learn one.

It is to be hoped that no one hereafter will throw away printed pictures which can be of any possible use. Pictures of ships help the teacher to interest her class in some story of a naval engagement. Pictures of flowers help to prove the reality of flowers. They are all incentives to learning. The Association asks outsiders to do none of the work, simply to

send the old papers and pictures for them to prepare. They are mounted on gray cardboard. One gives a picture of Abraham Lincoln on one side, for instance, and on the reverse side cuts of all the homes he occupied, from the little log hut to the White House. Another bears a portrait of Washington, accompanied by pictures of Mount Vernon.

### SUPPLEMENTARY SALE.

A Supplementary Sale of articles not sold at the Woman Suffrage Bazar will be held in the rooms of the Association, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, during the coming week. Call and buy cheap: Christmas Puddings, Dolls, Baby's Socks, Aprons, (L. P. Hollander's) Elegant Dolls' Hats, Worsted Goods, Baby's Sacques, Pictures, Books and Engravings, Slippers, Holders, Baby's Blankets, Pincushions, Crimson Wraps, Babies' Pillows, Cups and Saucers, Tray Cloths, Japanese Silks, Spoons, Fancy Siik Bags, Paper Baskets, Knife Holders, Babies' Hoods, etc. New books and fancy articles at very low prices.

#### MRS. BROWNING ON MARRIAGE.

Col. T. W. Higginson writes in *Harper's Bazar* of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's recently published letters:

The romance of her elopement and marriage is told here more fully than ever before, and there is nothing to impair it. The elopement was necessary, because the tyranny of her father was so great that not only she but a sister and then a brother could only accomplish marriage by the same means. Upon the beauty of the married lives of the Brownings there is absolutely no alloy; and they refuted finally and forever the foolish theory that poetry and romance belong only to a few early years of life, and that marriage ends them. Though necessarily a lifelong object of especial care, she gives no trace of selfishness; and though constantly brought in contact with other authors, there is no author's jealousy. "Poetry," once said Dr. Samuel Johnson, "is like brown bread: those who bake it in their own houses never like what they find elsewhere." In this case two forms of celestial food were baked in one and the same house without mutual disliking; and the book gives, in addition, a glimpse, unknown before, of the long and beautiful intimacy between both the Brownings and Lord Tennyson.

In this time and place it is worth while to call the attention of young people to the thoroughly poetic simplicity of life which marked the Brownings from first to last. A few years before Mrs. Browning's death, they received from their lifelong friend and benefactor, Mr. Kenyon, a bequest of eleven thousand pounds, and she writes to a friend: "I do not doubt but that, if he had not known our preference of a simple mode of life and a freedom from wordly responsibilities (born artists as we both are) the be-

quest would have been greater still. As it is, we shall be removed from pecuniary pressure." The fact, so often unrecognized by literary persons, that literature is its own sufficient reward, and is a pursuit only embarrassed by the cares and duties of wealth—this was fully recognized by the Brownings. So far did they carry this, that she writes to an unmarried friend in England: "For the rest, I would marry (if I was a woman, I was going to say) though the whole world spouted fire in my face. . If you can make up £200 [\$1.000] a year between you, or less even, there is no pecuniary obstacle in my eyes. People may live very cheaply and very happy if they are happy otherwise. . . All pecuniary reasons against love are both ineffectual and stupid."

Massachusetts people who are thinking of attending the National American Suffrage Convention in Washington, next February, are invited to send their names to this office. It will facilitate the work of the Committee on Railroad Rates to know how many are likely to go.

PUNDITA RAMABAI has now under her care 280 girls, 240 of whom are famine widows. The new buildings at her farm near Poona are going up, and when finished will accommodate 200. Meanwhile she has temporarily rented a house within a few yards of the Sharada Sadan, where a portion of her flock are at present lodged. Miss Sundrabai H. Powar writes: "Everything was very dear this year, and every day we needed one hundred rupees for their food; but the Lord provided for us."

In the family the father and mother may be regarded as its two houses of Congress, the joint conclusions of which only should have the character of law. The true family is a pure democracy, in which the rights of every member are recognized, and in which each member has a voice as to the manner in which he shall be governed. The sooner the child is admitted into the family counsels, given the right of suffrage and a share in its government, the better it will be for the outcome of his moral training.—George Willis Cooke.

MRS. HANNAH GOULD and sixty-four other women, including trained hospital nurses and a dozen missionaries, sailed from New York on Dec. 15, on the steamer City of Columbia, bound for the Klondike. Mrs. Gould intends to build a hospital and mission house at Dawson City. The population of Dawson is said to be made up at present of eleven women and 7,000 men; which shows that there is room there for good women. All but two of the women who have just sailed possess independent means. It is said that all will wear bloomers. steamer was accompanied to quarantine by a tug carrying E. C. Machen, one of the Columbia's owners; ex-Secretary Hilary A. Herbert and James Gilfilian, who are interested in the vessel, and many friends of the passengers.

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs held its first meeting of the season at Worcester on Dec. 9. It was largely attended by representative women from all parts of the State. It was preceded by a brilliant reception given in Memorial Hall by the Worcester Club to the officers of the State and General Federation, and to visiting club women, many of whom were entertained in the hospitable homes of the Worcester Club

In the absence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the State Federation, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, first vice-president, presided. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Abbie L. Sumner, president of the Worcester Club, and gracefully responded to by Miss Rowe. The general subject of the day was "Education," the especial subject, "Some Problems in Education," and the programme was arranged by Mrs. E. N. L. Walton, president of the West Newton Woman's Educational Club, who is a director in the State Federation and chairman of the educational committee of the General Federation. Mrs. Walton outlined the growth of the public school system, and the dangers that threaten it. She believed that much can be effected by the hearty coöperation of mothers and teachers.

The first paper, "What the Clubs Can Do for the Schools," was read by Mrs. Ellen S. Morse, president of the Marlborough Tuesday Club. An admirable summary given by the Boston Transcript says:

Mrs. Morse dwelt upon the importance of better sanitary conditions in schoolhouses, more attention to the health of better æsthetic influences in the schoolhouse and surroundings, and the value and need of manual and moral training, claiming that women's clubs can do no better work than to arouse their communities to demand reform along these lines. The excellent work in Boston of the Collegiate Alumnæ Association and of the Roxbury Women in Council were given as illustrations. The work of the Denver Woman's Club in causing the introduction of kindergartens and free baths into the public school system was cited, also the opinion of Dr. Cohn, an expert on school sanitation, that in the future there will be no dry sweeping of schoolrooms, but the floor will be washed daily. The work of the American Social Science Association in Boston in 1868 in decorating the new girls' high and normal school building with casts was given to illustrate what women's clubs can do to better the æsthetic influence of the schoolroom, as was also the recent work of the citizens of Medford in decorating their new high school building with pictures and casts, and the work of the Portland (Me.) Literary Union last year in ornamenting the schoolrooms of their city in a similar

Women's clubs in those cities which have not yet complied with the law demanding manual training in certain cities of Massachusetts, as well as in those cities and towns where the law does not demand but allows it, were urged to foster manual training and to work for its introduction into the public school system, as the Chicago Woman's Club and the New Century Club of Philadelphia have done. The work of the Cantabrigia Club and of the Fitchburg Woman's Club

given, and an urgent plea for a provision for instruction for girls in the manual training high schools of Massachusetts, such as is made in some Western cities. The need of more moral training in the public schools was urged, and supported by the fact that young America to-day knows no modest courtesy, no respect, no reverence, often does not know what truthfulness and honesty are, all of which results in the hoodlumism of our thickly settled communities.

Women's clubs were also urged to promote discussion of these questions in private and public, through lectures by our best educators, through the newspapers, and by raising money and demonstrating their practicability. Women should vote for members of the school board. Women's clubs should be made up of the ablest and best women of all nationalities, of all religious beliefs, and their members should inspire all citizens of whatever party, politics, race or religion to unite to make our public schools the best schools possible; to elect the ablest men and women to our school boards; to provide the best teachers, the best teaching, the best opportunities possible for our school children.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, president of the National Kindergarten Association, gave an inspiring talk on "Free Kindergartens." Miss L. B. Pingree, of the Boston school board, spoke of "Day Nurseries as a Department in Social Settlement Work." An earnest discussion followed the address, led by the Rev. Dr. Austin Carver, of the Worcester school board, who paid tribute to the power of the magnificent living organism of the State Federation. Many club women joined in the discussion, Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, of Lynn, saying that wisdom, love, and service were three attributes all club women should seek to possess.

In the afternoon, the leading address was given by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, and a recognized authority in child study, upon "The Education of Motherhood." (Clark University, by the way, does not admit the future mothers of the community to its educational advantages.) Dr. William H. Burnham, also of Clark University, gave a practical talk upon "School Hygiene." Both papers were subjects of discussion, led by Prof. E. Harlow Russell, principal of the Worcester State Normal School, and Mrs. Emma H. Foster, of the Worcester school board.

The meeting is regarded as one of the most valuable ever held by the State Federation.

#### DICKENS AT HOME.

Miss Mamie Dickens has written the story of the great novelist's home life, under the title, "My Father, as I Recall Him." Miss Dickens worshipped her father, and there are no shades, only lights, in her portrait of him. She shows him to us as an affectionate father, a delightful companion, a kind, warm-hearted, genial man of genius. He was passionately found of his home, and nothing about it was too unimportant to engage his attention. "Even in those early days," writes his daughter, "he made a point of

each morning, and if a chair was out of its place, or a blind not quite straight, or a crumb left on the floor, woe betide the offender!" She tells of his learning to dance so that he could have one of his little girls, while John Leech had the other, as a partner at the Christmas party; of his intense enjoyment of Christmas, his love of animals, and his kindness to all with whom he came in contact. The book is full of little personal details that will be dear to the hearts of his admirers. The cover shows Dickens and Leech dancing with the children.

#### GREEK PLAY AT PROVIDENCE.

A graphic description of the beautiful Greek play recently given for the benefit of the Women's College at Brown University is contributed to the Woman's Journal of Dec. 18 by an eye witness. It is enough to make all other colleges wish to follow in the footsteps of Radcliffe a d Brown by giving the same play.

The translation of the play was read or told before each act, by Hon. S. J. Barrows, so without puzzling as to its meaning the audience could give itself up to the enjoyment of the sonorous Greek. The lines were rendered with wonderful smoothness and expression, and the carefully trained pantomine, which rounded out the whole, was natural and easy. The stage setting was severe, with a plain dark green background and white pillars, but the richness of the costumes showed against it to greater effect. Of the sixtyfive costumes designed by Miss Barrows, no two were alike, yet each was minutely copied from the vase-paintings. tones were soft and harmonious, yet brilliant and delightful to the eye. materials were well selected; for the clinging draperies of the women, thin woolens, filmy gauzes, Oriental silks, with heavier and more striking satins and woolens for the men. The borders were all truly Greek, and were wrought in gold, silver, blue, scarlet, crimson, purple, black and white. Even the sandals were copied directly from Greek models.

The stage furnishings, though apparently simple, were selected thoughtfully. Many of them were brought for the purpose from Greece.

Miss Barrows, who has the entire management of the play, has spent some years in the study of this production. She has made a specialty of the old Greek dances, working from the vase-paintings, the Tanagra figures, relics and statues. The poses, groupings, rhythm, and even the steps were developed in this way, with of course the description and mention of dancing in the classics as additional guide. The result is exquisite—the poetry of motion. Seldom is anything seen in the way of dancing that is more beautiful. The audience in Providence, as at Cambridge, was most enthusiastic. There was surprising variety, too, in this one play. The stately, reverent dance about the altar of Apollo, the vigorous and athletic tread of the young men, with their leaping, turning, and their twinkling feet, the dexterity of the ball-players, the playful spontaneous dance of Nausicaa in teaching girls household work was | visiting every room in the house once | and her maidens, the gentle rhythm and melting grace of the three young girls, and the brilliant delight of the youths and maids-worked up to a fitting climax.

The training, which was no slight thing, was done by Miss Barrows, who herself led the dancing in the last act. The choruses, too, relied on her as their leader.

The music, with the exception of the hymn to Apollo, which dates back three hundred years before Christ, was written and arranged for this play by William Lewis Glover and Augustus Carman Knight, who have made a special study of the ancient modes.

In fact the whole play, with its mass of details, its delicacy of effect, its beauty of conception, was carried out in the true Homeric spirit.

No wonder that the audiences were carried away, and that the Classical Department felt proud of their undertaking. It was a thing long to be remembered.

The representation at Providence was as successful financially as it was classically and artistically.

#### THE WOMEN'S SCHOOL TICKET.

The Independent Women Voters have been for seventeen years a power in the choice of the Boston School Board. Every year they have selected from the candidates of the two parties the better men, and have proposed and urged the nomination of independent candidates of their own. As a rule, for ten years past, they have held a balance of power which has enabled them to elect their ticket either in whole or in part. Owing solely to them, such men as Mr. Eliot, and the late President Walker, of the Institute of Technology, have been induced to serve, and such women as Abby May, Mrs. Emily Fifield, Dr. Caroline Hastings, and Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, have rendered inestimable service. Managing politicians have stood in wholesome dread of the women voters, and have had to ask themselves every year in making their nominations, "Will the women vote for him?"

The value of the women's vote has been strikingly shown for the past seventeen years in the superior character and ability of the twenty-four members of the school board over the members of the Common Council, who are nominated and elected solely by men. This year the fact is specially conspicuous. The women have urged upon both parties, as candidates, Mrs. Kehew and Professor Sedgwick. Both parties have rejected these nominations. The women have also selected six of the party candidates who seemed to them best fitted for the position. The daily papers, even those hostile to equal suffrage, admit the superiority of the women's ticket. If only the good men of all parties will rally to its support, equal suffrage will score a most effective and significant victory.

The politicians this year have made some very unsuitable nominations, and have shown their indifference to all but purely political considerations. The one man in Boston who by his record is most shamefully unfit to serve on the school board is Mr. Thomas F. Keenan, of Ward 8, because, as a member of the Legislature of 1896, he smuggled in, "on leave,"

nnder a misleading title, a bill to license prostitutes and houses of prostitution. He alone advocated, he alone voted for it. Yet Mr. Lomasney in city convention proposed this Mr. Keenan as a candidate for the school board, and Congressman Fitzgerald seconded the nomination. The motion was carried, and if Mr. Keenan had not declined to stand, this person with an infamous record would have been one of the school committee candidates. What a guardian for the morals of the children of Boston!

Messrs. Keenan, Lomasney, and Fitzgerald are all bitter opponents of woman

Let every woman voter in Boston go early to the polls and put the stamp of her approval on the women's ticket. Let every man of every party who would promote the welfare of the public schools vote the women's ticket next Tuesday.

We make one exception to the women's ticket.

Women who favor equal rights for women in the schools will do well to omit the name of Mr. Calderwood for the school board, and to substitute the name of Mr. Liebman. Mr. Calderwood led the fight against Miss Hutchins; Mr. Liebman voted for her on every ballot.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

#### A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

"It is so hard to find Christmas presents for gentlemen!" is a common lament at this season. Give your father, brother, husband, son or friend a Christmas present of a suffrage paper.

Such a present will be especially appropriate if he is indifferent or opposed to equal rights for women. Do not take it for granted that he is not open to conviction. Lucy Stone liked to tell a story that was told her by a Colorado woman, in the days before Colorado had equal suffrage. This lady's husband was intensely opposed to suffrage Every week, for a year, she silently left her Woman's Journal on his library table after she had finished it; and every week for a year he burned the paper unread. The second year, she occasionally caught him reading it furtively, when he thought that no body saw The third year, he read it openly; and in the course of the fourth year, when a friend visiting at their house talked against equal suffrage, her husband defended it staunchly. He proved a thorough and lasting convert.

THE DUCHESS OF TECK, who has just died, was honorary president of the Greenock Needlework Guild. Almost, if not quite, her last public message was a note written three days before her death, in answer to an inquiry from the secretary of the Guild as to whether Roman Catholics should be allowed to share in its benefits. The secretary of the Duchess wrote: "Her Royal Highness wishes me to say that she knows no distinction of creed in the Guild distribution; that poverty is the one claim to be considered. This is a point on which H. R. H. is very strong, knowing that we are commanded to 'feed the hungry and clothe the naked' in the Bible, but nowhere are we commanded to distinguish between creeds."

#### LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the helio type process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for two new subscribers to the Woman's Column; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends one new subscriber.

#### TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Every one enjoys a good short story. Ten sample copies of the Woman's Journal each containing a good short story and a large variety of other interesting reading, will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps.

Address Woman's Journal, 3 Park Street, Boston.

# The Woman's Journal,

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman - to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are bat-tling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Liver

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer inthis noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Juha Ward Howe

#### BAD FOR NEW YORK WIVES.

In disposing of the case of Kate Abbe against her husband, Richard F. Abbe, Nov. 30, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn holds that a wife cannot recover damages from her husband for assault and battery. Mrs. Abbe had sued her husband for \$2,000, alleging that he had beaten her. County Judge Hurd had dismissed the case, ordering Mrs. Abbe to pay costs. She appealed. The Appellate Division through Justice Hatch recently sustained the lower court in so far as it decided that under the common law a wife could not maintain such an action, but reversed the order requiring Mrs. Abbe to pay costs. The decision in part is as follows: "While the wife is given the full enjoyment of her separate estates and of her earnings, is permitted to carry on a separate business, may contract with her husband and sue him for debt or for a conversion of her property, yet for the purpose of being a subject for an assault and battery by the husband she is both wife and husband, and, therefore, without a civil remedy." She is not left without comfort, however, for our law has humanely said that, while she may be assaulted and battered by her husband, and civil remedy be denied, yet she shall not also be mulcted in costs for an attempt to use a remedy to which she is not entitled.

#### WOMEN DO NOT HURT MEN'S CHANCES.

Carroll D. Wright, in a recent Chautauquan, makes the following statements:

From tables based on the United States Censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890, it is found that the proportion of women laborers, all the occupations of the country being considered, is gradually increasing, the gain being a little less than 3 per cent. The census of 1870 recorded but one architect among the women of this country, while 22 were found in 1890. There were no women among the chemists, assayers, and metallurgists in 1870, while the enumerations in 1890 found 46 women engaged in these occupations. There were 67 clergywomen in 1870, and 1,235 in 1890. Dentistry has also attracted women, and while there were but 24 in this occupation in 1870, there were 337 in 1890.

Women are more generally taking the places of children than of men. In 1870 the percentage of children of the whole number of persons employed in manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 the percentage was only 2.68. There need not be any alarm, therefore, as to the encroachments of women upon the occupations held by men, for on the whole the encroachment is slight.

The facts relative to woman's compensation show that there is progress in her favor, although the statistics bring out a very great economic injustice in this respect. In one investigation it was shown that in 781 instances in which men and women worked at the same occupation and performed their work with the same degree of efficiency, men received greater pay in 595 cases and women greater pay in only 129, while in only 57 instances out of the whole number did they receive the same pay for the same work, which is only 7.3 per cent. of the cases noted.

Wyoming and Utah have laws according to men and women equal wages for equal

Remember that next Tuesday is election day.

# The Woman's Journal for 1898

The Woman's Journal is the oldest and best of the numerous journals now published for and about women. On Jan. 1, 1898, it will begin its twenty-ninth volume.

having been issued every Saturday for twenty-eight years.

Increased attention will be given in the Woman's Journal during the coming year to the work of women's clubs and organizations, literary, philanthropic, and reformatory, and to the many civic and sociologic movements in which men and women are learning to coöperate; also to the industries, occupations, and professions in which women are engaged; to educational news, church interests, and household economics.

Among the leading features for 1898 will be: A series of articles on topics of special interest to progressive WOMEN'S CLUBS, as follows:

"Women's Clubs and the Commonwealth,' by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

sident of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The Ethies and Morals of Shopping," by Prof. John Graham Brooks.

"The Economic Basis of the Woman Question," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson

"Women and the Single Tax" by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Prison Reform," by Hon S. J. Barrows.

"Summer Camps for Boys," by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.

"Destruction of Birds," by Mrs. Orinda Dudley Hornbrooke.

"Women's Work in the Institutional Church," by Dr. George L. Perin.

"Model Tenements," by Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln.

"Need of Women as Factory Inspectors," by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Illinois State Factory Inspector.

"Care of Dependent Children," by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer.
"Women's Responsibilities as Citizens," by Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis.
"Equal Suffrage in Colorado," by Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Pres dent Woman's Club of Denver.

"The Mother and the School," by Mrs. Rache! Foster Avery.
"The Ballot for Women," by Frances E. Willard.
"Causes and Uses of the Subjection of Women," by M s. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

A series of REMINISCENCES, illustrating the changes in the condition of women during the past fifty years, from

Col. T. W. Higginson. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Antoinette L Brown Blackwell. Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz. Mrs. Emily P. Collins. Mrs. A. S. Duniway. Mrs. Caroline M. Severance.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. Henry B. Blackwell. Dr. Emily Blackwell. Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell. Mrs Eliza Sproat Turner. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. Rev. Olympia Rrown.

Hon. John D. Long.

Judge Bradwell, and many others.

A series of biographical sketches entitled

#### "Husbands of Distinguished American Women,"

will include as subjects:

Judge Hooker.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe. Dr. Calvin Stowe. Rev. D. P. Livermore. James Mott by his granddaughter, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell. Hon. James B. Bradwell, by his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer. Henry B. Blackwell, by his daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.

A series of articles describing some of Boston's philanthropies,

The Art Museum.—A sociated Charities.—The Use of the Public Library.—Kindergarten for the Blind.—North End Mission.—The Educational and Industrial Union, with its School of Housekeeping.—The Home for Aged Couples.—The Little Wanderers' Home.—Horace Mann School or the Deaf.—Floating Hospital.—Charlesbank Gymnasium. The series will begin with an article on the Stamp Savings Society, by Miss Gertrude T. Jacobs.

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### CLUB RATES.

Three subscribers one year in advance, \$6.00, and a copy of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's Poems to the person getting up the club.

Six subscribers one year in advance, \$9.00, and in addition one copy free for one year to the person getting up the club.

# An Important Offer.

New Subscribers who send name and address and \$2.50, in advance, will receive

FREE-The Woman's Journal every week from the time the subscription is sent till Jan. 1, 1898.

FREE-One of the following four books, post paid, viz.: Yellow Ribbon Speaker; Woman Suffrage Cook Book; How Women May Earn a Living, by Mrs. M. L. CONKLIN; Counsel to Parents, by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL. Make your choice of one, free, together with the Woman's Journal fifty-two weeks, to Jan. 1, 1899.

# The Thoman's Column.

Vol. X

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, DECEMBER 25 1897.

No. 52

# The Moman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the Woman's Column will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have paid.

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation, but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the Woman's Column has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

# THANKS FROM MRS. LIVERMORE.

It is not possible for me to express my thanks, personally, to the many kind friends whose generous contributions to my table at the Bazar made it a success. They are so numerous and widely scattered that I am compelled to use the WOMAN'S COLUMN as the medium of my gratitude. Their gifts realized to the Bazar the sum of \$203.28, for which I am profoundly thankful.

Considering the bad weather of the week, and the fact that eight other fairs were in progress at the same time, the Woman Suffrage Bazar was a great success. The other fairs were in aid of

churches, or charities, and it was to be expected they would be largely patronized. Nevertheless, the Suffrage Fair lacked neither visitors nor purchasers, and at times it was crowded to the point of discomfort. It was a remarkably pleasant occasion. Every one was cheery and courteous, the utmost sociality and goodwill prevailed, and a more harmonious company of saleswomen and bargain-hunters never met around the tables of a fair.

The machinery of the Bazar was wonderfully lubricated by the gentleness and kindness of Miss Turner. She shrank from the responsibilities of the position, which she was forced to take by the logic of events, but she developed administrative ability that made her one of the best Bazar presidents I have ever known Lorimer Hall is the equal of its prototype, the Meionaon, for its infliction of "colds" on the human system, and I left the somewhat sepulchral, although brilliant hall, on the night of the largest crowd, fairly obsessed by a cold, which no remedial power has yet been able to exorcise. But the girls of my town came to my relief, and returned from the Fair night after night to assure me, in their grandiose fashion, that "I was not needed, that everything was going on splendidly, and that Miss Turner was just too lovely for anything!"

It is an infinite comfort to those of us who are awaiting our discharge from the service of life that young people of ability, willing and enthusiastic, are coming forward to take our places.

M. A. L.

Melrose, Mass.

#### MRS. BUTLER AND LADY SOMERSET.

Mrs. Josephine E. Butler has resigned her position as Superintendent of Social Purity in the World's W. C. T. U., because Lady Henry Somerset was elected Vice-President. With entire respect for the purity of Mrs, Butler's motives, we cannot help thinking that she has made a mistake in taking this action. Since the World's W. C. T. U. had declared itself unequivocally in agreement with Mrs. Butler as regards the State regulation of vice, and in disagreement with Lady Henry, it seems to us that if anybody would have sacrificed consistency by remaining in the organization, it was Lady Henry, not Mrs. Butler. No one can walk by another's conscience, however, and Mrs. Butler has undoubtedly taken the course that seemed to her right and necessary under the circumstances.

At the last meeting of the French academy, among those who received the "prizes of virtue" was an old lady of Alsace. She had refused a pension from the German government, "not wishing to take anything from those who had ravaged her country."

#### SUFFRAGE BAZAR REPORT.

The detailed report of the receipts of the Suffrage Bazar will have to be postponed yet another week, as money is still coming in, both from the Supplementary Sale at 3 Park Street, and from tickets sold in advance of the Bazar but only now reported and paid for. It is clear, however, that the profits of the Bazar are going to be even larger than the rough estimate published last week. A. S. B.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to the friends of equal rights for women!

MISS JESSIE FULLER is the competent and efficient clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of South Dakota.

MRS. JENNIE C. CROLY ("Jennie June") has been appointed by Mayor Strong, of New York, an inspector of public schools for a term of five years.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD was welcomed home to Evanston, in a great meeting held in Emmanuel Church on a Sunday afternoon.

BARONESS HIRSCH will found a colony near Smyrna for the 150 families who fled from Russia, some three years ago, on account of persecution.

MRS. JANET CARLYLE HANNING, sister of Thomas Carlyle, and the last member of the family, died a few days ago at the residence of her son-in-law in Toronto, aged 85 years.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON will lecture before the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, on the third Thursday evening in January, on "Modern Myths."

MISS ESTELLE REEL has been a success as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wyoming. By virtue of her office she has charge of leasing and selling the State school lands. Under her administration the income of the State from this source has increased from \$100 to \$1,000 a week. Just now she is trying to get a longer tenure of office for teachers.

MISS ALIGE B. SANGER, the only woman ever engaged as a stenographer at the White House, is a clerk in the post-office department. She was one of the earliest and best women phonographers in Indianapolis, Ind., and when her townsman, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, became President, she was engaged in the office of the executive mansion. She now receives \$1400 a year.

MISS JANE ADDAMS approves the plan for giving free lectures to foreigners in Chicago in their own languages, on American history and other subjects that will fit them for the duties of citizenship. Miss Addams says, "In the neighborhood of Hull House there are whole colonies of Italians and Greeks which would, I believe, contribute large audiences to the proposed lectures."

#### WITH WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Massachusetts furnishes New York the first woman doctor whom that State has accepted in its hospital service. Dr. Marie Benoit, of Lowell, has been appointed medical interne from the civil service list, and attached to the hospital for epileptics.

Dr. Hamilton, the Englishwoman who has been court physician of Afghanistan for many years, says it is totally impossible for a Westerner to understand an Oriental. "As far as the east is from the west," so differ the two modes of thought. Yet there have been many instances of sincere and lasting friendship between an Oriental and an Occidental.

An English paper says: "It is a fact of interest, whether we view the increase in number of women doctors with favor or disfavor, that the number of women candidates now being examined for the degree of bachelor of medicine and surgery by London University is no less than twenty, or about one-fourth of the total number of candidates. This is the highest number yet recorded of women candidates for this degree."

The scavenger who daily cleans the court of the Methodist Hospital at Tientsin. China, sent for the women physicians in great haste the other day, saying that he had found a baby in the sink at the back of the gatehouse. "A baby truly," says the Northwestern Christian Advocate, "but in such a condition! There it lay, just as the man had dragged it out-a new-born babe, without any clothing on, and so covered with dirt and filth that it was hardly recognizable as a child. How it came there they did not know, but the fact that it was, and had to be cared for, was very real. The little girl (for who ever heard of a boy being cast away in China?) was taken into the hospital, washed, dressed and fed, after which the Bible women cared for it tenderly until a good home was found."

It is hoped another year to meet all current expenses in the Methodist Hospital at Peking from gifts. These do not all come from rich women. One poor woman brings her offering of five cents the first day of every month. Some on a feast day remember the hospital with fifty cents or a dollar, while others of larger means bring \$5 or \$10.

## WOMEN ON LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Seven women have just been elected to the London School Board. Two are of especial ability and experience in educational matters - Miss M. A. Eve and Miss Honnor Morten. The London Daily News thinks it remarkable that Miss Mc-Kee, with Mr. Levison-Gower, should have come out first in what is called "the city"-that is, the great commercial district in the vicinity of the Mansion House and the Bank of England. In Westminster, a Church stronghold, Miss Elder headed the poll, beating the ecclesiastical party two to one. In Finsbury, it is conceded that the educational services of Miss Eve, who comes of a race of efficient teachers, "will be priceless," to quote the News again. Miss Mary H. Krout, writing from London to the Chicago Inter-

Ocean, says: "The contest this year has been, literally, a contest between Church and State—those who have endeavored to secure secular schools being known as 'progressives,' while their opponents, who wish to make them in a measure subject to church control, have been known as 'moderates.' Of the seven women elected all were 'progressives.' This is certainly an indication that women in official positions are not afraid to stand for justice and right, which they no longer confound with ecclesiasticism."

#### TAKING TURNS.

Last year the girls in a school in Brookline, Mass., took lessons in bread and cake-making, while the boys learned carpentry and carving. This year the girls are making wooden tables and chairs, but the boys, one day each week, are taught to make coffee, to boil cereals, to broil steaks, to fry and scramble eggs, and to make omelets. One boy, while admitting that the failures were many, remarked that cooking was much nicer than sawing boards or hammering nails, "Cos you can walk around and talk and taste all the things." The Youth's Companion says: "Whatever that cooking-class may do for the boys, the lessons in carpentry will do much for the girls if they teach them to hammer in a nail without pounding a finger-nail or splitting the board, and to set a screw and saw a board without becoming nervous."

#### NEW YORK NOTES.

On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15, the executive committee of "the Civic and Political Union of the City of New York" met at the residence of Mrs. Esther Herrman, 59 West 56th Street. There were present delegates representing the City League, the Society for Political Study, and the 1st, 18th, 21st, 22d and 24th Assembly District clubs of the city; from Brooklyn, the Bedford League; and from Queens, the Woodhaven and Ozone Park Political Equality Club. Mrs. Mary E. Craigie could not take up the duties of treasurer of the Union, and therefore Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, president of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Society, was elected to that office. The name of the Union was again discussed and the one given above finally adopted, as expressing the purposes of the organization in its endeavors to protect the civic as well as political interests of the women of the new metropolis.

Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, vice-president, and representing the Bedford League, presented the Brooklyn Single Tax League of Brooklyn, a society of women desiring admission to the Union, and by a unanimous vote it was admitted.

Active work for the benefit of women was next discussed. At present many restaurants and hotels of the city will not give a woman coming in after dark anything to eat, insisting that no "lady without an escort," meaning, of course, unaccompanied by a man, shall be allowed to satisfy hunger except by daylight. Several anecdotes were related of ladies of unmistakable respectability, who after night-

fall had been turned out of restaurants of high standing, although everything in their appearance indicated that they were above suspicion of being other than persons of respectability and social standing. A committee on civil rights was appointed, with Mrs. Hood as chairman, to see what could be done to do away with this insulting discrimination. A committee on industrial rights was appointed, of which Miss Keyser was made chairman, having for its object securing equal pay for equal work for all women employees of the city. In the elevated railroads of Brooklyn it was stated that the women ticket-takers receive only \$40 per month for ten hours' work, while men doing similar duty are paid \$50 to \$60 per month and serve only eight hours. Other instances of wrong were related, and the committee was instructed to investigate all such cases. It is hoped that by united action the Union may be able to accomplish much of benefit for self-supporting

#### FELICIA HEMANS'S POEM.

Felicia Hemans's famous poem,

"The breaking waves dashed high," was sung, read and recited by thousands during the last week of December, in honor of Forefathers' Day. The Christian Endeavor World says:

It is rather singular that this stirring song should have been written by one who had never visited our shores. Mrs. Hemans, to be sure, was not indifferent to America, for she had, as she expressed it, been "better understood in Massachusetts than in England." She had a number of warm friends here, prominent among them Dr. Bancroft and Professor Norton, of Cambridge.

It was not, however, as a deliberate return for this appreciation and friendship that she came to write "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," but by a mere accident. When Rev. Charles Brooks visited her some time in the forties, he took the opportunity to thank her for her poem, on behalf of the Old Colony Pilgrim Society.

"Should you like to know how I came to write it?" asked the poetess. "One day I was in a book-store, and bought a couple of volumes. When I took them home my eye was caught by the newspaper that was wrapped around them, and I took it off and looked at it more closely. There was printed on it part of an address delivered at Plymouth on some anniver-There was no heading and no date. sarv. The excellence of the paper and beauty of the type first arrested my attention. How this stray fragment got to Ireland, I could never ascertain. I began to read, and I found that it contained an entire description of the fact of landing, and so beautiful was the painting, and so thrilling the fact that I could not rest till I had thrown them into verse. I took off my bonnet, seized my pen, and having read and reread the story, I caught the fire from this transatlantic torch, and began to write; and before I was aware I had finished my poem.

Mr. Brooks then told her how greatly the people of New England valued the lines for their truthfulness and spirit, and how he had stood with more than a thousand persons in the old Pilgrim Church at Plymouth on Forefathers' Day, and sung with them her exquisite hymn. Tears came into the eyes of the poetess, and it was some moments before she could command her voice.

"There are two lines in the poem," said

Mr. Brooks, "which the descendants of the Pilgrims prize above all the rest." "Indeed! which are they?" she asked. "They have left unstained what there they found—""

"Oh, yes!" she said, hastily interrupting him, and reciting the last line,

"'Freedom to worship God.' "

Then, raising her voice, her eye at the same moment beaming with religious enthusiasm, she exclaimed, "It is the truth there which makes the poetry."

# WOMAN'S NEED OF THE BALLOT.

The editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal lately published an article, entitled "Better Wait Awhile," in which he declared that Mrs. Stetson had said, in a woman suffrage meeting in Boston, that it was too much of a strain for the modern husband to support his family, and that "in the future he is to contribute only his share for the support of home and family." He thought it was natural for a man to support his family, and that women had better first obtain the ballot before attempting to revolutionize the marriage system and destroy the natural relations of the sexes.

I think, with the editor of the Courier-Journal, that women had better devote their efforts to obtaining the right of suffrage for themselves, and let men continue to do as much for the support of their families in the future as they have done in the past, whatever that may have been. So I call public attention to the fact that the right of suffrage is the primary right by which an equal protection of the laws in life, liberty and property is secured in this country, and that our disfranchised women do not enjoy equal protection of the laws with men in any of these things. Disfranchised women are now taxed on their property in opposition to their public protests, although our Revolutionary fathers declared that "taxation without representation is tyranny.'

Women who are denied all voice in the electing of representatives are forced to obey laws which have been made by men in our Legislatures, although Benjamin Franklin has written, "They who have no voice nor vote in the electing of representatives do not enjoy liberty, but are absolutely enslaved to those who have votes and to their representatives; for to be enslaved is to have governors whom other men have set over us, and to be subject to laws made by the representatives of others, without having had representatives of our own to give consent in our behalf."

Women who are denied the right to vote, hold office, or share in the administration of the laws as jurors, are tried and put to death by bodies of men, although the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have forced every State in the Union to protect black men, equally with white men, in the right to share in the administration of the laws as jurors, by holding in their Strander decision that a jury of one's peers is a body of men who occupy the "same legal status in society" as that which the person whose rights they have been summoned to determine occupied in it. Enfranchised, officeholding black men therefore must be

elevated up to the same legal status as white men by being protected by law in the right to share in the administration of the laws as jurors, before a body of white men can be a jury for the trial of a black man. SARAH CLAY BENNETT.

Richmond, Ky.

# THE LATEST CELL THEORY.

It has always been claimed that the woman's part in the genesis of a new life was largely passive, but later scientific study has proved the contrary. The bearing of this more accurate information on the question of woman's status in the world is far more practical than might be at first supposed, for so long as she was looked upon as a receptacle rather than an originator of creative force, it was more natural to hold her in a position of inferiority, since creation is the most godlike act of which we know. This fallacy has been so universally accepted as a fact that it is still entrenched even in cultivated minds, and we see the outcome in such phrases as, "A son was born to Mr. "A man wishes to leave to his children an adequate inheritance;" and others of a similar misleading character; but all the while it was true in God's economy of every family, whether in the life of animals or plants, that the mother not only contributed as largely to the initial enterprise of a new life as did her companion, but, in addition, furnished the laboratory in which, through nutrition supplied wholly by herself, the little life grew to completeness.

Dr. Wilson of Columbia University has written a book entitled "The Cell in Development and Inheritance," published by Macmillan Co., New York. It demonstrates the absolute equality of the nuclei of the male and female germ-cells, and it is in an infusion of these nuclei that the germ originates. The sex-cells themselves, which contain the nuclei, differ in many particulars, notably in size, the sperm cell containing little except its nucleus and an infinitesimal point which regulates the process of fusion and germination, while the egg-cell contains the yolk or mass of nutriment destined to sustain the germ for a long time, and to be the seat of the fusion process. F. W.

Queen Sophia, of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III. of Holland. was a great friend of France and hated Bismarck. Before the war of 1870, there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the Queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said: "Now your Majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah! Bismarck!" she cried, with some glee. The members stood aghast. They had been about to show her a specimen of the Colorado beetle, which was doing great damage to German agriculture.

Two of the faculty of the Portland School of Mines, at Portland, Ore., are women; Miss Grace Davis, late of Vassar College, is instructor in chemistry, and Miss I. Sedgwick, A. M., is teaching in chemistry and mineralogy.

There are 100,000 women workers in New York City who support families.

Of the 451 colleges and universities in the United States, only forty-one are closed to women.

A sentinel having addressed the Empress as "Fraulein," the German Emperor has ordered a portrait of her majesty to be hung in all the barracks of Germany.

There are in Germany 3 women chimney sweeps, 7 workers in armory, 19 clock-makers, 147 tinkers, 50 roadmakers, 379 blacksmiths, 309 masons, and 2,000 marble workers.

As early as 1785, the Rev. Dr. Freeman, pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, and grandfather of James Freeman Clarke, remodelled the church service by leaving the word "obey" out of the marriage service.

The members of the Baltimore Rainy Day Club wear boots and leggings, and have their dresses five inches above the ground. The Club has committees to push the objects of the organization among the working women. Miss McIlvaine, the president, says they have received hearty commendation from physicians, who urge them to advocate short dresses for all street wear, as a safeguard against disease germs. She also says that men generally have not criticised their dress.

The London Daily Telegraph tells an amusing story about a recent municipal election. An independent Conservative candidate was trying to secure the vote of a woman who objected to going to the polls on the ground that there was no one else in the house, and she had the baby to nurse. The persevering candidate was equal to the emergency. "You go and vote," said he, "and I'll do the nursing." On these terms the woman transferred the baby to the arms of the candidate, and went and recorded a vote—it is said in his favor.

LADY GLENESK, in an article on "The Increasing Duration of Human Life," in the Nineteenth Century, mentions an old French peasant, Marie Durand by name, of whom she says: "What is undoubtedly rare is a well-attested example of an individual living over 120 years. M. Bachasson, the mayor of the town in which the centenarian lived. wrote to me officially on Sept. 29, 1885: 'What you have read in the papers is quite true. Our centenarian is 125 years old, and celebrated the 100th anniversary of her marriage on the 13th of January last.' Again, on Oct. 24: 'I send you the portrait of our centenarian. The date of her birth is Sept. 22, 1760, and of her marriage, Jan. 13, 1784.' Not content with this, I commissioned a friend to go from Paris to Auberive, where he saw the old peasant herself. It is known that she had a son by her second husband, who died at St. Pierre de Chorraine, in 1810, at the age of thirty-three, and two other sons, by her first marriage, were killed at the battle of Friedland and in Spain. She herself lived under eleven governments, namely, those of Louis XV., Louis XVI., the first republic, consulate under Napoleon, the first empire, Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, the second republic, the second empire, and the third republic."

#### EDUCATION OF MOTHERS.

Most of the Women's Clubs, when first organized, were unwilling to have woman suffrage even mentioned at their meetings. After a few years, however, they always become less afraid of the subject, and now many of them invite advocates and opponents of suffrage to present their respective sides of the question. Last week the editor of the Woman's Column addressed the Salem Woman's Club on "Women as Citizens." There was a large attendance. It was particularly gratifying to be told that the strongest opponents and the strongest advocates of equal suffrage on the programme committee had been about equally desirous to have the subject brought before the club.

The two delegates from the Salem Woman's Club to the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Worcester, made their reports before the lecture. One was a suffragist, the other a remonstrant; and the latter gave a detailed and enthusiastic account of the paper read at Worcester by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, on "The Education of Motherhood."

There seemed something incongruous in the choice of such a topic as "The Education of Motherhood" by the representative of a university that excludes the future mothers of the commonwealth from its educational opportunities. When Clark University was founded, Mrs. Lucy Stone entreated Mr. Clark to let it be open to women, but without avail. And this modern university has not the excuse possessed by the older institutions of learning, that the exclusion of women is a tradition handed down from the past. It was established after their exclusion had become a distinct anachronism.

But Dr. G. Stanley Hall treated his subject in a way that made it not at all incongruous with the exclusion of women from Clark University. If he was correctly reported, the gist of his argument was that women are different from men, and that therefore they ought not to be educated like men. Colonel Higginson says this is like arguing that girls are different from boys, and that therefore they ought not to be fed like boys; that, since boys are fed on meat and potatoes, girls ought to be fed on something else. We may have something more to say about this next week.

Mrs. Lillian Small, of Cape Cod, Mass. lives in a little cottage under the shadow of the great Highland Light, and there she spends most of the time looking through a telescope for passing ships, and telegraphing her observations to Boston. She learned to do this when a child from her father, who occupied the post of signal master. After returning from boarding school she became her father's assistant. Often days go by in which she sees no one save the families of the lighthouse keepers.

Miss Gertrude Buck, A. M., of Vassar College, read an able paper, at the recent Methodist Episcopal Congress, on "The Spiritual Rewards of the Higher English Scholarship."

# The Woman's Journal

# The Woman's Newspaper of America.

FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE, IT HAS LED FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS IN EVERY MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

While other women's papers and journals are limited to a few subjects, or to special reforms, the Woman's Journal gathers the News from all fields in which women are interested and occupied. Every person who wishes to keep in touch with Women's Work and Organizations, needs the Woman's Journal

The Woman's Journal will continue to hold its place as leader in the woman suffrage movement, and will give the latest news from the field. Woman suffrage constitutional amendments are pending in two States, Washington and South Dakota, and woman suffrage bills will be introduced in numerous State Legislatures during the coming winter.

Increased attention will be given in the Woman's Journal during the coming year to women's clubs and organizations, literary, philanthropic, and reformatory, and to the many civic and sociologic movements in which men and women coöperate; also to the industries, occupations, and professions in which women are engaged; to educational news, church interests and household economics.

#### AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES FOR 1898 WILL BE:

AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES FOR 1898 WILL BE:

Articles on topics of special interest to progressive Women's Clubs, as follows:
"Women's Clubs and the Commonwealth," by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The Ethics and Morals of Shopping," by Prof. John Graham Brooks.
"The Economic Basis of the Woman Question," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.
"Women and the Single Tax," by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
"Prison Reform," by Hon. S. J. Barrows.
"Summer Camps for Boys," by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.
"Women's Work in the Institutional Church," by Dr. George L. Perin.
"Model Tenements," by Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln.
"Women as Factory Inspectors," by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Illinois State Factory Inspector.

Inspector.

"Care of Dependent Children," by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer.
"Women's Responsibilities as Citizens," by Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis.
"Equal Suffrage in Colorado," by Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, President Woman's Club of

Denver.

"The Mother and the School," by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery.

"The Ballot for Women," by Frances E. Willard.

"Causes and Uses of the Subjection of Women," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"Destruction of Birds," by Mrs. Orinda Dudley Hornbrooke., REMINISCENCES, illustrating the changes in the condition of women during the past fifty years, from

Col. T. W. Higginson. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell.

Henry B. Blackwell.
Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.
Mrs. Emily P. Collins.
Mrs. A S. Duniway.

Mrs. Caroline M. Severance.

Judge John Hooker.

Hon. John D. Long. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. Miss Susan B. Anthony. Dr. Emily Blackwell. Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell. Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. Judge Bradwell, and many others.

Biographical Sketches entitled

## "Husbands of Distinguished American Women,"

will include as subjects:

Dr. Samuel G. Howe. Dr. Calvin Stowe. Rev. D. P. Livermore. James Mott, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell. Hon. James B. Bradwell, by his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer. Henry B. Blackwell, by his daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.

Articles describing some of Boston's philanthropies.

The Art Museum.—Associated Charities.—The Use of the Public Library.—Kindergarten for the Blind.—North End Mission.—The Educational and Industrial Union, with its School of Housekeeping.—The Home for Aged Couples.—The Little Wanderers' Home.—Horace Mann School for the Deaf.—Floating Hospital.—Charlesbank Gymnasium. Also, the Stamp Savings Society, by Miss Gertrude T. Jacobs.

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